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1882-83

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1882-83.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Page.
General Summary ...	1
The year ...	2
The Census ...	ib.
Native States—	
Phulkián States ...	ib.
Jínd and Nábha ...	3
Baháwalpur ...	ib.
Minor States ...	ib.
Rájpútána Border ...	ib.
North-West Frontier ...	4
Sháhtút Lands ...	ib.
The Khaibar ...	ib.
Kohát Pass ...	5
Border Defence ...	ib.
The Deraját ...	ib.
Bilúch tribes...	ib.
Surveys ...	6
Settlements ...	ib.
System of preparing Settlement records ...	ib.
Land Revenue ...	7
Agricultural Advances ...	ib.
Financial Commissioner ...	ib.
Legislature ...	8
Crimes ...	ib.
Criminal tribes ...	ib.
Prisons ...	ib.
Civil Justice ...	9
The Bar ...	ib.
Registration ...	10
Municipal Committees ...	ib.
District Committees ...	ib.
Military ...	11
Volunteers ...	ib.
Lahore Veterinary School ...	ib.
Agriculture ...	ib.
Forests ...	12
Trade ...	ib.
Railways ...	ib.
Other Public Works ...	ib.
Canals ...	13
Finance ...	ib.
Vital Statistics ...	ib.
Education ...	ib.
Arts and Sciences ...	14

THE REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, and Climate.

	PAGE.
PHYSICAL FEATURES, &c.—	
Introductory ...	1
Position, Shape and Size	ib.
Boundaries ...	ib.
Political Divisions, Area, and Population	2
Mountain Systems	ib.
The Sulemáns...	3
The Aravalís ...	ib.
The Himalayan System	ib.
The Western Himalayas	ib.
The Mid-Himalayas	4
The Outer Himalayas ...	ib.
Hills of Simla and Hazára ...	ib.
The Siwáliks	ib.
The Salt Range and the Pesháwar Hills	5
The River System	ib.
The Jumna ...	ib.
The Area of closed drainage	6
The Indus	ib.
The Sutlej	ib.
The Chenab ...	ib.
The Beas and Ravi	ib.
The Jhelum ...	7
The Distribution of the Punjab Rivers	ib.
The Punjab Plains	ib.
Rainfall	8
Temperature and Climate ...	9
Natural Divisions of the Province	10
The Himalayan Tract	11
The Submontane Tract...	12
The Eastern Plains	ib.
Ethnography of the Eastern Plains	13
The Western Plains	14
Natural Divisions of the Western Plains ...	15
Ethnography of the Western Plains ...	16
The Salt Range Tract ...	ib.
Ethnography of the Salt Range Tract	17
Summary of the above	ib.

Historical Summary.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY—	
The Moghal occupation of the Punjab	19
The Sikh Confederacy	20
The rise of Ranjít Singh	21
His early relations with the British	22

HISTORICAL SUMMARY—

	PAGE.
He extends his dominions	23
His closer relations with the British	24
Death of Ranjít Singh	ib.
Events subsequent to Ranjít Singh's death	25
First Punjab Campaign	28
Second Punjab Campaign	29
Annexation of the Punjab	30
Form of administration adopted	31
Laws framed and other measures introduced	ib.
Further improvements carried out	32
Appointment of a Chief Commissioner	33
The Sepoy Mutiny	ib.
Measures taken for the tranquillity of the Province	35
Abstention of the Punjábís from the rising of 1857	36
Events subsequent to the Mutiny	37
Noteworthy incidents during past 17 years	38
Frontier tribes	39
Pacification of Frontier tribes	41
Border Management	42

Form of Administration.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION—

Changes in the Administration	45
Creation of a Chief Court	ib.
Constitution of the Court	ib.
Financial Commissioner	ib.
Divisional and District Staff	ib.
Separation of the Judicial from the Executive branch	ib.

Land Tenures.

LAND TENURES—

Land tenures	46
General tenures	ib.
Proprietorships	47
Leases	ib.
Rights of pre-emption	ib.
Zamíndári tenures	48
Separate holdings	ib.
Pattídári tenures	ib.
Redistribution of Patídári tenures	ib.
Pathán Custom of "Vesh"	49
Village communities	ib.
Quit-rent payments	50
Inferior proprietors	ib.
Chakdárs and Silladárs...	ib.
Tenants' tenures	51
Description of tenureships	ib.
Extent of holdings	ib.
Rents	ib.

Details of the Last Census—Tribes and Languages.

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, &c.—

Castes and Tribes of the Punjab	52
The Pathán, Bilúch and allied Races	ib.
The Bilúch	53
The Patháns	ib.

	Page.
Details of Last Census, &c.—	
The Jat, Rájpút and allied castes ...	54
The Jat ...	*ib.*
The Rájpút ...	55
Castes allied to the Rájpúts ...	*ib.*
The Gújar ...	*ib.*
Minor Dominant Tribes ...	56
The Minor Agricultural and Pastoral Tribes ...	*ib.*
Foreign Races ...	57
The Priestly Classes and Ascetic Orders ...	*ib.*
The Minor Professional Castes ...	*ib.*
The Mercantile Castes ...	58
The Pedlers and Carriers ...	*ib.*
The Vagrant, Menial and Artizan Castes ...	*ib.*
The Vagrant and Criminal Castes ...	59
The Scavenger Castes ...	*ib.*
The Leather-workers and Weavers ...	*ib.*
Watermen, Boatmen and Cooks ...	60
Other Artizans ...	*ib.*
The Menials of the Hills ...	*ib.*
The Languages of the people ...	61
Local Distribution of Languages ...	*ib.*
Native States—	
States under control ...	62
Population and Revenue ...	63
Treaties and Sanads ...	*ib.*
Religion ...	*ib.*
Race ...	*ib.*
Chiefs who are minors ...	64
Noteworthy events ...	*ib.*
Opening of the Sirhind Canal ...	*ib.*
Baháwalpur ...	*ib.*
Kapurthala ...	65
Mandi ...	66
Maler Kotla and Kalsia ...	*ib.*
Farídkot ...	*ib.*
Chamba ...	*ib.*
Suket ...	67
Simla Hill States ...	*ib.*
Sirmúr ...	*ib.*
Biláspur ...	*ib.*
Bashahr ...	*ib.*
Hindúr ...	*ib.*
Keonthal ...	68
Loháru ...	*ib.*
Dujána ...	*ib.*
Pataudi ...	*ib.*
Punjab Border—	
Principal Frontier Tribes ...	69
Their Strength ...	*ib.*
The Punjab Border during the year 1882-83 ...	*ib.*
Hazára ...	*ib.*
Pesháwar ...	71
Búnér ...	*ib.*
Swát ...	72

PUNJAB BORDER— PAGE.
Utmán Khel and Eastern Mulágúrís 72
Mohmands ... ... ib.
Aka Khel Afrídís 73
The Khaibar ... ... ib.
Lálpúra 75
Kohát Pass Afrídís ... ... ib.
Jowakís 76
Kuram 77
The Deraját— 78
Bannu ... ... ib.
Dera Ismail Khan ... ... ib.
Dera Gházi Khan 79

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN—
Deaths among Native Gentlemen 80

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS—
Area surveyed 81
Operations in the Gurgaon and Hissar Districts ... ... ib.
Revenue Survey System adhered to ... ... ib.

SETTLEMENTS—
Settlements completed and in progress 82
Settlements in progress— ... ... ib.
Ludhiána ... ... ib.
Hoshiárpur ... ... ib.
Sirsa ... ... ib.
Jullundur ... ... ib.
Ráwalpindi ... ... ib.
Simla ... ... ib.
Karnál-Umballa ... ... ib.
Northern Umballa ... ... ib.
Operations undertaken since 1872-73 83
Cost ... ... ib.
Re-organization of Establishment ... ... ib.

WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT—
Litigation under the Act 84
Ejectments ... ... ib.
Working of the Act ... ... ib.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES—
Area and income 85
Alienation restricted ... ... ib.

KHAM ESTATES—
Estates under management ... ... ib.

WARDS' ESTATES—
Estates under charge ... ... ib.
Income and Outlay ... ... ib.

TRANSFERS OF LAND—
Transfers 86
Sales ... ... ib.
Prices realized ... ... ib.

PAGE.

LAND REVENUE—
- Demand for past years ... 87
- Alterations in the fixed Revenue Roll... ib.
- Collections ... ib.
- Balances 88
- Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Revenue ... ib.
- Land Revenue of 1882-83 ... 89
- Land Revenue Assignments ... ib.
- Lands taken up for public purposes ... 90
- Agricultural Advances ... ib.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislative Authority.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY ... 91

COURSE OF LEGISLATION—
- Special measures affecting the Punjab ... ib.
- Frontier Regulations ... 92
- Acts specially applicable to the Punjab ... ib.
- Legislation during 1882-83 ... 93
- Rules having the force of law ... ib.
- Draft Bills ... 94

POLICE—
- Strength of force ... ib.
- Cantonment and Municipal Police ... 95
- Transfer of Municipal Police to Provincial Establishment ... ib.
- Distribution and Equipment ... ib.
- Discipline ... 96
- Recruiting ... ib.
- Resignations and Dismissals ... ib.
- Education ... 97
- State of Crime ... ib.
- Decrease in cognizable offences ... ib.
- Working of the Police ... 98

CRIMINAL TRIBES—
- Number on the Registers ... 99
- Result of the working of the Act ... 100

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—
- Offences committed and brought to trial ... 101
- Complaints rejected ... ib.
- Classification of offences ... ib.
- Special and Local Laws ... 103
- Miscellaneous proceedings ... ib.
- Results of trials in Magisterial Courts ... 104-105
- Summary trials ... 105
- Average duration ... ib.
- Distribution of Work ... 106
- Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates ... ib.
- Working of the Frontier Rules ... ib.
- Sessions Cases ... 107
- Witnesses ... 108
- Punishments ... ib.

	Page.
Criminal Justice—	
Sentences ...	108
Appellate Jurisdiction ...	109
The Chief Court ...	110
Prisons—	
Jail population ...	111
Escapes ...	ib.
Deportations beyond sea ...	ib.
Jail Buildings ...	ib.
Classification of Prisoners ...	112
Sentences ...	ib.
Offences in Jails ...	ib.
Education of Prisoners ...	113
Prison Manufactures ...	ib.
Out-door employment of prisoners ...	114
Prison Convict Officials ...	ib.
Expenditure ...	ib.
Health ...	116
Mortality ...	ib.
Prevailing diseases ...	ib.
Improvement in the health of certain Jails...	117
Civil Justice—	
Suits instituted ...	ib.
Classification of Suits ...	118
Value of Suits ...	119
Costs of Original Suits ...	120
Disposal of Original Suits ...	121
Average duration of Original Suits ...	ib.
Agency employed in Districts ...	122
Executions of Decrees ...	ib.
Insolvency Proceedings ...	123
Small Cause Courts ...	ib.
Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court ...	124
The Chief Court ...	125
Costs ...	127
The Bar ...	ib.
Registration—	
Working of the Registration Department ...	128
Registry Offices ...	131
Value of Property Registered ...	ib.
Municipal Administration—	
Early Municipal Administration ...	132
Municipal Act of 1867 ...	ib.
" " " 1873 ...	133
Working of Municipalities during the year ...	ib.
Military—	
Distribution of Troops ...	136
Militia ...	137
Enlistments ...	ib.
Caste Returns ...	ib.
Raids and Offences by Trans-Border Tribes ...	138
Volunteers ...	ib.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	ib.
2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	ib.
3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	139

	Page.
MILITARY—	
Lahore Veterinary School	140
Horse-breeding	ib.
Horse Fairs	143
Ráwalpindi	ib.
Jhang	144
Muzaffargarh	ib.
Mooltan	ib.
Dera Gházi Khan	145

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS—	
Weather	147
Meteorology	ib.
Chief Crops	ib.
Spring Crop of 1882	148
Autumn Crop of 1882	ib.
Spring Crop, 1883	149
Yield of Crops	ib.
Rates of Rent	150
Prices	ib.
Agricultural Experiments	151
Agri-Horticultural Gardens	ib.
Live Stock	152
Cattle Disease	ib.
Cattle Fairs	153
SERICULTURE—	
Sericulture	ib.
ARBORICULTURE—	
Arboriculture	154
FORESTS—	
Area administered	155
Number of Divisions	ib.
Staff	156
Area	ib.
Classification of Forests	ib.
Demarcation	157
Plantations	ib.
Experiments	ib.
Area closed	ib.
Protection against fire	158
Prosecutions	ib.
Timber operations	ib.
Financial results	159
Miscellaneous measures	ib.
MINES AND QUARRIES—	
Mines and Quarries	160

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES—

	Page.
Value of outturn	160
Variations in Manufactures	ib.
Chief Manufactures	161
Sketch of the history and development of Manufactures by Mr. Baden-Powell...	ib.
Exhibition of 1864	162
Exhibition of 1882	ib.
Effect of the European revival of Art on the Punjab Manufactures	ib.
Oriental Art-Manufactures naturally conform to these principles	163
Comparison of the two Exhibitions	ib.
Difficulties to be overcome	ib.
Direction which improvements may legitimately take	ib.
The Manufactures of the Punjab—all Handicrafts	164
"Factories" hardly exist in the Punjab	ib.
Division of labour in Native Manufactures	ib.
Illustrations of this	ib.
Combinations of Trades...	165
Localization of Manufactures	ib.
Trade Secrets in Families	ib.
Trade Dialects and Nomenclature	166
Caste and Religion as affecting Manufactures	ib.
Review of the Chief Classes of Manufactures	167
Cotton Fabrics (woven)...	ib.
Cotton Carpets	168
Cotton Prints	ib.
Silk fabric weaving	ib.
Silk-rearing in Gurdáspur	ib.
The Patoli or Silk-net and Fringe-maker	169
Woollen Manufactures	ib.
Shawls—	
Kashmir	ib.
Amritsar	ib.
Plain fabrics of Shawl Wool	170
Carpets	ib.
Woollen fabrics	ib.
Embroidery	171
Embroidery in gold and coloured silk	ib.
Wood work—Carving and inlaid ware	ib.
Turned and lacquered ware	172
Cane and Basket work...	ib.
Metal work (Brass and Copper)	ib.
Kashmir Niello	173
Beaten Copper work of Amritsar	ib.
Cutlery and Gunsmith's work	ib.
Damascening	ib.
Gold and Silver ornaments for personal wear	ib.
Gold wire-drawing	174
Jewellery	ib.
Enamels	ib.
Pottery	ib.
Glass	175
Leather Manufactures	ib.
Miscellaneous Manufactures	176
Paper-making	ib.
General remarks	ib.
Future prospects of Manufacture as a profitable occupation	ib.

	Page.
Trade—	
Foreign Trade	177
Value of Trade	*ib.*
Internal Trade	178
Rail-borne Traffic	*ib.*
Boat-borne Traffic	179
Municipal Trade—	
Delhi	180
Amritsar	*ib.*
Lahore	*ib.*
Mooltan	*ib.*
Simla	181
Export Trade	*ib.*
Joint Stock Companies—	
Joint Stock Companies	*ib.*
Public Works—	
General remarks	183
Imperial, Military	185
Fortifications	*ib.*
Accommodation for Troops	*ib.*
Miscellaneous	*ib.*
Imperial, Civil Buildings	*ib.*
Postal	*ib.*
Telegraphs	186
Archæological and Historical Buildings	*ib.*
Provincial, Civil Buildings	187
Administration	*ib.*
Law and Justice	188
Ecclesiastical	*ib.*
Jails	*ib.*
Police	*ib.*
Educational	189
Medical	190
Miscellaneous	*ib.*
Provincial, Communications	*ib.*
Unmetalled roads	191
Bridges	192
Boat-Bridges	*ib.*
Ferries	193
Accommodation for Travellers	*ib.*
Arboriculture	*ib.*
River Protective Works	*ib.*
Miscelleneous Public Improvements	194
Town Buildings, City wells, &c.	*ib.*
Markets	*ib.*
Paving Streets and Improving City and Station Roads	*ib.*
Water-supply	*ib.*
Minor Works	195
Drainage and Sewerage	*ib.*
Railways—	
Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway	*ib.*
Umballa and Kálka Railway	196
Ráwalpindi and Murree Railway	*ib.*
Ludhiána and Ferozepore Railway	*ib.*
Rúpar Branch Railway	196
Rájpúra and Patiála Railway	*ib.*

	Page.
Railways—	
State Railways—	
Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway	198
Punjab Northern Railway	200
The Rewári-Ferozepore Railway...	201
Guaranteed Railway—	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	202
Telegraphs—	
Telegraphs	203
Post Office—	
Post Office	204
Irrigation—	
General remarks	205
Perennial Canals—	
Bári Doáb Canal	*ib.*
Western Jumna Canal	206
Inundation Canals—	
Upper Sutlej Division	207
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	*ib.*
Muzaffargarh Division	*ib.*
Dera Ghází Khan Division	*ib.*
Sirhind Canal	*ib.*
Swat River Canal Division	208
Chenab Canal Division	*ib.*
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal Division	*ib.*
Sidhnai Canal Division	*ib.*

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts and Charges—	
General remarks	209
New Provincial Contract	*ib.*
Land Revenue	210
Stamps	*ib.*
Excise	212
Provincial Rates	215
License Tax	*ib.*
Forests	217
Registration	218
Law and Justice	*ib.*
Police	219
Minor Departments	*ib.*
Political Agencies	220
Provincial Properties	*ib.*
Boat-Bridges	*ib.*
Ferries	*ib.*
Staging-Bungalows and Rest-Houses	221
Encamping-Grounds	*ib.*
Nazul Properties	*ib.*
Cattle-Pounds	*ib.*

	PAGE.
New Financial Contract	221
District Committees—	
Formation of District Committees	223
District Fund Expenditure	224
Land Revenue	*ib.*
Provincial Rates	*ib.*
Post Office	*ib.*
Minor Departments	225
Education	*ib.*
Medical	*ib.*
Public Works...	*ib.*
Contributions	*ib.*
Customs and Salt	226
Punjab Mines	*ib.*
Canals	227

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Details of Census.

DETAILS OF CENSUS—	
Successive enumerations	229
Distribution over Towns and Villages	*ib.*
Distribution over Area	230
Distribution among houses and families	*ib.*
Migration and Birth-place	231
Course of Migration in the Punjab	232
Tendency of the Urban Population to Concentration, and of the Rural to Dispersion	233
Increase and Decrease of Population	*ib.*
The Religions of the People	234
Local Distribution of Religions	235
Composition of Religions by Caste	236
Progress of the several Religions	*ib.*
Castes, Tribes, and Language	*ib.*
The Ages of the People	*ib.*
The Civil Condition of the People	237
The Proportion of the Sexes	238
The Occupations of the People	239
The Education of the People...	240
The Infirmities of the People	241
Leprosy	242
SANITATION—	
Sanitation	*ib.*
VITAL STATISTICS—	
Births...	243
Deaths	*ib.*
MEDICAL RELIEF—	
General remarks	245
Leper Asylums	247
Mayo Hospital	*ib.*
Amritsar Lying-in Hospital	248
LUNATIC ASYLUMS—	
Lunatic Asylums	*ib.*

LOCK HOSPITALS— PAGE.
Lock Hospitals 249

VACCINATION—
Vaccination 251

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION—
Establishment of the Education Department 253
Statistics of Indigenous Education ... ... ib.
Appointment of Educational Officers and Organization of a system of Public Instruction ... ... ib.
Prejudices of the people against the Government System of Education 254
Choice of the Urdu Language in the Persian Character as the recognized Vernacular of the Punjab ... ... ib.
Question of the application of the Educational Cess and of opening Female Schools ... ... ib.
Important change in 1860 in the System of Administration ... ... ib.
Progress of Education from 1860 to 1870 255
Effect of the Decentralization Scheme in 1871 ... ... ib.
Further development of the Educational System of the Punjab 256
Brief notice of important measures subsequent to Decentralization of 1871 ... ib.
Progress of Education from 1871 to 1883 ... ... ib.
History of the Punjab University 257
Sketch of the Organization of Schools for General Education 258

EDUCATION—
Institutions 260
Number of Scholars on the Rolls ... ... ib.
Classification according to Race or Creed ... ... ib.
Financial Statistics 261
Indigenous Schools ... ... ib.
Controlling Agencies 262
Punjab University ... ... ib.
The Government College, Lahore 263
The Oriental College, Lahore 264
St. Stephen's College, Delhi 265
Secondary Education ... ... ib.
High Schools 266
Middle Schools ... ... ib.
Secondary Education ... ... ib.
Primary Education 267
Institutions for General Education 268
District Schools ... ... ib.
Middle Vernacular Schools ... ... ib.
Primary Schools 269
Schools for Girls 270
Schools for Europeans ... ... ib.
Schools for Special or Technical training ... ... ib.
The Central Training College at Lahore 271
The Mayo School of Industrial Art ... ... ib.
The Medical School, Lahore 273
The Wards' School at Umballa ... ... ib.
Normal Schools for Masters 274
Normal Schools for Mistresses ... ... ib.

	Page.
Education—	
Industrial Schools	274
Scholarships	275
Employment of Students in the Public Service	ib.
The Education Commission	276
Literature and the Press—	
General remarks	ib.
Publications	277
Biography	ib.
Drama	ib.
History	ib.
Language	278
Law	ib.
Medicine	ib.
Miscellaneous	ib.
Poetry	ib.
Philosophy	279
Religion	ib.
Science—Mathematical and Mechanical	ib.
Science, Natural, &c.	ib.
Travels and Voyages	ib.
Presses	ib.
Newspapers	ib.
Periodicals	281

Literary Societies.

General remarks	282
Leading Literary Societies	ib.
Anjuman-i-Punjab	ib.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Lahore	283
Gúru Singh Sabha, Lahore	ib.
Sat Sabha, Lahore	284
Anjuman-i-Hamdardi Islámia, Lahore	ib.
Hindu Sabha, Lahore	ib.
Sanskrit Prachárini Sabha, Lahore	ib.
Bhásha Prachárini Sabha, Lahore	ib.
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Urdu, Lahore	ib.
Indian Association, Lahore	ib.
Anjuman-i-Kasúr	285
Anjuman-i-Farzan-i-A'm, Gujránwála	ib.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Gujránwála	ib.
Social Club, Ferozepore	ib.
Anjuman Islámia, Amritsar	ib.
Majlis Islámia, Amritsar	286
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar	ib.
Majlis Akhláqia, Amritsar	ib.
Arya Samáj, Amritsar	ib.
Union Council, Amritsar	ib.
Singh Sabha, Amritsar	ib.
Anjuman-i-Rafáh-i-A'm, Ludhiána	ib.
Bhariti Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan	ib.
Anjuman-i-Peshávar, Pesháwar City	287
Anjuman-i-Hazára, Hazára	ib.
Anjuman Rafáh-i-A'm, Umballa	ib.
Arts and Sciences—	
Lahore Central Museum	ib.
Books and the Government Book Depôt	288

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

	Page.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction	289
Ecclesiastical—	
Church of England	289
Scotland	290
Rome	ib.
Missions	ib.
Schools, Religious Institutions, &c.	291

APPENDICES.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

No.		PAGE.
1.	Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications ...	ii
2.	Climate	iii
3.	Civil Divisions...	iv
4.	Population	vi
5.	Native States	viii
6.	Native Chiefs	ix

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

7.	Survey and Settlement	xi
8.	Surveyed and Assessed Area	xii
9.	Transfers of Land	xiii
10.	Land Revenue	xiv

III.—PROTECTION.

11.	Regular Organized Police	xiv
12.	Religion, Races, &c., of Organized Police	xv
13.	Crime and Result of Police Operations	xvi
14.	Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate	xxi
15.	Offences reported and Persons tried	xxii
16.	Miscellaneous Proceedings	xxiv
17.	General Result of Criminal Trials	xxv
18.	Punishments inflicted	xxvi
19.	Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases	xxvii
20.	Number and Description of Civil Suits	xxviii
21.	Number and Value of Suits	xxix
22.	General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in Courts of Original Jurisdiction (Part I)	xxx
22A.	General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in Courts of Original Jurisdiction (Part II)	xxxi
23.	Business of the Civil Appellate Courts (Part I)	xxxii
23A.	Business of the Civil Appellate Courts (Part II)	xxxiii
24.	Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts	xxxiv
25.	Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter 20, Act X of 1877	xxxv
26.	Jurors and Assessors	xxxvi
27.	Distribution of Prisoners	xxxvii
28.	Number and Disposal of Convicts	xlii
29.	Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of Convicts	xliii
30.	Classes of Convicts according to nature and length of sentences	xliv
31.	Convicts on 31st December 1881 who had been previously convicted	l
31A.	Convicts admitted during 1882 who had been previously convicted	li
32.	Offences and Punishments of Convicts	lii
33.	Education of Convicts	liii
34.	Expenditure in guarding and maintaining Prisoners	liv
35.	Employment of Convicts in Jails	lv
36.	Result of the Employment of Convicts in Jails	lvi
37.	Net Cost of Prisoners	lvii
38.	Sickness and Mortality among Convicts	lviii
39.	Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial	lxvi

No.		PAGE.
39A.	Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Lock-ups ...	lxvii
40.	Deeds registered	lxviii
41.	Municipalities	lxxii
42.	Strength, Cost, &c., of Punjab Frontier Force	lxxv
43.	Distribution and Employment of Punjab Frontier Force	ib.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

44.	Crops	lxxvi
45.	Stock	lxxx
46.	Rates of Rent and Produce	lxxxii
47.	Prices of Produce	lxxxviii
48.	Price of Labour	xcii
49.	Mines and Quarries	xciii
50.	Manufactures	xcv
51.	Trade	xcvi
52.	Expenditure on Public Works other than Canals and Railways	xcvii
53.	Railways	c
54.	Expenditure on Irrigation Works	ci

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

55.	Receipts and Charges	cii
56.	Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works...	cvi

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

57.	Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths in Towns ...	cviii
58.	Deaths in Districts	cx
59.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	cxiv
60.	Vaccine Operations	cxvii

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

61.	Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars	cxvii
62.	Ditto	cxviii
63.	Expenditure on Educational Establishment	cxx
64.	Result of Examinations	cxxii
65.	The Press	cxxiii

APPENDIX	A.—Number of Schools and Scholars according to Religion and Occupation	cxxv
"	B.—Number of Schools with Attendance	cxxvi
"	C.—Number of Teachers in Indigenous Schools	cxxx

Maps and Diagrams.

MAP of the Punjab	IN POCKET.
	PAGE.
DIAGRAM showing rise and fall in prices of principal articles of agricultural produce in the Punjab, from 1841 to 1856 ... ... Ditto ditto 1857 to 1882	150

SUMMARY.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1882-83.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE Administration Report for this year contains the quinquennial sections prescribed by the Government of India. The last Report in which these sections were embodied was that for the year 1872-73, special orders having been received for their omission in the Report for the year 1877-78. The time is peculiarly suitable for the addition of this information, as the Provincial Census Report has just passed through the Press and the Provincial Gazetteer is also under preparation. The sections relating to the physical features of the Punjab, its area, climate and chief staples, its political history, its tribes and languages, have therefore been written at some length, and contain an amount of information which it has been impossible to attempt in previous reports. The history immediately preceding the annexation of the Punjab has yet to be written; but the sketch given in the accompanying volume will be full of interest to those who have not had the opportunity of studying the official records relating to that epoch. Not less replete with interest are the details relating to the geographical and ethnographical features of the country which have been given in Mr. Ibbetson's *resumé* of these subjects. An admirable account of the manufactures of the Province, compiled by Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, will be found at page 161 of the Report; while the account of the general system of popular instruction pursued in the Province since 1856, which heads Chapter VII, will be perused with interest in connection with the recently completed enquiries of the Education Commission. An account of the Literary Societies in the Punjab, which is given at page 282, is the first of its kind which has yet been published in the Provincial Report. This account was prepared by Mr. E. W. Parker, Registrar of the Punjab University.

2. Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., LL.D., received charge of the Province from the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., on the 2nd of April 1882. During the first year of his tenure of office the foreign relations of the Province have happily been quiescent and military manœuvres occupy no portion of its history.

3. THE YEAR.—The agricultural seasons were on the whole favourable. The spring crop of 1882 was a full one, and, although some anxiety was felt in consequence of a break in the rains in the month of August, especially in regard to the Gurgaon and Rohtak districts, where a suspension of a part of the land-revenue demand became ultimately necessary, the autumn crops were not below the average. A fall in prices was accompanied by amelioration in the general health of the people and by a decrease in crime. The year on the whole may be recorded as a prosperous one.

4. THE CENSUS.—The census of the Province and of the Native States in political relation with it was taken on the 17th of February 1881, but the results were not tabulated in time for embodiment in the Report for 1881-82. Previous enumerations of the population in British territory had been made on the 1st of January 1855 and on the 10th of January 1868. The increase between the first and the second enumerations amounted to 16·1 per cent., while the rate of increase for the thirteen years ending with the census of 1881 was only 7·1 per cent. The census of 1868 was taken after 7 years of exceptional prosperity, while that of 1881 followed three years of sickness, war and agricultural distress. The rate of increase has been highest in the sparsely-peopled and thinly-cultivated tracts of the south-west, where the excavation of inundation canals has attracted emigrants from the more populated portions of the Province as well as from States and Provinces outside the Punjab. The population of the submontane districts, too dense to be supported in comfort from the produce of its cultivated lands, has actually decreased; while in the Himalayas the statistics have undergone little or no change. The total population of the British possessions of the Province at the recent census amounted to 18,850,437 persons. The population of the Native States of the Punjab amounts to 3,861,683. Out of a total of 22,712,120 persons, 11,662,434 are Muhammadans, 9,252,295 are Hindús, 1,716,114 are Sikhs, 42,678 are Jains, 33,699 are Christians, 8,251 are Buddhists, leaving a small residue of 1,649 of other sects and of unspecified religions.

5. NATIVE STATES.—The Chiefs of six of the dependent and feudatory States over which the Punjab Government exercises political control are now minors, those, namely, of Patiála, Kapurthala, Chamba, Suket, Pataudi and Taroch. Two of these, Kapurthala and Chamba, are superintended by British Officers. A British Medical Officer has personal charge of the young Mahárája of Patiála, the administration vesting in a Council of Regency.

6. PHULKIAN STATES.—The opening of the Sirhind Canal at Rúpar by His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1882 is an event fraught with deep interest to the States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, which have contributed largely to the project. An important branch of this canal will convey irriga-

tion to a vast tract of territory in these States which has hitherto been dependent upon a precarious rainfall. A further project was initiated during the year for the construction from the large resources of the Patiála State of a line of railway joining the capital, on the one hand, with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Rájpúra, and with the line now under construction from Rewári to Firozpur on the other,—the former on the broad gauge, and the latter on the narrow gauge, system.

7. JIND AND NABHA.—The birth of a son and heir to the Rája of Nábha has this year to be chronicled. Since the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor has received with regret the intelligence of the death of the son of the Rája of Jínd, Tikka Balbír Singh, at the age of 27.

8. BAHÁWALPUR.—The Nawáb of Bahávalpur, who attained his majority in November 1879, was in the same month of the year 1882 released from the temporary obligation imposed upon him, as a precautionary measure, to obtain the sanction of the Government to changes in his Council of Ministers, and is now vested with full responsibility. Within two months of this event the Nawáb dispensed with the services of his Prime Minister, who had been appointed on the recommendation of the Punjab Government during the year 1882, and for some time the post remained unfilled. A successor has since been appointed. The organization introduced during the British Agency remains for the present practically undisturbed, and as long as the Nawáb is content to govern his State upon the lines which have been carefully elaborated by the Superintendents who held charge during his minority, and so long as he exercises due economy in his financial arrangements, there is perhaps little fear of any serious failure in his administration; but the Lieutenant-Governor feels more anxiety regarding the future of this State than of any other in the Punjab, and the tales of extravagance and arbitrary behaviour which have of late been current are, it is to be feared, not altogether unfounded. Friendly advice and remonstrance have from time to time been used to induce the Chief to take a higher view of his duties and responsibilities; but it is with regret that the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to record that these warnings have for the most part been disregarded.

9. MINOR STATES.—With the exception of a small disturbance in the Suket State, which was speedily quelled, and the death of the Rája Híra Chand of Biláspur and of Rája Balbír Sen of Keonthal, there is little of importance to note regarding the other Native States of the Punjab. The Nawáb of Dujána was invested by the Lieutenant-Governor with powers on the attainment of his majority in the month of December 1882.

10. RÁJPÚTÁNA BORDER.—The occurrence of several raids on the Rájpútána border led to a reconsideration during the year of the mutual relations of the Punjab and Rájpútána States on either side of the frontier. The working of the Code for the extradition and trial of criminals, which was introduced in the year 1873 between the States of Jaipur and Patiála, was found to be unsatisfactory, and a conference of officers, appointed by the Punjab Government and the Rájpútána Agency, was assembled during the year to make proposals for placing the matter upon a better footing. It was found,

however, that the States concerned preferred to adhere to the original arrangement, and further to extend the Code to the other States adjoining the border. The assurances of the Darbárs that in future they will use greater diligence in acting up to the provisions of the Code form the only additional guarantee for its success in time to come. But it was felt that under the circumstances it was advisable to give a further trial to the existing arrangement, as an amicable spirit was displayed at the conference, and the Darbárs undertook to establish an efficient system of police for the protection of the frontier and the detection of crime. The Code has now been extended to the States of Nábha and Loháru on one side, and to the adjoining Rájpútána States on the other. Since the completion of these arrangements no further cases of raiding have been reported; but time alone will show whether the ultimate revision of the rules contained in the Code will not be necessary.

11. North-West Frontier.—The North-West frontier of the Province has enjoyed almost unbroken tranquillity throughout the year. A small raid on the Agror border and a series of minor depredations committed by the Shíránís on the Dera Ismail Khan frontier are the only events of a hostile on character that have to be recorded. A blockade of the Shíránís was declared the 1st of January 1883 and was in force up to the close of the year. The tribe has subsequently made a complete submission, and has settled the claims resulting from its misbehaviour.

12. Shahtut Lands.—A proposal has been under consideration for restoring to the Akazai on the Hazára border the Sháhtút lands which were confiscated from them after the Black Mountain Campaign of 1870. These lands have, from time to time, been cultivated by members of the tribe in defiance of the prohibition then imposed, involving the necessity of interference and confiscation of the crop. The attempt to settle British cultivators upon these lands has totally failed, and, this being the case, it seemed useless to maintain a prohibition which had the effect of keeping the lands uncultivated and inviting unauthorized occupation. It was thought better to restore the lands to the Akazai on condition of good behaviour, provided a tribal guarantee could be secured to ensure this condition. At the close of the year the matter was still under consideration, one section of the tribe having refused to become a party to the engagement.

13. Khaibar.—The agreement with the Khaibar tribes has stood the test of another year, and it may now be predicted with some confidence that, if no external causes operate to unsettle them, the tribes will continue to maintain the security of traffic from molestation under the liberal terms which have been granted them. In the upper parts of the Khaibar, which are beyond the scope of the agreement, the arrangements are far less complete. The conflicting interests of the Khán of Lalpúra on the one hand and the Shinwárís on the other, coupled with the as yet incomplete control exercised by the Amír of Afghánistán over this distant portion of his dominions, render a satisfactory arrangement most difficult of achievement. It is only, however, from time to time that accounts have been received which have rendered it necessary to warn caravans against proceeding along this portion of the road; and should the route become unsafe for traffic, alternative routes are available,

which, though less easy of transit, will serve the purpose of a diversion until security is restored. The fines inflicted upon the Malikdín and Kambar Khel for the raids on the Pesháwar and Kohát cantonments, mentioned last year, were realized during the year under report, and the conduct of the tribes in their relations with the British Government has been excellent.

14. KOHÁT PASS.—The important change contemplated last year in regard to the management of the Kohát Pass has now been carried into effect. In June 1882 the Deputy Commissioner took direct charge of the duties which had previously been discharged by members of the family of the Bangash Chief, and, as events proved, the change was made just in time. In the early part of 1883 the final decision of the Government of India was passed regarding the enhancement of the duty leviable at the Kohát Salt Mines. Large numbers of the Pass Afrídís act as carriers in conveying this salt to the Pesháwar Valley, and, imagining their interests to be affected by the increase in the duty, they signified their intention of excluding all salt which should have paid the enhanced duty from the Pass. It was impossible for Government to yield to this opposition. The history of the case showed that no possible right could be claimed by the Kohát Pass Afrídís to control the action of Government in such a matter, the mines being situated entirely within British territory. What followed belongs more properly to the record of events of 1883-84, and it will be sufficient here to record that the Afrídís ultimately gave in and signified their intention of keeping the Pass open for all traffic, salt included. The conduct of negotiations in this case was in all probability much facilitated by the direct intercourse of the headmen of the tribes with the District Officer.

15. BORDER DEFENCE.—The measures for ensuring the defence of the Pesháwar and Kohát border by an efficient system of frontier police posts, and by enlisting the sympathies of the villagers in the interests of tranquillity, are now approaching completion. The Border Police has been increased to the full extent deemed for the present necessary both in Pesháwar and Kohát. Improved arms have been served out, and measures for the supervision and control of the force are now under consideration.

16. THE DERAJÁT.—On the Deraját frontier the only event of importance, namely, the blockade of the Shíránís, has been noticed above. The death of the Nawáb of Tánk, Shah Nawáz Khán, who in 1875 was relieved of the police and revenue administration of his jágír, and thereafter lived in retirement at Lahore, deserves a passing notice. While there is no desire on the part of Government to degrade the position and influence of this family of Frontier Chiefs, the welfare of the people of Tánk and the safety of the border must not again be imperilled by imposing on the Chief duties which he has neither the ability nor the heart to perform. The grandson and heir of the late Nawáb is a ward of Court, and his estates are under the management of the Deputy Commissioner.

17. BILÚCH TRIBES.—The conduct of the Bilúch tribes on the Dera Gházi Khan border has, as usual, been satisfactory; but, though British territory is almost uniformly respected by these tribes, their mutual relations are not always amicable, and questions not unfrequently arise in which an appeal is made

to the Bilúchistán Agency on the one hand, or the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan on the other. The precise relation of certain Bilúch tribes to these authorities had not been defined previous to the year now under report, and on more than one occasion the expediency of a somewhat closer definition had become manifest. The final orders of the Government of India have now been received, and under these orders the Khetrans are placed in political relation with the Bilúchistán Agency, while the other tribes immediately adjoining the Dera Gházi Khan frontier will be controlled by the officer in charge of the district.

18. Surveys.—A change in the system of Revenue Survey which has been introduced during the year deserves to be mentioned. The survey operations of the Survey Department and of the Settlement Officer have hitherto been conducted independently, the Survey Officers furnishing copies of their maps and statistics to the Settlement Officer as a check on the rougher methods of the Settlement Agency. No correspondence between the two systems of survey has been secured by comparison on the spot. Arrangements have now been made by which the land-marks of the Topographical Survey will be made available for the conduct of the field survey, and thus a professional basis will be ensured for obtaining accuracy in the Settlement maps. The advantages of this improvement are obvious.

19. Settlements.—The settlements of the Rohtak and Sirsa districts were completed during the year. The settlements of the Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi and Simla Districts were in progress; and the settlement of the Umballa District and part of the Karnál District, the whole area of these tracts being divided into two Settlement charges, was commenced. The condition of the Gurgaon District, to which allusion has been made above, necessitated a careful review of the Settlement engagements taken at the recent settlement. The failure of the crops in a large portion of the district year after year and season after season had reduced the agriculturists to great straits. Most unfortunately the failure of seasons commenced immediately after a large enhancement in the revenue had been made. Sickness followed, and substantial relief has had to be afforded in a considerable number of cases. The revision of the assessment has resulted in a remission, for a term of years, of almost the whole increase taken at the last Settlement; but even this measure will be insufficient to recuperate the district, unless a cycle of good seasons supervenes. So unprecedented has been the failure of late years that a hope may now be entertained of a more favourable cycle recurring.

20. System of preparing Settlement Records.—All the districts of the Punjab have now passed through a regular settlement, and in several a re-settlement has been effected. The field surveys, considering the agency employed, have been of an excellent quality; the records of rights have been carefully and accurately compiled; yet it is a question whether, under the existing conditions, these processes will not have to be repeated again and again as the term of settlement in each case expires. This matter has received earnest attention of late. Among the duties which devolve upon the newly-constituted Commissioner of Agriculture and Settlements in the Punjab, one

of the most important will be to devise a scheme for ensuring greater accuracy in the annual record of changes in agricultural tenures. It has long been felt that the first step for attaining this object is to strengthen the agency for supervising the Patwárís' records, and funds have been provided for carrying out this object to some extent. At the same time, the Settlement Department has been re-organized so as to give permanent employment to its members, who were formerly engaged for the operation of a single settlement, and were liable to be brought under reduction on its completion. In order to convey the advantages of settlement training to a larger number of officers in the Commission, arrangements have been made for deputing several young Assistant Commissioners each year to learn settlement work under the instruction of an experienced officer of the Department. Matters are therefore in train for securing the object in view, namely, the substitution of annual revisions of records by the normal Revenue Agency for the special operations which, under the former system, had to be undertaken from time to time at a considerable cost, and not without much dislocation of the revenue machinery of the district.

21. Revenue.—Owing chiefly to the remissions of revenue necessary in the Gurgaon District, which have been mentioned above, the total collections on account of land-revenue and tribute fell short of those of the previous year by upwards of one lakh of rupees, and the uncollected portion of the fixed land-revenue at the close of the year, which, as noted last year, had been reduced to a figure below three lakhs of rupees, rose to very nearly five lakhs of rupees. Upwards of three lakhs of this balance is due to the Gurgaon District alone, and it is probable that a large portion of this will have to be written off as irrecoverable.

22. Agricultural Advances.—The system of agricultural advances has been largely developed during the year. Upwards of four lakhs of rupees were advanced either for agricultural improvements or for the purchase of seed and cattle, whereas the amount of the previous year fell short of 1⅓ lakhs. The subject is one which has recently been under the consideration of the Legislature, and the new Land Improvement Act passed since the close of the year will afford increased opportunities for extending the system. In the early days of the Punjab Administration exemption from assessment for a term of years was allowed in the case of all newly constructed works for agricultural improvement, and the benefit of this exemption has been enjoyed by numerous persons, who have constructed wells or small irrigation works either at their own expense or by taking advances from Government; but it is certain that the offers of Government aid have not been accepted so freely as would have been the case had the people been fully sensible of the opportunities within their reach, and had the procedure been less cumbersome; and the more liberal enactment which has now become law will no doubt, as soon as the rules have been framed for giving effect to its provisions, be attended with a considerable increase in the number of applications for such advances.

23. Financial Commissioner.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, who had held the office of Financial Commissioner since 1879, was this year transferred from the Province to a higher appointment. His ripe experience and intimate

knowledge of the people and of their requirements were a source of strength to the Administration, and the manner in which he conducted the onerous duties of his office deserves acknowledgment in this Report.

24. Legislature.—The Punjab University Act (XIX of 1882) was passed during the year, and in accordance therewith the Punjab University came into existence on the 14th of October 1882. This was the only Act of special application to the Province. But the introduction of the new Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure on the 1st of July 1882 and the 1st of January 1883, respectively, deserves record.

25. Crime.—There was a diminution in serious crime during the year, as evidenced both by the Police returns and those of the Judicial Department. On the other hand, grave offences against the person were somewhat more frequent, and an increase in petty crime raised the total number of cases heard in the Criminal Courts above the figures for the previous year. The variations are not such as to call for any special comment.

26. Criminal Tribes.—The condition of the criminal tribes in the Province, and the working of the rules issued under Act XXVII of 1871, has been under the consideration of Government during the year. It appeared that the restrictions imposed in some cases were unnecessarily severe and had induced emigration from British territory into the Native States. Efforts were made, with some success, to induce the Mínas, a criminal tribe in the Gurgaon District, to resort to agricultural and other employment; and in several other districts the improved conduct of the criminal tribes for a term of years has warranted a relaxation of the provisions under which they have been hitherto controlled. There can be little doubt that the hereditary tendency of most criminal tribes in the Punjab has been much broken by the operation of the law of 1871, and the time seems now to have come for substituting for its special provisions, wherever this may be possible, the ordinary provisions of the law for the prevention of offences. It was found, too, in some cases, that sufficient distinction had not been drawn between age and sex. The aged and infirm, as well as the women of some of the tribes, were subjected to restraints similar to those imposed on the able-bodied and habitual offenders. Attention has been drawn to this disparity, and during the year under report a large number of names were struck off the registers maintained under the Act.

27. Prisons.—The daily average number of prisoners decreased about 7 per cent., the number at the close of the year amounting to 12,009. The subject of jail accommodation came under consideration during the year. Owing to the extension of railways, the plan of confining the prisoners of each district for the most part in the jail of that district is no longer as necessary as it was in the first days of Punjab Administration; and it seems possible to concentrate the jail population to a larger extent than has hitherto been done. Such a measure will result in improved discipline and decreased expenditure; but its execution must of course be a matter of time, as the existing jails can only be abandoned or reduced, and new central jails can only be built, as funds are available for the purpose. At present the Lahore Central Jail is the only central jail in the Province. Owing to the completion of the Sirhind Canal

Works the temporary jail at Rúpar has been broken up. The experiment of employing long-termed, able-bodied prisoners upon works of this character has, in the case of the Rúpar Jail, been eminently successful. The subject of prison labour has been under consideration since the close of the year, and the views of the Lieutenant-Governor have been communicated to the Government of India on the subject; but it may be mentioned here that large prison manufactories do not exist in the Punjab, and very little interference with private enterprise results from the industries carried on in the jails of the Province. The possibility of devising some means for employing a large body of prisoners on extra-mural labour appears somewhat remote, and not a little difficulty will be experienced in providing sufficiently hard labour for the prison population, unless local circumstances are allowed to weigh in determining what industries shall be abandoned and what retained. The instructions of the Supreme Government regarding whipping in jails have resulted in a considerable decrease in this form of punishment without apparently interfering with prison discipline. It would, however, be out of the question to contemplate the abolition of whipping as a deterrent from serious breaches of prison rules. It is sufficient that attention has been drawn to the subject, and caution enjoined in the infliction of corporal punishment. A sensible diminution in the jail mortality of the Province is one of the most satisfactory results which have to be recorded in connection with the subject of prison management in the Punjab for the year 1882-83.

28. Civil Justice.—The work performed by the Civil Courts was much the same in amount as that recorded for the year 1880, and a little in excess of the figures for 1881. The petty nature of the vast majority of suits instituted has frequently been brought to notice. As many as 70 per cent. of all the suits instituted in the original Civil Courts were for values not exceeding Rs. 50 in each case, and 16 per cent. more related to suits valued at not more than Rs. 100. This vast preponderance of petty suits seems to indicate at all events to some extent that the Civil Courts are popular; while at the same time it may be matter for reflection whether a large number of such cases might not equally well be disposed of without any reference to the Courts at all. A large number of the small civil suits instituted were heard in Courts of a grade superior to the lowest Courts empowered by law to decide them, and the magisterial and other duties of officers presiding over such Courts were thus unnecessarily and unduly interfered with. The subordinate judiciary has been augmented by the constitution of ten new Munsiff's Courts during the year, but even with this relief a large amount of valuable time will be lost in the disposal of cases of small value if the returns remain at their present figure. It is mainly for these reasons that, in answer to the enquiries made by the Government of India, a recommendation has been submitted for limiting the course of appeal in cases of the nature of small causes. This subject, together with the larger question of reorganizing the administrative and judicial services of the Punjab, is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

29. The Bar.—The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been directed during the year to the condition of the Local Bar of the Province. The number of Pleaders is annually increasing, and few cases reach the higher

appellate Court without the entertainment of Advocates, however small the value of the subject-matter. Whether in the present state of the Province it is an unmixed benefit to the people to be able to avail themselves so freely of professional assistance in the prosecution of their claims, may be matter for consideration. At all events it is essential that those who aspire to be the advisers of litigants should be men of high qualifications. The existing tests for the examination of Pleaders are not sufficiently searching to ensure this result, and the revision of the rules on the subject has recently been under the consideration of the Judges.

30. REGISTRATION.—The operations of the Registration Department show a further falling off during the year under review, and on this occasion a decrease is observable both in regard to compulsory and optional registration. The review of the results for the past ten years will be found in paragraph 375 of the Report, and some reasons are there assigned for the steady diminution of registration which has been observable of late years. So far as can be ascertained, this result is due—not to the want of facilities afforded to the public, but—to the provisions which make the registration of certain classes of agreements superfluous. Measures for improving the efficiency of the Department are, however, under consideration, and the substitution of non-official for official agency may possibly conduce to greater popularity and an improvement in the statistics.

31. MUNICIPAL.—There is little to record regarding the history of the municipal administration during the year 1882-83. A brief sketch of what has been done in the Province since annexation will be found in paragraphs 385—91 of the Report. The measures which have been under consideration for developing the principle of self-government in municipalities have not yet been matured. Since the close of the year an amended Bill for municipal government has been drafted and circulated for opinions. The existing Act, however, contains a provision for the extension of the elective system, and something will be done in this direction during the current year. The municipal income is almost wholly raised from octroi, and the problem of properly controlling its levy in the Punjab is one of exceptional difficulty, owing to the small size of many of the municipalities and the impossibility in such backward communities of raising funds by other means. It is probable that the recent orders of the Government of India on the subject, if rigidly applied, will result in the abolition of a large number of small municipalities of the Province, and, although the maintenance of the general principles therein enunciated must be kept in view, the Lieutenant-Governor would regret any sweeping interference with the beginnings of self-government, which have no doubt been fostered in these institutions. The matter is one, however, which belongs more properly to the current year 1883-84.

32. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—Nor can much be recorded regarding the development of local self-government in rural tracts during the year under review, though since the close of the year more has been done. A draft Bill embodying the proposals of the Punjab Government in the matter of rural boards was submitted to the Government of India and passed into law,

with some modifications, as the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. There is every reason to believe that before the close of the current year, 1883-84 several divisions in the Province will have been brought under its provisions, and District and Local Boards duly empowered under the Act. Closer enquiry has however abundantly confirmed the opinions previously expresssed, that all parts of the Province are not equally ready for the extension of the principle of self-government, and where the success of the scheme seems most doubtful, it will be advisable to await the issue of the experiment in the more advanced tracts. There can be no doubt that a considerable amount of interest has been awakened in connection with the subject, and that in several places the people are looking forward to enjoying a larger share of responsibility in connection with local improvements.

33. MILITARY.—The disbandment of two regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the 4th Punjab Cavalry and the 3rd Punjab Infantry, on the 1st of July 1882, is a memorable event in the military chapter of the Punjab Administration. It is with regret that the Lieutenant-Governor records the reduction of these two regiments, although he is aware that considerations of imperial policy necessitated the step.

34. VOLUNTEERS.—The Punjab Volunteers continue to maintain their character for efficiency and public spirit, as will be seen from the remarks of the Inspecting Officers quoted in the body of this Report.

35. LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.—The Lahore Veterinary School, which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1881, was opened on the 3rd of May 1882. The staff consists at present of a Professor and Assistant Professor, and 51 students were entered on the rolls. In addition to Veterinary Science, bovine pathology is also treated in the school, and it may be hoped that a considerable number of candidates will come forward from the districts of the Province and carry the benefit of this training to their homes. The subject of horse breeding has never wanted promoters among the District Officers of the Province, and the capability of several of the western districts of the Province to produce good stock has been amply established. It may be specially recorded that the practice of destroying colts, which was prevalent under the old Bilúch custom, has now, owing to the persistent efforts of the local officers of the Deraját, been entirely abandoned.

36. AGRICULTURE.—The character of the seasons has been briefly noticed above. In consequence of the general sufficiency of rainfall the area under the spring crop of 1882 was larger by 610,000 acres and that of the autumn crop by 677,000 acres than that shown in the previous year. The outturn of the spring crop was abundant, and that of the autumn crop was, with the few exceptions previously mentioned, above the average. Prices consequently fell in a sensible degree, although the amount of food-grain exported during the year was nearly double that which left the Province in the previous year. Cattle disease, which has proved so fatal for several years, worked much less damage than of late. Proposals for legislation on the subject of cattle disease, the great bane of agriculturists, are under consideration.

37. FORESTS.—The demarcation of the protected and reserved forests in the Punjab, to which much attention has been paid since the passing of the Forest Act (VII of 1878), is now almost complete. The subject is surrounded with much difficulty in the Kángra District, and especially in the sub-division of Kullu, for which proposals have, on several occasions, been made and revised from time to time. The difficulty consists in the due observance on the one hand of the principles of forest management, and on the other of the just claims of the people, with whom little interference has been exercised for a long course of years. The apportionment of the relative claims of the Government and of the people requires most careful handling. The plan for redistributing the forest divisions, which has been mentioned in previous Reports, has been carried into effect, and the association of civil and forest officers, and the subordination in some respects of the latter to the former, is now under consideration. The working of the Forest Department in the Punjab has been a financial success, although it is less to the object of securing a revenue than of preserving the forest area that its operations have been directed. The average net surplus for the past ten years has been Rs. 1,61,800.

38. TRADE.—The only noteworthy feature in the Foreign trade of the Punjab for the year 1882-83 was a decrease of about 20 per cent. in the exports to Kabul. This is said to be due to the heavy duties levied on the Russian Frontier in Central Asia, and the falling off consists mostly in piece-goods of Indian manufacture. There has been an enormous development in the export to the seaports of wheat, gram, rice and oil-seeds; enhanced facilities for this export will be afforded by the completion of the Indus Bridge at Sakkar.

39. RAILWAYS.—The extension of railways in the Punjab was pushed on vigorously during the year. The Punjab Northern State Railway was extended from the right bank of the Indus at Attock to the Pesháwar City and Cantonment, and portions of the line, in which, owing to engineering difficulties, breaks had occurred, were completed. A temporary line was opened from Pind Dádan Khan to Khewra, on the right bank of the Jhelum for the carriage of the Mayo Mine Salt from the pit's mouth. On the Rewári-Firozepore State Railway 89 miles of earth-work from Rewári to Hissar were finished by the close of the year and the station buildings erected. The line from Hissar to Ferozepore had been surveyed and plotted. A branch of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway was constructed from Raiwind to the right bank of the Sutlej opposite Ferozepore, whereby the city of Ferozepore is brought within ten miles of the railway. In addition to the above works constructed from imperial or other capital, the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway, the funds for which have been mostly borrowed from the Imperial Government, and which forms a provincial work, was energetically pushed forward.

40. OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—The total expenditure from the provincial revenues on Other Works amounted to Rs. 30,40,000, a larger amount than has been assigned in any previous year; but to such an extent have the Public Works of the Province been starved during several years of financial depression which preceded, that 14½ lakhs out of this amount had to be spent upon repairs for existing works; and from the remarks which will be made below it will be gathered that so large a sum cannot be afforded for some time to come, although the provincial wants are most pressing.

41. Canals.—Under the head of canals the great event of the year, as above recorded, was the formal opening of the Sirhind Canal by His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1882. The main line of this canal has been completed, as well as the Abohar Branch and the Sutlej Navigation Channel, and only certain portions of the Bhatinda and Kotla branches have to be completed.

42. Finance.—In accordance with the scheme for the further decentralization of provincial finance issued by the Government of India in September 1881, the Punjab Government entered, from the 1st of April 1882, on the new provincial contract, and undertook the administration of additional services in consideration of an enhanced allotment of public revenues. The first year of the working of this arrangement has now come under review, and has amply proved that the doubts entertained by the Local Government in regard to the sufficiency of the sources of supply to meet the wants of the Province were well founded. Omitting from the calculation those items of expenditure which were deliberately undertaken with the sanction of the Government of India in consequence of the large balance accruing at the end of the year 1881-82 from abnormal receipts, it appears that the ordinary expenditure of the year has exceeded the ordinary receipts by Rs. 1,34,617. This deficit is due—not to increased expenditure, but—to a falling-off in the income. The remissions made in the Gurgaon revenue demands partly account for this sum. But there has also been a falling-off in the income derived from Stamps and Law and Justice, the former of which has continued to advance steadily for many years. It is not without some apprehension that the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to the working of the contract for the next four years. In a young and growing Province like the Punjab the want of funds is fatal to development, and scheme after scheme for the improvement of the several branches of administration has had to be laid aside because of the manifest insufficiency of the provincial resources to meet any extra demand. Without a liberal interpretation of the terms of the contract in favour of the Provincial Government, it seems too probable that all extensive measures for administrative improvement may have to be laid aside during the whole period of the present contract. At the same time, it will be impossible to exercise liberality towards the Local Bodies in the corresponding scheme for decentralization, which forms one of the main features of the project for iocal self-government.

43. Vital Statistics.—The year was, on the whole, a healthy one. There was no epidemic disease of any importance, and though the mortality from fever was again heavy, the death rate per mille reached only 27 against 30 per mille the previous year. The Egerton Hospital at Pesháwar was opened, and the foundation of the Ripon Hospital at Simla was laid during the year by His Excellency the Viceroy.

44. Education.—In November 1882 the first Convocation of the Punjab University at Lahore was presided over by His Excellency the Patron. The hopes which were for so long entertained in regard to this matter have thus at last been fulfilled, and the Senate has entered upon its duties with an earnestness which bespeaks great promise for the future. The result of the labours of the Education Commission have been looked

for with great eagerness by all interested in the cause of enlightenment and progress. In carrying out such reforms as may be judged desirable in the light which will be thrown upon the subject by their labours, the Lieutenant-Governor expects to derive great assistance from the counsels of the newly constituted University. The great questions of the day: the extension of popular education, whether by an increase in Primary Schools or by encouraging Indigenous Schools; the principles upon which grants-in-aid, either by Government or by Local Bodies, should be regulated; the mode of granting scholarships; how best to encourage female education; the development of education among the poorer Europeans and Eurasians; the establishment of training schools and colleges;—these and other like matters have now to be dealt with, and the progress of education for the next generation in the Punjab will greatly depend on the manner in which these subjects are treated within the next few years. At such a time it is matter for congratulation that the Punjab University has entered on its career.

45. Arts and Sciences.—It only remains to notice the completion of the building for the Mayo School of Art, which was formally applied to the purpose for which it was erected in the spring of 1882. This building was constructed from funds raised by a subscription for founding a memorial to the late Lord Mayo, and the object of the school is to convey instruction in drawing and designing. The number of students on the rolls is 49.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

1. Introductory.—The Punjab with its Feudatory States covers an area of 144,436 square miles, and includes a population of 22,712,120 souls, or one-tenth of the whole area, and one-eleventh of the total population of the Indian Empire. It numbers among its inhabitants one-fourth of the Mussalmán, one-twentieth of the Hindu, and eleven-twelfths of the Sikh subjects of the Queen. Together with Kashmir, which lies to its north, it occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Empire, and comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rájpútána and west of the River Jumna. Lying thus in the angle where the Himalayas, which shut in the peninsula to the north, meet the Sulemáns which bound it on the west, and situated between Hindústán and the passes by which alone access from the great Asian Continent is possible, it is in a very special sense the frontier province of India, and guards the gateway of that Empire of which it was the last portion to be won. The immigrant swarms which have from time to time poured into India, and the conquering armies which have from time to time invaded it, have alike crossed the plains of the five rivers from which the Province takes its name ; while its great eastern plains, which part the waters that flow on the one hand into the Indian Ocean and on the other into the Bay of Bengal, have ever formed the battlefield of Northern India. Nor is its present interest inferior to its historical importance. Stretching northwards up to and beyond the great peaks of the Central Himalayas, and embracing the Tibetan valleys of Láhul and Spiti, it includes in its eastern districts a portion of Hindústán, on its southern border it encroaches upon the great prairies of Rájpútána, while its trans-Indus territory belongs to Afghánistán and Bilúchistán rather than to India in every respect other than political. And the diversity which marks its physical and geographical aspects is no less characteristic of the races which inhabit it, of their origin, language, beliefs, custom and social structure.

2. Position, Shape and Size.—The Province lies between 27° 39′ and 35° 2′ north latitude and 69° 35′ and 78° 35′ east longitude. Its shape is something between a dice-box and an hour-glass, the axes crossing at Lahore, and the longer axis running nearly east by south. The length of the longer axis is about 450, and of the shorter 160 miles ; the eastern base measures some 370, and the western some 540 miles. The constriction in the middle is due to the fact that the northern boundary runs up into the hills of Chamba and Kullu in the east and of Hazára in the west, on either side of the kingdom of Kashmir ; while to the south the Province stretches down the fertile banks of the Jumna to the east, and of the Indus to the west, between which two rivers the arid deserts of Rájpútána extend northwards to within a hundred miles of Lahore.

3. Boundaries.—Along the northern border of the Punjab, Himalayan ranges divide it from Chinese Tibet and Kashmir. To its west and north-west lie Afghánistán, from which it is separated on the west by the Sulemán mountains, and on the north-west by the ranges which run from the eastern extremity of the

Sufedkoh north-east to join the Himalayas, and south-west to meet the Sulemáns. In the southern extremity of its western border the Sulemán range divides the Punjab from the Kelat territory and Bilúchistán. To its south lie Sind, Rájpútána, and the Mathra District of the North-Western Provinces ; while on the east the rivers Jumna and Tonse separate it from the same Provinces, and on the north-east a mighty Himalayan range shuts it off from Chinese Tartary.

4. Political Divisions, Area, and Population.—The Punjab includes two classes of territory, that belonging to the British crown, and that in the possession of the 34 feudatory Chiefs of the Province, almost all of whom pay tribute in some form or other, and all of whom are subject, more or less, to control by the Local Government. The area and population of these two divisions are shown in the margin. Of the total area of the Province, some 26,300 square miles consist of mountainous or elevated tracts, and the remainder of plains. Of the 107,010 square miles included in British territory, 11,170 are irrigated, 36,656 are cultivated, 36,706 more are classed as culturable, and would repay the labour of the husbandman were means of irrigation available, while the remaining 33,648 consist of inhospitable mountain-sides or unculturable waste. The Forest Department has under its operations an area of about 3,700 square miles. Similar figures are not available for the Native States. British territory is divided (Appendix No. 3) into 32 districts, which are grouped under ten divisions, and each of which, except the sanitarium of Simla, comprises as large an area and population as can conveniently be controlled from its head-quarters. The several tracts included in this territory are described below.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
British	107,010	18,850,437
Native States	37,426	3,861,683
Total Province ...	144,436	22,712,120

5. The dominions of the 34 Native Chiefs (Appendix No. 5) vary in size and importance, from the principalities of Patiála and Baháwalpur, with areas of 5,500 and 17,300 square miles, and populations of 1,500,000 and 600,000 respectively, and ruled over by Chiefs subject only to the most general supervision, to the tiny State of Darkuti, with an area of 4 square miles and a total population of 590 souls, whose ruler is independent in little more than the name. They may be grouped under three main classes. The Hill States, lying among the Punjab Himalayas, and held by some of the most ancient Hindu Rájpút families in the world, include Chamba, Mandi, Suket, and the 20 Simla States, of which last only four, namely Náhan, Biláspur, Bashahr and Nálagarh exceed an area of 250 square miles, or a population of 17,500. Along the western half of our southern border, and separated from British territory by the Sutlej, lies the Muhammadan State of Baháwalpur, consisting of the Left Sutlej Valley and a broad strip of the Rájpútána desert. The remaining States, including the possessions of all our great Jat Sikh feudatories, lie wholly east of Lahore, and, with insignificant exceptions, occupy the centre of the eastern plains of the Province.

6. Mountain Systems.—The mountain regions of the Punjab naturally fall under four separate groups. To the north-east of the Province lies the Himalayan system of the Punjab proper, with the fringing range of the Siwáliks at its foot.

In the south-eastern corner of the Punjab the Aravali system sends out insignificant outliers which run across the Gurgaon and Delhi districts and strike the Jumna at Delhi. The lower portion of the western frontier is constituted by the great Sulemán chain; while the north-western corner of the Province lies among and within a tangled series of peaks and ranges, marking the point of junction of the Himalayas of Kashmir, the Sufedkoh and the Sulemáns, and is cut off by the Salt Range and its trans-Indus continuation from the great plains which lie to the east and south. The first and last of these four groups are separated by Kashmir territory, which, from the Himalayan State of Chamba on the east to the Jhelum on the west, stretches down to and includes the foot of the mountain ranges.

7. THE SULEMANS.—The Sulemán mountains run almost due north and south along the western border of the Province for between 300 and 400 miles. They consist of several parallel ranges of barren mountains, between which lie valleys that are fertile only by comparison. The frontier of British India runs sometimes at the foot and sometimes along the crest of the easternmost of these ranges; and the mountains themselves, which are inhabited by independent or semi-independent tribes of Patháns and Bilúchís, belong to the Punjab in little more than a geographical sense.

8. THE ARAVALIS.—The Aravalis, which run through the Gurgaon and the south of the Delhi District, consist of low ranges of insignificant hills covered with brushwood, and are interesting chiefly from a geological point of view, as, with the exception of the isolated peak of Karána in Jhang, they form the northernmost extremity of the peninsular rock system, so distinct from the later formations of the Himalayas.

9. THE HIMALAYAN SYSTEM.[1]—The mountain system of the Himalayas, so far as it concerns the Punjab, consists primarily of three great ranges running in a generally north-westerly direction from the head-waters of the Sutlej to the Indus; the Western Himalayas or Zanskár or Bára Lácha range, the mid-Himalayas or Pír Panjál range, and the outer or sub-Himalayas. From these three great ranges spring numerous minor ranges as ribs from a backbone, the whole forming a confused system of mountain chains and valleys, the breadth of which is some 90 miles at its eastern extremity, from Láhul to the Siwáliks of Hoshiárpur, and some 150 miles measured at its western extremity across Kashmir.

10. THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS.—The Western Himalayas or Zanskár or Bára Lácha range separates the valley of the Upper Indus which lies to its north from the mountain-basins of the five Punjab rivers. It runs from the sources of the Sutlej along the northern borders of Kanáwar in Bashahr, Spiti, Láhul, Pángi (in Chamba) and the Kashmir Valley, till pierced by the Indus at the base of the mighty Nanga Parbat. Thence it passes on to join the Pámír and Hindu Kúsh near the sources of the Kuner and Gilgit rivers. It separates the Aryans of India from the Botís of Tibet, and the cold, dry, treeless steppes of Central Asia from the luxuriant humidity of India. The average height is 19,000 feet, or greater than that of the Andes; the average height of its peaks is 20,770 feet, and that of its passes 15,700 feet. Its snow-line lies at 18,500 feet on its southern and at 19,000 feet on its northern face.

[1] This account of the three great Himalayan ranges is mainly condensed from General Cunningham's "Ladakh."

11. The mid-Himalayas.—The mid-Himalayas or Pír Panjál range divides the valleys of Spiti, Láhul and Kashmir on the north from that of Kullu, Plách and Chamba on the south, and terminates on the Indus at the Hazára border in the celebrated peak of Mahában, though the Swát range may perhaps be considered its trans-Indus continuation. Its general direction is north-west, and it is divided into three well-marked sections by the great rivers which pierce its chain. The easternmost or Bashahr range is an offshoot of the Western Himalayas, and extends for a distance of 60 miles from lofty Jamnotri to the Sutlej below Ghatul. Beyond the Sutlej it is continued by the Láhul range, which runs for 160 miles to the great southward sweep of the Chenab in Kishtwár (Kashmir). Thence the Pír Panjál runs for some 180 miles to the great southward sweep of the Jhelum at Muzaffarabad, and across the Jhelum and Hazára districts to the Indus at Darband. The average height of its peaks is 19,000, of its passes 15,520, and of the chain 17,000 feet in the Bashahr and Láhul sections. The Pír Panjál range is probably some 5,000 feet lower. The snow-line is at 16,000 feet on the northern, and 17,000 feet on the southern face.

12. The outer-Himalayas.—The outer or sub-Himalayas stretch in a north-westerly direction, through Suket and Mandi and between Kángra and Chamba, for a distance of some 300 miles, and terminate on the Indus at the Hazára border in the well-known peak of Gandgarh. Starting from the bend of the Beas at Mandi, they are pierced by the Ravi, Chenab, Púnch and Jhelum rivers, which divide them into five distinct sections. The easternmost section is the precipitous range of the Dháola Dhár or White Mountains, which, lying between the Beas and the Ravi, form the natural boundary between Kullu and Mandi and between Kángra and Chamba, and is the highest portion of the range, reaching an average of 15,000 feet. Its length is some 80 miles, and it includes the hill stations of Dharmsála and Dalhousie. The second portion, some 55 miles in length, lies between the Ravi and Chenab, and shuts in Chamba and Badrawár (Kashmir) to the south. Its average height may be put at 12,000 feet. The central portion of the range is known as the Ratan Panjál; it stretches from the Chenab to the southern bend of the Púnch River, for a distance of some 80 miles, and ranges in height between 7,700 and 11,000 feet. The fourth section, some 25 miles in length, runs from the Púnch River to Dhangali, the ancient Gakkhar capital on the Jhelum. The westernmost division of the range runs for 70 miles between the Jhelum and the Indus, and attains a height of above 17,000 feet. The outer-Himalayas have no perpetual snow.

13. The Hills of Simla and Hazara.—All those great Himalayan chains terminating on the Indus at or about the Hazára border are bound together by two considerable ranges which, springing from the western extremity of the Western Himalayas, run southwards down either side of the Kághán Valley and the Hazára District, the more eastern striking the Jhelum and following its course to merge with the Murree Hills; while the more western, which separates the Himalayas from the Hindu Kúsh, terminates on the Indus where it meets the Hazára border. At the opposite or eastern extremity of the system the Cis-Sutlej Himalayas, in which the sanitarium of Simla is situated, occupy a corresponding position, running in a generally south-westerly direction, and separating the head-waters of the Sutlej from those of the Jumna and Ganges.

14. The Siwaliks.—The Siwáliks are an insignificant range of low hills which, rising abruptly from the plains, skirt the foot of the Himalayas from the

Ganges to the Beas. At the widest part, as they approach the Sutlej, they are some 10 miles broad. Between them and the Himalayas proper lie a series of fertile valleys known as *Dúns*; and the hills themselves are clothed with forest timber of some value, save at their western extremity, where they degenerate into little more than sand-hills.

15. THE SALT RANGE AND THE PESHAWAR HILLS.—The connecting link between the Sulemáns on the west and the Himalayas on the north still remains to be described. The outer-Himalayas, crossing the Jhelum, run up the eastern boundary of the Ráwalpindi District. There they and the mid-Himalayas meet on the banks of the Indus in a confused mass of mountains, among which the Hazára District lies, and stretches out the Kághán Valley, like a huge arm, to where the Indus pierces the Western Himalayan range at the foot of Nanga Parbat. The curved ranges which connect the extremities of the mid-Himalayas and of the Sufedkoh enclose to the north the plain which constitutes the Pesháwar District; while the northern continuation of the Sulemáns runs up the western border of Bannu and Kohát to meet the Sufedkoh, and throws out eastwards a series of parallel spurs which cover the whole of the Kohát District. The circuit is completed by the Salt Range, which, starting from opposite the point where the mid-Himalayas abut upon the Jhelum, runs first along the right bank of the river, then westwards across the Shahpur and Dera Ismail *thal* to the Indus, where it turns down the right bank of that river through the Bannu District, and follows the boundary between Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan till it joins the Sulemáns. Rising abruptly from the river and the great desert which lie to the south of it as a steep rocky range of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in height, the Salt Range of Jhelum and Shahpur falls away imperceptibly to the north into a great table-land enclosed by the range itself, the Hazára Hills, and the River Indus, crossed in every direction by chains of low hills, and cut up by the streams which issue from them into innumerable ravines. It is this table-land which constitutes the districts of Jhelum and Ráwalpindi.

16. THE RIVER SYSTEM.—The Himalayas which stretch from Northern Punjab and Kashmir far away into Tibet give birth to seven great rivers, which, after pursuing their courses for, in some cases, many hundreds of miles among snow-clad mountain-ranges, debouch on to the plain country, and traverse the Punjab in a generally southerly direction on their way to the ocean. The hills once fairly left behind, their fall seldom exceeds two feet in the mile, and their course is in consequence exceedingly inconstant, varying, often considerably, from year to year. Thus in the process of time each stream has cut for itself a wide riverain lying well below the level of the surrounding plains, the banks of which mark on either side the extreme limits of the river's excursions. Within these low lands, over the whole of which the stream has at some time or other flowed, the river winds its way in a narrow and ever-shifting channel. In the winter the stream is comparatively small; but as the mountain snows melt under the approach of the Indian summer, the waters rise and overflow the surrounding country, often to a distance of several miles on either bank. As the cold returns at the close of the rainy season, the waters recede, leaving wide expanses of fertile loam or less fertile sand, moist for the hand of the cultivator.

17. THE JUMNA.—The Jumna and its tributary, the Tonse, form the greater portion of the eastern boundary of the Province, along which they flow almost

due north and south for a distance of some 220 miles.[1] A few miles to the west runs the water-shed between the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, which forms the backbone of extra-peninsular India.

18. THE AREA OF CLOSED DRAINAGE.—West again of this line lies a peculiar area of closed drainage intermediate between the basins of the Jumna and Sutlej, into which the Márkanda, Suraswati, Ghaggar and other hill streams pour their waters; while the last-named river affords the only outlet, and passing away westwards into Rájpútána, itself gradually dwindles and finally disappears in the arid wastes of that province. All to the west of this area, as well as the whole mountain region of the Punjab, belong to the Indus system.

19. THE INDUS.—The Indus itself enters the Province at Torbela, on the Hazára-Pesháwar border, cuts off the hill tract, presently to be described, of the Pesháwar and Kohát districts from the Punjab proper, pierces the Salt Range at Kálábágh, and runs almost due south along the whole western frontier of the Province at a distance of from 15 to 30 miles from, and parallel with, the Sulemáns. The only affluent of any importance that it receives within the Province on its right bank is the Kabul River, which, with its tributaries, the Swát and Bára, drains the Pesháwar Valley; for the scanty rainfall of the Sulemáns is insufficient to feed anything more than hill torrents of intermittent flow. From the east, however, it receives the combined waters of the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, the five great rivers which give the Punjab (*panj áb*, or "five waters") its name, and which traverse its plains, lying in that order from west to east.

20. THE SUTLEJ.—The Sutlej, rising in Chinese Tartary, enters the Province in the State of Bashahr, and flowing through the territories of our hill feudatories, debouches on the plains at Rúpar in the Umballa District. Thence it flows due west for 120 miles as far as Ferozepore, where it receives the waters of the Beas, and thence south-west for some 270 more miles, till, joined by the combined Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, it pours the united waters of the five rivers into the Indus opposite Mithankot, some 70 miles above the Sind border.

21. THE CHENAB.—The Chenab takes at once its name and its origin from the twin streams of the Chandra and Bhága, which drain the Himalayan valley of Láhul. Traversing Chamba and south-eastern Kashmir, with a generally western course, it re-enters the Punjab at the middle point of its northern border, just below the town of Jummoo. Thence it runs, first to the south-west, but gradually changing to the south, for some 300 miles to join the Sutlej about 40 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indus, receiving the waters of the Jhelum at about the midway point of its course in the plains, and those of the Ravi some 50 miles lower down.

22. THE BEAS AND RAVI.—Between the Sutlej and Chenab flow the smaller streams of the Beas and the Ravi. The former rises in the Kullu Himalayas, runs westwards through Mandi and Kángra, enters the plains at the north-western extremity of the Hoshiárpur District, and joins the Sutlej after a south-western course of some 70 miles. The latter rises in Chamba, enters the plains some 15 miles west of the Beas, and flows 260 miles to the south-west, to join the Chenab about 90 miles above the confluence of that river with the Sutlej.

[1] All distances given in this and the next seven paragraphs are measured from point to point, and not along the course of the stream.

23. THE JHELUM.—Finally, the Jhelum, rising in Kashmir, flows due south along the boundary between that kingdom and the Hazára District for a distance of 100 miles, and enters the plains at the town of Jhelum, whence it flows south-west for 100 miles as far as Shahpur, and then 70 miles further in a southerly direction till it joins the Chenab 150 miles above its confluence with the Sutlej.

24. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUNJAB RIVERS.—Thus, if the northern edge of the Punjab plains be produced across the Salt Range tract to strike the Indus at Attock, the points at which the rivers cut that line are as shown above.

Jumna to Sutlej	... ...	80 miles.	80
Sutlej to Beas	... ...	75 „	155
Beas to Ravi	... ...	20 „	175
Ravi to Chenab	... ...	50 „	225
Chenab to Jhelum	... ...	35 „	260
Jhelum to Indus	... ...	110 „	370

But while the Jumna and Indus, which lie to the extreme east and west, run almost due south, the five rivers which flow between them all tend to the south-west to join the Indus before it leaves the Province; so that by the time they reach the longer axis of the Punjab, which runs through Lahore from near the eastern extremity of the line just discussed, the Sutlej has left the Jumna, has approached the Ravi, and has absorbed the Beas altogether, while all five rivers have approached nearer to the Indus; and the distances measured as before are shown in the margin.

Jumna to Sutlej	... ...	170 miles.	170
Sutlej to Ravi	... ...	40 „	210
Ravi to Chenab	... ...	70 „	280
Chenab to Jhelum	... ...	50 „	330
Jhelum to Indus	... ...	60 „	390

And of the southern border of the Province, the whole eastern half, some 275 miles in length, which forms the southern base of the area of closed drainage already described, is unbroken by any river worthy of the name.

25. THE PUNJAB PLAINS.—South of the great Himalayas stretch the great plains which constitute by far the larger portion of the Province. If we except the Himalayan and Salt Range tracts, the Punjab presents, from the Jumna in the east to the Sulemáns in the west, one vast level, unbroken save by the wide eroded channels within which the great rivers ever shift their beds, by the insignificant spurs of the Arvali mountain system in the south-eastern corner of the Province, and by the low hills of Chiniot and Karána in Jhang. From the water-shed of the Jumna the slope is uniformly westwards towards the Indus basin, broken locally by the successive steps which part the catchment-basins of the Punjab rivers, and which, often almost imperceptible to the eye, always lie close to the right bank of the channel. From the foot of the hills the plain country slopes southwards till it approaches the southern border of the Province, when it begins to rise again towards the peninsular area. The lowest contour runs from Delhi west by north, a little south of Rohtak and Hissar, and bifurcates between Hissar and Sirsa, the northern branch going north-north-west along the Himalayan spill to the south of Lahore, while the southern branch curves to the south-west along the Arvali spill to the west of Bikanír. The combined result of these two slopes is a fall in a south-westerly direction, at right angles to the mountain ranges and parallel with the general course of the rivers; but the fall is exceedingly gentle, seldom exceeding two or three feet in the mile.

26. The whole of these vast plains are of alluvial formation. Stones are unknown, save at the immediate foot of the hills; micaceous river-sand is to be found everywhere at varying depths; and the only mineral is nodular accretions of limestone (*kankar*) which are produced *in situ*. The soil is a singularly uniform loam; true clay is almost unknown; and the quality is

determined chiefly by the greater or smaller proportion of sand present. In the local hollows and drainage lines the constant deposit of argillaceous particles has produced a stiff tenacious soil, singularly adapted to rice cultivation ; while in the beds of the great rivers, and on the wind-fretted water-sheds, pure sand is commonly found. The great *thal* which lies between the Jhelum-Chenab and the Indus, bordered on the south by the Rájpútána desert, and on either side by the two largest of our rivers, consists of a series of rolling sand-hills formed by the wind, which run parallel to the great break-water of the Salt Range, and are separated by valleys in which the original surface is exposed. In parts, and especially where local conditions raise the level of the water-table, the salts natural to the soil have been concentrated on the surface by continuous evaporation, and have covered the ground, often for miles together, with a saline efflorescence known as *reh*, which is fatal to vegetable life. But where neither *reh* nor sand is present, the soil is uniformly fertile, if only the rainfall be sufficient, or means of irrigation be available. Throughout the greater part of the western plains of the Punjab, however, neither of these conditions is satisfied, and wide steppes of intrinsically fertile soil, locally known as *bárs*, are useful only as grazing-grounds for herds of camels and cattle. The depth of water from the surface varies greatly. Throughout the broad riverains and immediately below the hills it ranges between 10 and 30 feet ; but the depth increases with the distance from the rivers and the hills, and in many parts of the Province rises as high as 150 to 200 feet, while the water, when reached, is too often so brackish as to be harmful to both animal and vegetable life. The natural divisions of the Punjab plains are more particularly described below.

27. Rainfall.—The Punjab enjoys two well-marked seasons of rainfall (Appendix No. 2),—the monsoon season, which brings it by far the greater portion of its annual supply, which lasts from the middle of June to the end of September, and upon which the autumn crops and spring sowings depend ; and the winter rains, which fall early in January, and though insignificant in amount affect very materially the prospects of the spring harvest. The table in the margin shows the most recent statistics of rainfall for certain selected stations, the figures being corrected averages of all past records which can be depended upon.

Station.	Inches of annual rainfall.	Tract.
Dalhousie ...	70·42	Himalayan tract.
Dharmsála ...	126·55	
Kángra ...	70·39	
Simla ...	69·99	
Siálkot ...	37·68	Submontane zone.
Gurdáspur ...	31·86	
Hoshiárpur ...	35·87	
Umballa ...	36·71	
Karnál ...	29·63	Jumna Valley.
Delhi ...	26·86	
Gurgaon ...	27·19	
Rohtak ...	20·31	East-southern border.
Hissar ...	16·44	
Sirsa ...	14·94	
Ferozepore ...	22·74	North-central districts.
Lahore ...	21·74	
Amritsar ...	26·61	
Gujránwála ...	25·58	
Jhang ...	11·36	Western Plains.
Montgomery ...	10·40	
Mooltan ...	7·26	
Muzaffargarh ...	5·96	
Dera Ghází Khan ...	7·31	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9·12	
Abbott-abad ...	44·93	Salt Range tract.
Murree ...	54·52	
Ráwalpindi ...	33·15	
Jhelum ...	24·38	
Kohát ...	19·66	
Pesháwar ...	14·27	
Bannu ...	13·19	

28. The rainfall is necessarily heavier in the Himalayas than in any other portion of the Province, the vapour-laden air from the south-east and south precipitating its water as it rises to top the great barrier which it finds across its path. The highest average of the Province is the 126·5 inches enjoyed by Dharmsála, and the figures probably nowhere fall below 50 inches within the Punjab Himalayas. Excepting the alpine regions, the rainfall is greatest in the east of the Province, as the Bombay monsoon is exhausted of its vapour in its passage over the great plains of Sind and Rájpútána, while the west winds from Bilúchistán and Afghánistán pass over an arid tract and leave such moisture as they may have collected on the western slopes of the Sulemáns, so that the Punjab depends for its rain very largely upon the south-east winds from the Bay of Bengal.

29. Thus we find that in the plain country the rainfall decreases rapidly as the distance from the hills increases, and markedly also, though less rapidly, the further we go west. The submontane zone, presently to be described, which skirts the foot of the mountains, enjoys an annual fall ranging from 30 to 40 inches, while in the strip of country lying along the right bank of the Jumna the average lies between 25 and 30 inches. But in no other portion of the Province except in the portions of the Salt Range tract immediately under the hills are these figures approached. In the Eastern Plains the annual fall may be said, roughly speaking, to decrease by about one inch for every 10 miles of distance from the hills, and ranges along their southern border between 20 inches in the east (Rohtak) and 15 in the west (Sirsa). But directly we cross the meridian of Lahore and enter the great steppes of the Western Plains, the figures fall to some 8 or 10 inches, while in the neighbourhood of Mooltan, in the extreme south-west of the Province, the yearly average is only 5 to 6 inches. The great rivers have a slight local effect in increasing the amount of precipitation in their immediate neighbourhood; and this influence is of more importance than would appear from the bare statistics, as the addition thus made to the total annual fall is distributed in the form of more or less periodical showers which often bring timely moisture to the crops.

30. Temperature and Climate.—Owing to its geographical position, to its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to the wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than does that of any other part of India (Appendix No. 2.) The extreme heat of the summer months begins to moderate about the middle of September; and from the beginning of October, though the days are still hot, the nights are fairly cool. From that time the temperature sinks lower and lower, till the minimum is reached with the fall of the winter rains in the early part of January, when sharp frosts are common, and water exposed at night with due precautions is frozen in all parts of the Province. The temperature then rises again slowly but steadily till the end of March. With April the hot weather proper may be said to begin. For the next three months the Punjab acts as the exhaust-chamber of India, and creates that monsoon of which it enjoys so small a share.

31. The great plains bake throughout the long summer days, the heated air rises, and with it the barometer, the wind rushes in from the area of greatest pressure to the west and south-west to supply the partial void, and dust-laden

hot winds sweep with unbroken violence over the open plains, while the dancing air seems to blaze with the glare reflected from the ground. It is said that the fierceness of this heat has a beneficial effect in disintegrating and preparing for tillage the surface of the fallow fields, similar to that exercised by frost in more frigid climates. Towards the end of June the wind changes—at least in the east of the Province; the vapour-laden monsoon travelling up the Ganges Valley approaches our border; the sky grows heavy with clouds, and the heat becomes stifling almost beyond endurance, till the first burst of the welcome rains relieves the tension. The succeeding three months constitute the rainy season; the heat of July is hardly less intense than that of June, but the air is moist, while from the middle of August the temperature gradually falls, and it again becomes possible to believe in the existence of winter.

32. Within the hills the seasons and their changes are very similar, though of course the heat is much more moderate and the cold much more severe. From the middle of December to the middle of January snow-storms are heavy and frequent throughout the Himalayas proper; while even in the height of summer the thermometer seldom rises above 90° in the shade.

33. The following figures show some details of temperature for the last five years :—

Stations.	Temperature in the shade (Degrees Fahrenheit).									
	Minimum in May					*Minimum in December*				
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Delhi	104·9	116·4	113·3	114·1	116·0	38·3	41·3	60·0	42·6	46·4
Sirsa	107·4	117·5	114·4	115·9	117·2	29·9	33·0	57·4	34·0	36·7
Ludhiána	104·8	113·8	110·8	118·3	114·6	32·0	24·0	55·6	38·0	37·0
Lahore	103·8	120·3	114·5	116·3	116·5	29·8	34·8	56·6	38·0	39·5
Mooltan	110·9	115·9	114·9	112·9	113·5	30·0	33·0	59·9	36·0	38·0
Dera Ismail Khan	104·5	118·5	114·5	115·5	118·5	26·0	32·0	56·2	35·0	32·0
Pesháwar	98·5	111·5	111·5	112·3	112·5	25·7	29·2	52·4	32·7	33·2
Ráwalpindi	95·5	114·0	109·0	114·0	114·0	23·9	26·9	51·6	90·9	31·9
Murree	79·1	92·4	87·7	89·0	91·5	33·1	28·7	44·7	34·5	35·5
Simla	...	94·4	86·4	83·3	86·4	...	34·6	44·3	37·6	38·4

34. Natural Divisions of the Province.—Thus the Punjab may be divided, in accordance with its physical features, into four great natural divisions, each of which is briefly noticed below. The Himalayan region and the corner cut off by the Salt Range are special tracts distinct in all their characteristics from the plain country of the Province. This last, excluding the submontane zone, which connects it with the hill regions to its north, is divided by a meridian passing through Lahore into two very dissimilar tracts which may be called respectively the Eastern and the Western Plains; and one of the most striking features of the

Province is the strong contrast which these two tracts present, whether from a physiographical or from an ethnographical point of view, and the comparative suddenness with which the transition takes place as the intangible line which separates the one from the other is crossed.

35. Physically, the Eastern Plains are arable plains of moderate rainfall and almost without rivers, save along their northern and eastern edges; while the Western Plains consist of arid pastures with scanty rainfall traversed by five great rivers, of which the broad valleys alone are culturable. Ethnographically, the distinction between the people of the two tracts is in a large measure that between the Hindu inhabitants of India and the Mussalmán peoples of the trans-Sulemán country. But the difference is not merely, or even chiefly, one of religion. The tribal organization, the structure of society, the customs of daily life, and even the tenures of land, present a very marked contrast in the two tracts; and perhaps the distinctions may be best summed up by saying that, to the east the caste, and to the west the tribe, is the social unit. How very distinct the social connotations of the respective words are, is shown in the Report on the Punjab Census of 1881. Within the hills and in the submontane zone which skirts them the same distinction is to be found. But the line which separates the eastern from the western type lies much further to the west than in the plains, and may be said roughly to pass through the point were the Salt Range leaves the Himalayas. The several tracts thus indicated will now be separately discussed.

36. THE HIMALAYAN TRACT.—Within the great net-work of mountain ranges which fringe the central system of the Himalayas are situated the States of Chamba, Mandi and Suket, together with Náhan, Bashahr, and the eighteen smaller States which are under the charge of the Superintendent of Hill States at Simla, the hill station of Simla, and the great Kángra District, the latter including the Kullu Valley, which stretches up to the mid-Himalayas, and the cantons of Láhul and Spiti, which, situated beyond the mid-Himalayas, belong geograhpically to Ladakh and Tibet, rather than to India. This mountainous tract includes an area of some 19,840 square miles, much of which is wholly uninhabited, and a scanty population of about 1,539,000 souls living scattered about the remaining area in tiny hamlets perched on the hill-sides or nestling in the valleys, each surrounded by its small patches of terraced cultivation, irrigated from the streams which run down every gulley, or fertilised by the abundant rainfall of the hills.

37. The people chiefly consist of hill Rájpúts, including Thakars, Ráthís, and Ráwats, and of Kanets, Ghiraths, Bráhmans, and the Dágís or menials of the hills. But it is probable that only the very highest classes among the Bráhmans and Rájpúts have preserved the purity of their blood; it is certain that the Aryan and aboriginal stocks have mingled with unusual freedom; and all between the very highest and the very lowest form a practically continuous gradation, within which it is difficult to draw any definite lines of demarcation. The hill people are, whether by origin or by long isolation from their neighbours of the plains, very distinct from the latter in most respects, and they speak dialects peculiar to the hills though belonging to the Hindi group, except in the trans-Himalayan cantons where Tibetan is spoken. They are almost exclusively Hindús, but curiously strict as regards some, and lax as regards others, of the ordinances of their religion. The nature of the country prevents the growth of large towns; trade is confined to the little that crosses the high passes which lead into Tibet; and the

people are almost wholly rural, supplementing the yield of their fields by the produce of numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and by rude home manufactures with which they occupy themselves during the long winter evenings. They keep very much to themselves, migration being almost confined to the neighbouring mountains and low hills.

38. THE SUBMONTANE TRACT.—Skirting the base of the hills, and including the low outlying range of the Siwáliks, runs the narrow submontane zone, with an average breadth of some 25 to 30 miles measured from the foot of the Himalayas proper. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the neighbouring hills, has an area of some 6,680 square miles, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly-peopled portions of the Province, and is inhabited by a population of about 2,998,000 souls, who occupy an intermediate position in regard of race, religion, and language between the peoples of the hills and of the plains, Muhammadanism being less prevalent, Hindi more generally spoken, and Rájpúts and hill menials more numerous than among the latter. The Gújars form a special feature of this zone. The tract has only one town, Siálkot, of more than 22,000 inhabitants; its trade and manufactures are insignificant, and its population is almost entirely agricultural, and in the low hills pastoral.

39. THE EASTERN PLAINS.—Turning to the plain portions of the Punjab, we find that east of Lahore the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons; but over the greater portion of the area the margin is so slight that, save where the crops are protected by artificial irrigation, any material reduction in the supply entails distress, if not actual famine; and while the Eastern Plains, comprising only a quarter of the area of the Province, include half its cultivation, nearly half its population, and almost all its most fertile portions, they also include all those parts which, by very virtue of the possibility of unirrigated cultivation, are peculiarly liable to disastrous failure of crops.

40. The Eastern Plains may be roughly divided into four separate regions. A broad strip parallel to the submontane zone partakes in a lower degree of its ample rainfall. It is traversed by the Upper Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Bári Doáb Canal, and many smaller streams, which bring down with them and deposit fertilizing loam from the lower hills; irrigation from wells is everywhere easy; and the tract is but little inferior in fertility, security of produce and populousness to the submontane zone itself. Its width varies from 20 to 30 miles; its area is some 8,600 square miles; and its population about 4,035,000.

41. The next most fertile strip is that running along the eastern border of the Province, parallel to the River Jumna. It enjoys a fair average rainfall; it includes the low riverain tract along the Jumna itself where well-irrigation is easy; the Suraswati and its tributaries inundate a considerable area, and much of it is watered by the Agra and Western Jumna Canals, so that it is for the most part well protected against famine. It has an average breadth of some 35 or 40 miles; its area is about 4,870 square miles; and its population some 1,848,000 souls.

42. Along the southern border of the tract run the districts of Hariána and Bhattiána, and constitute the most unfertile portion of the tract. A large part of it skirts the great Rájpútána desert; the soil is often inferior; the rainfall

always scanty and precarious; while, except in the south-eastern corner, where alone wells can be profitably worked, irrigation is almost unknown, save where the Western Jumna Canal enters Hissar and the Sutlej borders the Sirsa District.[1] Its width is from 40 to 50 miles, its area about 11,570 square miles, and its population about 1,665,000. This and the central portion, next to be described, together constitute the great area of closed drainage already mentioned, and are the parts of the Punjab where famine is most to be dreaded.[2]

43. The remaining or great central portion of the tract includes the larger part of the great Sikh States. Its area is some 9,980 square miles, and its population about 2,810,000. It occupies an intermediate position in respect of fertility between the two preceding tracts, the rainfall generally being highest and the soil best to the east, west and north, in the direction of the Jumna, the Sutlej, and the hills, and lowest and worst in the centre and south; while to north-east the Ghaggar system of hill streams inundates a certain area, and well-irrigation is practised along the Sutlej and the northern border.

44. The Eastern Plains include all the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the Province, and may be called the granary of the Punjab. Within them lie the three great cities of Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore, besides a very large proportion of the larger towns; and the population is, by comparison with that of the Western Punjab, largely urban. Trade and manufactures flourish, while, with the exception of the south-westward portions, where flocks and herds pasture in extensive jungles, the greater part of the culturable area is under the plough.

45. Ethnography of the Eastern Plains.—The plains east of Lahore have thus been split up into zones of varying fertility by lines running for the most parallel to the hills. But the boundaries which separate religion, race and language are somewhat different from these. A meridian through the town of Sirhind, nearly due north of Patiála, roughly divides, as the name of the town implies (*Sar* head, and *Hind* Hindústán), the Punjab proper from Hindústán, and the Punjábi from the Hindi language, and forms the eastern boundary of the Sikh religion. So much of the Punjab plains as lies east of that line differs little, if at all, in the character of its population from the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Excepting in the Rohtak District, Jats form a smaller and Rájpúts a larger proportion of the population than in the tract immediately to the west; while the minor land-owning tribes consist chiefly of Kambohs, Rors and Gújars in Umballa and Karnál; Tagas in Karnál and Delhi; Ahírs in Rohtak, Delhi and Gurgaon; and Meos and Khánzádahs in Gurgaon.

46. The Hissar District to the south of the tract differs from the districts just mentioned, chiefly in that, lying as it does on the confines of Bikanir, the dialect and people are more akin to those of Rájpútána than to those of Hindústán, Rájpúts being very numerous, and there being a considerable Ahír population. The religion is still Hindu, with a certain admixture of a curious sect called

[1] A certain area is also inundated by the precarious floods of the Lower Ghaggar.

[2] But the Sirhind Canal, which has just been opened, will protect a large part of the central, and some portion of the southern, tract.

Bishnoi. The Sirsa District, which lies along the western portion of the southern border of the tract, was all but uninhabited till it came under English Rule; and it has drawn its settlers pretty equally from Hindu and Hindi-speaking Hissar and Rájpútána, and from the Sikh and Punjábi-speaking Jat State of Patiála, while its western portion is occupied by Muhammadan immigrants from the Lower Sutlej.

47. In all the remainder of the tract Punjábi is the language of the people. Immediately below the hills, Sikhism has obtained but little hold, and the Hindu element, strong in Hoshiárpur, gradually gives way to the Mussalmán as we pass westwards through Gurdáspur, till it fades into comparative insignificance in Siálkot. But all the centre of the tract, the great Phulkián States and the north-central districts form the very stronghold of the Punjab Sikhs. Even here, however, a very large proportion of the population is Mussalmán,—a proportion constantly increasing from east to west; and it is the Hindu element alone which is displaced by the Sikh. In the matter of race the population of this portion of the tract is very uniform, Rájpúts, Jats and their allied tribes forming the staple of the agricultural population, largely supplemented by their attendant menials. In the direction of the hills Jats are fewer, and Rájpúts and Gújars more numerous; while somewhat further south the proportion of Jats increases, and the market-gardening castes, together with the Mahtams and Dogars of the Sutlej, become important elements. In the Lahore Division and the great Sikh States the mass of the population is Jat, though in the east Ahírs, and in the west Kambohs, Mahtams and Dogars, hold large areas.

48. The Changars and Sánsís of Amritsar and the surrounding districts, the Baurias of the Middle Sutlej, the Ráwals of the northern districts and Lahore, and the Aherís of the Hissar Division, are curious outcaste tribes, some of them probably aboriginal; and as we pass westwards and northwards from Hindústán and Rájpútána into the Province, the Banya of the Delhi territory gives place to the Khatri of the Central, the Súd of the Northern, and the Arora of the Western, Punjab.

49. The Western Plains.—The great plains lying to the west of the Lahore meridian present a striking contrast with those to the east of that line. They form the common terminus of the two Indian monsoons, which have exhausted themselves of their vapour before they reach their goal; and the rainfall, heaviest in the north and east, and decreasing towards the west and south, is everywhere so scanty that cultivation without irrigation is absolutely impossible. But in this very circumstance they find their security against famine or distress from drought, for their cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass, in itself a sufficiently serious calamity. Rain is, of course, needed here as elsewhere; but its absence means only a diminished yield, and not, as in the Eastern Plains, no yield at all; and so little is sufficient if the fall comes at the right time, and absolute drought occurs so seldom, that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. Indeed, more danger is to be anticipated from excessive flood than from deficient rainfall. The tract is traversed throughout its length by five great rivers, the Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum and Indus; and along either side of each of these runs, at a distance of a few miles, a more or less

distinctly marked bank which defines the excursions of the river within recent times as it has shifted from side to side in its course. These banks include between them strips of low-lying land which are periodically inundated by the rising floods as the winter snows of the Himalayas melt under the summer sun, or in which the nearness of sub-soil water makes well-irrigation easy. All outside these narrow boundaries is a high arid plain. Beyond the Indus, and between the Sutlej and the Jhelum and its continuation in the Chenab, it consists of soil which, wherever water is available, is sufficiently fertile, save where, north of the Sutlej, saline efflorescence clothes the surface for miles together like a recent fall of snow. But between the Indus and the Jhelum-Chenab, and south of the Sutlej, it is covered by great parallel lines of rolling sand, separated by narrow hollows in which the original soil is exposed.

50. Numerous streams, for the most part of intermittent flow, which run down from the Sulemán Mountains to join the Indus, and innumerable small inundation-canals carried out from the Sutlej, the Lower Chenab, the Upper Jhelum and the Lower Indus, across the zone of well-irrigation into the edges of the central steppes, render cultivation possible along their courses; while wells sunk in the long hollows of the *thal* or sandy desert, and the drainage of the *bár*, or stiff loam uplands, collected in local depressions, perform a similar office. But though some of the finest wheat in the world is grown on the wells of the western *thal*, the proportion of the area thus brought under the plough is wholly insignificant. The remainder of the tract is covered by low, stunted bush and salsolaceous plants, and with short grass in good seasons. Over this range great herds of camels, which thrive on the saline herbage, and of cattle, sheep and goats. They are tended by a nomad population which moves with its flocks from place to place as the grass is consumed, and the scanty supply of water afforded by the local hollows exhausted, or in search of that change of diet which camels love and the varying local floras afford. The area of the tract is some 60,870 square miles, or more than two-fifths of that of the whole Province; while its population, numbering about 4,885,000 souls, includes little more than one-fifth of the people of the Punjab, and it comprises not one quarter of the total cultivated area. Mooltan is the only town of more than 23,000 inhabitants; and the population is very markedly rural. There is no manufacture of importance, and the great *powindah* traffic between India and the countries to the west only passes through the tract on its way to the commercial centres of Hindústán. Pastoral pursuits occupy a more important position than in the rest of the Punjab, agricultural produce being largely supplemented by clarified butter, wool, hides and barilla.

51. Natural Divisions of the Western Plains.—It is the fashion to describe the Punjab proper as marked off by its rivers into six great *doábs*, which constitute the natural divisions of the Province. This description is true in a sense, but the sense in which it is true possesses but little significance, and its chief merit seems to be that it can easily be verified by reference to a map. To the east of the Lahore meridian such rivers as there are lie close together within the submontane tract, the whole of the country between and the area of closed drainage beyond them is comparatively populous, and there are no natural boundaries of any great importance. But west of that meridian, or throughout the greater portion of the Punjab proper, the real obstacles to inter-communication, the real barriers

which separate the peoples one from another are, not the rivers, easily crossed at any time and often fordable in the cold weather, but the great arid steppes which lie between those rivers. The advance of the agricultural tribes has followed almost invariably the courses of the great rivers, the new-comers having crept along both banks of the streams and driven the nomads from either side into the intermediate *doábs*, where they have occupied the portions nearest the river lands from which they had been ejected, leaving the median area of greatest aridity as an indefinite but very effectual line of separation.

52. Ethnography of the Western Plains.—Between the Sulemáns and the great sandy deserts of Baháwalpur and the Sind Ságar *Doáb*[1] the dominant race is Bilúch, save in the northern parts of Dera Ismail Khan District, where Patháns take their place. Both these races have descended from the hills and overcome a miscellaneous collection of tribes which, still forming a very large proportion of the population, have been included by their conquerors under the semi-contemptuous term of Jat—here an occupational as much as an ethnological designation—till they have themselves almost forgotten their original races. In the remainder of the tract the divisions of the people are rather tribal than racial, the great majority of them having travelled up the river valleys into the Punjab, and either being Jats and Rájpúts, or belonging to races, perhaps in some cases of aboriginal origin, which can now no longer be distinguished from them. In Gujrát the importance of the Gújar element is indicated by the name of the district; while Sayads are numerous to the south-west. The number of clans into which the people of these great plains are divided is enormous. The Daudpútra, Joya, Wattu, Dogar and Mahtam of the Sutlej, the Kharral and Khátía of the Ravi, the Siál and Khokhar of the Chenab, and the Khokhar and Tiwána of the Jhelum, are some of the most important. The curious fishing tribes of the Sutlej and Indus, the Jhabel, Kehal, Mor, and the like, present many features of interest. The trans-Indus Patháns and a certain proportion of the Bilúchís speak their natural Pashtu and Bilúchi. The remaining population of the Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan districts and the Baháwalpur State speak Jatki, a language holding an intermediate position between Punjábi and Sindi. Punjábi is the speech of the remainder of the tract. The population is essentially Mussalmán, the proportion being largest on the frontier, and smallest to the east and south.

53. The Salt Range Tract.—There still remains to be described the north-western corner of the Punjab, situated in the angle where the Sufedkoh from the west and the Sulemáns from the south meet the Himalayas from the east, and separated from the rest of the Province by the Salt Range and the Upper Jhelum. It includes the Peshávar Division and the districts of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Bannu. It presents in almost every respect the strongest possible contrast with the Punjab proper, and, indeed, as already remarked, can hardly be said to belong to India, save by mere geographical position.

54. The physical configuration, which has already been described in paragraph 15, is so broken and confused, that it is impossible without going into great detail to separate it into parts, each of which shall be even approximately homogeneous.

[1] The Sind Ságar *Doáb* lies between the Indus and the Jhelum and Chenab.

The mountainous tracts of Hazára, and of the Murree and Kahúta *táhsíls* of the Ráwalpindi District, with their ample rainfall, and of the less favoured district of Kohát, cover an area of 6,520 square miles, and contain a population of some 715,000 souls.

55. The remainder of the tract has an area of about 14,500 square miles, and a population of some 2,209,000 souls. Except immediately under the hills, the rainfall, while quite sufficient in ordinary years, leaves little margin as protection against distress in unfavourable seasons; while, save in Peshávar and the riverain portions of Bannu, irrigation is almost unknown.

56. With the exception of Peshávar and Ráwalpindi, the tract includes no town of more than 20,000 inhabitants. But the whole trade with Central Asia and Kabul, except the *powindah* traffic of Dera Ismail Khan, passes through Peshávar; and the Salt Range supplies almost the whole of the salt used in the Punjab. The silk and cotton fabrics of Peshávar are the only manufactures of importance; and the mass of the population follows agricultural, and in the mountain ranges pastoral, pursuits.

57. Ethnography of the Salt Range Tract.—The population of the whole tract is almost entirely Mussalmán, the very traders being Muhammadans in Peshávar. The language is Pashtu in the trans-Indus, and dialects of Punjábi in the cis-Indus portions of the tract. The population has apparently entered the tract either from the Upper Sulemán and Eastern Sufedkoh, or from the hills of Kashmir, the proportion which has passed in by the river valleys being probably small. The people are chiefly Patháns in Peshávar and Kohát, with a large admixture of menial classes of Hindu ancestry, who, though now Mussalmáns, are known under the generic name of Hindki. In Bannu the mass of the people consist of Patháns and the so-called Jats described above. The term Jat is little used beyond the Salt Range. In Hazára the Pathán villages are few, and confined to the bank of the Indus; but the centre and north of the tract are occupied by curious tribes probably of Indian origin, but now by long association closely assimilated to the Afghán race, the principal of which are known as Jadún, Swáti and Tanáoli, and by Sayads. In the south and south-west of Hazára, and in the hills of Murree and Kahúta, are found the Kahúts, Dhúnds, Sattís and Ketwáls, all claiming to be hill Rájpúts, together with Awáns, Kharráls, Gakkhars, and numerous Gújars. The Salt Range is largely in the possession of a tribe of mysterious origin called Awán, which has wrested the greater part of it from its original holders, the Janjúa Rájpúts, and spread northwards towards the hills, and east and west across the Jhelum and Indus, though, like all other non-Patháns, merged in the comprehensive name of Jat as soon as the range crosses the latter. In the less hilly portions of Ráwalpindi and Jhelum, Rájpúts, or tribes which claim Rájpút origin, with Awáns, Gakkhars, Khattars, and a few Gújars constitute the greater part of the population. Sayads are numerous throughout the tract. In the city of Peshávar itself is to be found a most extraordinarily cosmopolitan population, including representatives of almost every Muhammadan country east of Arabia.

58. Summary of the above.—It will be convenient here to collect some figures regarding the tracts just described and to summarise their salient characters. The statistics given in columns 6 to 11 of the following statement are only approximate :—

Leading Statistics for the Natural Divisions of the Province.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					APPROXIMATE FIGURES.						PERCENTAGES OF AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCE CONTAINED IN EACH TRACT.			
					RAINFALL IN INCHES.			PERCENTAGES OF AREA FOR EACH TRACT.						
Serial No. of Tract.	NAME OF TRACT.	Area in square miles.	Total population.	Population per square mile.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Cultivated on total.	Culturable on total.	Dry on cultivated.	Total area.	Population.	Cultivated area.	Culturable area.
I	HIMALAYAN TRACT .	19,840	1,539,000	78	126	80	40	10	14	82	14·0	6·8	4·3	3·2
II	SUBMONTANE TRACT	6,680	2,998,000	449	54	37	30	64	71	78	4·7	13·2	9·6	5·4
	EASTERN PLAINS—													
III	Northern Zone ...	8,600	4,035,000	469	35	27	23	73	87	67	6·1	17·8	13·9	8·6
IV	Eastern or Jumna Zone.	4,870	1,848,000	379	34	28	19	71	83	55	3·4	8·1	7·8	4·6
V	Central Block ...	9,980	2,810,000	282	27	19	17	57	89	42	7·0	12·4	12·6	10·2
VI	Southern or Bhattiána Zone.	11,570	1,665,000	144	20	16	13	55	92	80	8·1	7·3	14·2	12·1
	Total Eastern Plains.	35,020	10,358,000	296	35	21	13	62	89	62	24·6	45·6	48·5	35·5
VII	WESTERN PLAINS ...	59,890	4,885,000	82	20	6	1	18	67	6	42·0	21·5	24·1	45·7
	SALT RANGE TRACT—													
VIII	Mountain Tract ...	6,520	715,000	110	62	41	20	15	24	73	4·6	3·2	2·2	1·8
IX	Table-lands ...	14,500	2,209,000	152	32	17	10	35	51	85	10·1	9·7	11·3	8·4
	Total Salt Range Tract.	21,020	2,924,000	139	62	24	10	29	42	83	14·7	12·9	13·5	10·2
	TOTAL PUNJAB ...	142,450	22,704,000	159	126	24	1	31	61	60	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	Troops of the Khaibar Pass.	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTES TO STATEMENT.

TRACT I—HIMALAYAN.—The mountain tract of Kángra and the Hill States; with large rainfall and irrigation from hill streams. Cultivation scattered and inferior. Population of rustic Hindu hillmen, chiefly Rájpúts and allied races, living in tiny hamlets; agricultural and pastoral. Language—Hill dialects of Hindi. No large towns; trade and manufactures insignificant. Secure from famine.

TRACT II—SUBMONTANE.—Zone along the foot of the Himalayas. Ample rainfall and fertile soil. Large rural and agricultural population, and no large towns. Secure from famine.

TRACT III—EASTERN PLAINS (NORTHERN).—Zone parallel to and south of Tract II. Considerable rainfall and fertilizing hill streams. Soil fruitful and well-irrigation ample. Very populous and several large towns. Almost secure from famine.

TRACT IV—EASTERN PLAINS (EASTERN).—Zone along the Jumna. Rainfall fair, irrigated area large, and soil fertile. Large population and several large towns. For the most part in but little danger from famine.

TRACT V—EASTERN PLAINS (CENTRAL).—Occupying the centre of the Eastern Plains. Soil and rainfall fairly good, and irrigation possible to north, east and west; inferior and impossible in south. Population of average density; agricultural; and in the south pastoral. Several large towns; liable to famine.

TRACT VI—EASTERN PLAINS (SOUTHERN).—Bordering Bikanir desert. Rainfall deficient; soil inferior; irrigation impossible. Scanty agricultural and pastoral population. Few large towns; very liable to famine.

EASTERN PLAINS—TRACTS III, IV, V, VI.—Population chiefly Jats, Rájpúts and allied races with menials. Religion—Hindu in north, east and south; Mussalmán in north-west and south-west; Sikh in centre and to west. Language—Hindi to east and south-east, Rájpútána dialects to south-west, Punjábi in the remainder. Includes all the largest towns; and trade and manufactures flourish.

TRACT VII—WESTERN PLAINS.—Comprises the mass of the Western Punjab. Rainfall wholly inadequate. Cultivation chiefly confined to the immediate precincts of the rivers. Between them great grazing-grounds; in parts covered with sand, and occasionally saline. Population scanty, largely pastoral, and partly nomad. Patháns and Bilúchís on the frontier; elsewhere Jat, Rájpút and allied tribes. Religion—Mussalmán. Language—Pashtu and Bilúchi across the Indus, Jatki to south-west, elsewhere Punjábi. Few large towns; little trade or manufacture. No famine possible, beyond distress from failure of grass.

TRACT VIII—SALT RANGE (MOUNTAINS).—Mountains of Hazára and Kohát, and the east of Ráwalpindi. Rainfall ample; cultivation inferior. Scanty agricultural and pastoral population of Patháns and curious allied races, Hill Rájpúts, Awáns, and Gújars. Religion—Mussalmán. Language—Pashtú in Kohát, Punjábi dialects in Hazára. No large towns. For the most part secure from famine.

TRACT IX—SALT RANGE (TABLE-LAND).—Peshawar Valley, Salt Range, and table-lands of Bannu, Ráwalpindi and Jhelum. Rainfall somewhat scanty. Irrigation hardly practised. Somewhat thinly peopled by Patháns on the west, Awáns to the south, and Rájpúts and Gakkhars in the remainder. Language—Cis-Indus, Punjábi, Trans-Indus Pashtu. Religion—Mussalmán. Few large towns. Trade and salt-mining extensive. Liable to famine.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

59. THE MOGHAL OCCUPATION OF THE PUNJAB.—The modern history of the Punjab, as a distinct and independent part of India, may be said to have commenced in December 1763, and to have closed with the battle of Gujrát on the 22nd of February 1849. From almost the earliest days of the Mussalmán invasions, the Province of Lahore had followed the fortunes of the transient kingdoms that alternately rose and fell at Ghazni, at Kabul, and in Delhi, till it was incorporated in the more stable empire founded by Baber; and for upwards of two hundred years the Punjab enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity under the rule of the Moghal Kings. The country between the Indus and the Sutlej lies as the natural outwork of Hindústán against irruptions from the North. It was consequently the first to feel the blow that shook the foundations of the Moghal Empire, and precipitated its dissolution. The Moghal Governor of Lahore appears to have given his masters ample warning of the storm that was about to burst on Upper India, but his intelligence was received unheeded by the Delhi Court, and, in 1738, Nádir Sháh crossed the Punjab without opposition, returning by the same route after the capture and sack of Delhi in 1739. There followed in the Punjab an immediate collapse of the already much weakened authority wielded by the provincial governors of the Moghal Kings. For the next thirty years the history of the Province is the record of the selfish intrigues and struggles for independence of the Moghal representatives, till, in 1747, Lahore fell before the Dúráni troops, and the Punjab was gradually, and not without some feeble efforts on the part of the Delhi King to check the Afghán advance, incorporated in the dominions of Ahmad Sháh, Abdali. The Afghán tenure of the country cis-Indus, however, appears to have been of the weakest, even after the victory of Pánipat made Ahmad Sháh, for the time, the arbiter of Northern India. His attention was directed more to his native country and Persia than towards consolidating his power in the East; and, although he repeatedly over-ran the Punjab, on the eighth and last occasion in 1767 he made no effort to establish a permanent administration. The Dúráni Governors were left to shift as they could; the people did what they liked; at the periodical appearances of the Sháh the revenue was plundered rather than collected; and whenever the Afghán armies retired the country reverted to its normal condition of lawlessness and disorder. During this period of confusion the Sikhs were gaining in numerical strength and political importance. They appeared first as bands of marauders, issuing from fastnesses in the low hills along the base of the Himalayan ranges from the Chenab to the Sutlej, animated by a common religious enthusiasm and a common hatred of Muhammadans. It would be out of place here to dwell on the anti-Mussulmán revival in the North, which was almost contemporary with the rise of the Hindu Mahrattas in the South, or to trace at length the process in the course of which a sect of harmless devotees was developed into a body of bold and determined robbers, the avowed enemies of the Mussulmán rulers of the plains; and eventually into a powerful State. Suffice it to say that the change must be traced directly to the persecution they suffered at the hands of the Emperors Aurangzeb and Bahádur Sháh, which at one time had nearly extinguished the sect. After the defeat and execution at Delhi of Banda, the disciple of the last Sikh Gúru, Govind Singh, till the invasion of India by Nádir Sháh, a period of nearly thirty years, nothing is heard of the Sikhs; but when that conqueror had seized

Delhi and the empire was fast falling to pieces, they are stated to have taken advantage of the confusion that followed, and to have plundered the peaceable inhabitants of the Punjab who had removed their property to the hills for safety from the Persian invaders. Enriched with these spoils, the Sikhs emerged from the hills and built a fort on the Ravi, whence they made predatory incursions and are said to have harassed the army of Nádir Sháh, on its way home to Persia laden with booty. The oppressions and exactions of the powerful in that time of trouble drove the impoverished Jat zamíndárs of the Punjab to despair. As a bond of union and strength against their oppressors they resuscitated the latent fire of the Sikh ritual. The spirit of the revived sect displayed itself at first in secret associations and isolated acts of depredation. The neglect or feebleness of the ruling authority enabled the associations to prosper. The more successful leaders gathered followers round them. The cause became popular, the number who joined the nucleus of malcontents augmented rapidly, and in a few years the Chiefs were able to form encampments in open defiance of the ruling authority, to approach the sacred city of Amritsar, and to maintain themselves in its vicinity. The different associations were held together by a common interest, no less than by the profession of a new faith; and a system of general confederation for defence or for extensive operations requiring more than single efforts was early arranged between the Chiefs. During the earlier invasions of Ahmad Sháh, the Sikhs appear to have scattered before the danger, only to re-form, when it was passed. After a time, seizing the opportunity afforded by the convulsions of the expiring Moghal Empire, they slowly encroached, till, in 1762, the Afghán Governor of Lahore could scarcely shew himself beyond the walls of the city, and the annual assembly of all Sikhs was publicly held at Amritsar. The report of these events brought down Ahmad Sháh. At Barnála, not far from Ludhiána, the Sikhs, for the first time, met the Afgháns in the open field, and the result was a crushing defeat, their loss being estimated at 20,000 men. But no sooner had the Sháh returned to Kabul than the Sikhs began to recover their courage and to coalesce against the Muhammadans. They united to make one great effort against Sirhind. An assembly was called at Amritsar and 40,000 Sikhs marched on Sirhind. Zain Khán, the Governor, was defeated and slain in December 1763, and the town of Sirhind was destroyed. This event fitly marks a fresh departure in the history of the Punjab. That it was recognized to be so by the Sikhs themselves is evinced by the fact that they now commenced to strike coin, the immemorial sign of a declaration of independence in the East. They had ceased to be mere robbers, and henceforth formed a distinct body with clear political aims and asserting well-defined aspirations, which were soon to be fulfilled.

60. The Sikh Confederacy.—It will be convenient to give at this stage a brief sketch of their political system, more especially with reference to the confederacies which flourished for the next thirty years. Allusion has been made above to the circumstances which compelled a confederation for joint purposes of the different Sikh leaders with their following. Theoretically, all Sikhs are equal. Their religion, a pure theocracy, allowed no distinctions of rank among the members of the "Khálsa," or mystic commonwealth of the disciples of Gúru Nának. But, in practice, the Sikhs naturally grouped themselves under the leadership of men known for their sagacity, courage or daring. The tie that bound the follower to his Chief was however soluble at the will of

either. All that a Sikh Chief asked from a follower in those days was a horse and a matchlock. All that a follower asked was protection and permission to plunder under the banner of the Chief. The Sikhs could transfer their services to whom they pleased, or they could themselves, if fortunate, become leaders and acquire new lands in the name of the Khálsa. The need for joint action, however, soon compressed the many bands of Sikhs into twelve great confederacies or "misls;" they did not all exist in their full strength at one time, but one misl gave birth to another, or rose and fell in power according to the popularity or capacity of its leader. Each misl followed a Chief, called "Sardár;" but the title was of general application to the head of a small independent collection of Sikh horsemen as well as to the Chief of a great confederation. The plunder and conquest of a misl were divided in equal shares among its members, after setting apart a portion for the Sardár. A bond between the confederacies was supplied in the solemn assembly of the whole Sikh people, which met year by year at least once at Amritsar. There the council of the Chiefs, termed the "gúrúmata," discussed affairs affecting the Khálsa, or planned new expeditions. Further than this there was no law and no government; in private life each Sikh was free to act as he pleased, controlled only by the strong hand of his neighbour and the force of public opinion. That such a state of things could not endure long in the Punjab, after the link of a common enemy and common danger had been removed, is obvious. The prescient eye of the traveller Forster, in 1783, just after the birth of Ranjít Singh, foresaw already that "some ambitious Chief, led on by his genius and success, absorbing the power of his associates, would display from the ruins of their commonwealth the standard of monarchy." For a generation, however, the system worked sufficiently well; the Sikhs extending their power westwards up to the Jhelum River, and, in the east, as far as the Jumna. Their predatory excursions reached to Mooltan in the south, and to Garhwal and Rohilkand towards Hindústán. When not plundering abroad, the Chiefs were busy preying on each other and prosecuting petty feuds.

61. The rise of Ranjit Singh.—In 1793, Zamán Sháh, whose mind seems to have been filled with the idle hopes of an Indian Empire, succeeded to the throne of Kabul. He descended on the Punjab, in 1797, with 30,000 men, but was recalled by a rebellion in Afghánistán, after taking the city of Lahore. The Sikhs, as usual, gave way before the compact army of the Dúránís, to close upon them and harass them on their retreat. In 1798, the Sháh advanced again and entered Lahore without opposition; but after a few months stay there, finding it impossible to make any arrangements for the permanent occupation of the country, or to render the Punjab in other respects a source of advantage to himself, he retraced his steps to his hereditary dominions west of the Indus, and the Sikh Sardárs returned, each to the territories he had acquired and had evacuated on the Sháh's approach. Intelligence of designs by Persia upon Herat hurried the departure of Zamán Sháh. He found the Jhelum swollen with the winter rains, and was unable to take his guns across. Being pressed for time, Zamán Sháh wrote to Ranjít Singh, the youthful Sardár of the Sukarchakía misl, whose head-quarters were at Gujránwála on the road from Lahore to Jhelum, to forward the Afghán artillery to the Sháh's representatives at Pesháwar. With that keen political perception which guided him so successfully throughout his life, Ranjít Singh had seen that the possession

of the provincial capital of Lahore would give him a prestige and power without which he could not hope to carry out the plan he had formed of welding the many Sikh confederacies into one commonwealth with himself as its head. He promptly availed himself of the opportunity given by a chance flood of the Jhelum. A bargain was struck, and Ranjít Singh sent on most of the Afghán guns, receiving in return a royal investiture of the governorship of Lahore. In the same year he established his authority in the city, with the aid of his mother-in-law, the famous Mái Sadda Kaur, the virtual head of the powerful Kanhya misl. Firmly seated in Lahore, Ranjít Singh proceeded by force, fraud or conciliation to extend his power. The next seven years were spent in the systematic reduction of the independent Sikh Chiefs in the country between the Jhelum and the Sutlej by the joint forces of the Sukerchakía, Kanhya, and Ahlúwália confederacies under the hegemony of Ranjít Singh. At the same time periodical raids were made on the Muhammadans of Jhang and Mooltan. Throughout these years Ranjít Singh was steadily labouring to give coherence to the scattered elements of the Sikh people; his task was lightened by the mutual jealousies of the Sardárs, which made them incapable of united opposition to his encroachments, and no doubt also by the growing conviction of the Sikh people that it was better that there should be one head to the commonwealth, and that this head should be Ranjít Singh.

62. His early relations with the British.—The year 1805 witnessed the extinction of the system of confederacies acting in grave matters jointly for the Sikhs. In that year the last Gúrúmata was held; and thereafter the force of the Khálsa was directed by the will of one man. The year is also eventful in other ways. Jaswant Rao Holkar, flying before the army of Lord Lake, reached Amritsar at the time when the Sikh Chiefs were collected there in council. They declined to assist the Mahratta. After some desultory negotiations, he made terms with Lord Lake, who had arrived on the banks of the Beas; and the hostile armies retired from the Punjab, after the conclusion of an agreement between Ranjít Singh and the British Commander, on the one part binding Ranjít Singh and Fatteh Singh Ahlúwália, his ally, not to aid Holkar, and on the other stipulating that British armies would respect Sikh territory so long as no cause for offence was given. It was the first contact of the trans-Sutlej Sikhs with the English. Indirectly, the events of 1805 bore enduring consequences, for there is no doubt that the destruction of the Mahrattas by Lord Lake produced a deep and lasting impression on Ranjít Singh, and induced him ever after to avoid a collision with the English. In 1806, Ranjít Singh commenced to lay his hands on the possessions of the Phulkían misl on the left bank of the Sutlej, without neglecting to profit by his neighbours towards Kángra and Mooltan. Towards the close of 1808 his permanent occupations on the south of the Sutlej had thoroughly excited the alarm of the Sikh Chiefs situated between that river and the Jumna, and in response to their appeals a British mission under Mr. Metcalfe was sent to Ranjít Singh. It was considered advisable to keep the Cis-Sutlej States intact under British protection; there were, at the same time, projects being formed in Europe for a Franco-Russian invasion of India, and it was necessary to ascertain the condition of the countries and the feeling of the people lying beyond the then north-western frontier of the British possessions. Ranjít Singh entertained the British envoy for months with evasive promises and

endless negotiations, till the despatch of troops to Ludhiána and Umballa suddenly warned him that the British Government was in earnest. Having learnt the lesson conveyed in the Mahratta wars, much impressed by the manner in which the envoy's escort of sepoys repulsed an attack of Sikh fanatics, and conscious that a rupture with the English would be the signal for the rebellion of the many Chiefs he had recently suppressed, Ranjít Singh wisely resolved to settle his relations once for all with the English. In April 1809 he signed the treaty of Amritsar, by which he entered into an engagement to preserve friendship with the British Government, and not to encroach on the left bank of the Sutlej. In return the British Government promised to have no concern with his territories to the north of the Sutlej. To the close of his life Ranjít Singh scrupulously respected the treaty, and never wavered from the position he then took up towards the English.

63. HE EXTENDS HIS DOMINIONS.—Barred by the British power towards the East, he turned to the West for that field of conquest and war without which it is doubtful whether he could have maintained his power as virtual sovereign of the Khálsa, although in name professing only to be its representative. He seized the fort of Kángra towards the end of 1809, and next year over-ran Gujrát and Jhang, finishing with an unsuccessful assault on Mooltan. About this time he commenced to form regiments of paid and drilled soldiers, accompanied by a distinct corps of artillery on the British model. In 1811, he finally reduced the Faizúllapúría misl, located in the Jullundur Doáb, completing the absorption of the old confederacies trans-Sutlej. The troubles of the Saddozai kingdom now gave Ranjít Singh an opening in the direction of Pesháwar. Wazír Fatteh Khán, Barakzai, came to the Indus in 1812 to punish the adherents of Sháh Shúja, and to recover the province of Kashmir for his nominee to the Kabul throne, Sháh Mahmúd. Ranjít Singh was at the same moment engaged in reducing the Chiefs of Bhimbar and Rajauri on the passes leading to Kashmir. It was accordingly arranged that Ranjít Singh should admit the Afgháns to the passes, and place a force of Sikhs at the Wazír's disposal, receiving nine lakhs of rupees and a detachment of Afgháns to be employed against Mooltan, as the price of his assistance. But Fatteh Khán's troops outstripped the Sikhs and captured Kashmir single-handed. Ranjít Singh thereupon seized Fort Attock on the Indus. Negotiations on the part of Fatteh Khán for its release were ineffectual; and, in July 1813, a drawn battle between the Sikhs and Afgháns left the fort in possession of Ranjít Singh. In the same year he extorted the Koh-i-Núr diamond from Sháh Shúja, then a refugee at Lahore. In the following year he made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Kashmir. In 1816 he ravaged Bhimbar and Rajauri. After a rest of two years Mooltan was stormed in 1818. A few months after the fall of Mooltan, Wazír Fatteh Khán was killed by the order of Sháh Mahmúd; the Barakzais rose immediately in rebellion, and the Saddozai kingdom was dissolved. Ranjít Singh resolved to carry his army across the Indus, and a rapid dash was made at Pesháwar, which the Sikhs entered in November 1818. The occupation was, however, short, and intended merely to cover the erection of fortified posts on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Attock. In 1819, he was occupied in taking Kashmir; in 1820, he led his army towards Baháwalpur and Dera Gházi Khan. The next year was spent in consolidating the conquests west of the Jhelum. No event of importance occurred

in 1822, except the arrival of European military adventurers at the Court of Lahore, who were engaged to impart European drill to the Khálsa army. In 1824, further operations took place against Pesháwar. Sardár Yár Muhammad Khán, who held the place for the Barakzai family, made his submission at the approach of the Sikh army; but Muhammad Azim Khán, his elder brother, repudiated Yár Muhammad's action. Ranjít Singh thereupon crossed the Indus. At Naushera, on the Kabul River, he was confronted by the levy *en masse* of the Yusafzai peasantry, eager to fight for the faith. A desperate struggle ensued; more than a thousand Sikhs were killed by the undisciplined villagers, who were themselves routed at the close of the day with great slaughter. On the 17th March 1824 Ranjít Singh made his entry into Pesháwar. After parcelling out the valley between Yár Muhammad Khán and his brothers, to be held by them on payment of tribute, he returned to Lahore. No military enterprise was undertaken in 1825 or 1826. In 1827, the fanatic Sayad Ahmad raised the standard of a holy war against the Sikhs in the Pesháwar Valley; but during the year a detachment of Sikh troops, under Budh Singh, Sindhanwália, inflicted a temporary check on the Ghάzís, near Akora. In 1829, Sayad Ahmad re-appeared, defeated Yár Muhammad Khán (who was killed in the action), and seized the city of Pesháwar; Ranjít Singh then took the field in the early part of 1830 to punish the Ghάzís, but on his crossing the Indus the insurgents melted away before him, and he returned, having appointed Sultán Muhammad Khán Governor of Pesháwar. Shortly afterwards the Yusafzais, tired of Sayad Ahmad, rose against his rule, and he fled across the Indus to Hazára, where he was killed, in 1831, in a skirmish with the Sikhs.

64. His closer relations with the British.—During these years the relations of the British Government with Ranjít Singh had been drawn closer by the interchange of friendly missions and presents. The time seemed to have come for a meeting between the Governor-General and the Maháràja, and for dynastic reasons Ranjít Singh was anxious to appear before the world as the special friend of the British Government. Lord William Bentinck and the Maháràja accordingly met in great splendour at Rúpar in October 1831. No business of importance was transacted at the interview, except that a written assurance of perpetual friendship was given to Ranjít Singh; but in the spring of 1832, a treaty providing for the free navigation of the Indus and Sutlej rivers by British merchants was concluded with him. From this period the Maháràja seems to have dismissed from his mind all distrust of the British Government, and, indeed, to have entertained sentiments of real friendship for the English. In 1834, the unfortunate Sháh Shúja made another attempt to recover his kingdom, and while he engaged the Barakzais at Kandahar, the Sikh troops captured Pesháwar. The Barakzais defeated the Sháh, and then turned towards Pesháwar. After a period of desultory fighting, Muhammad Akbar Khán, the eldest son of Dost Muhammad Khán, engaged the Sikhs at Jamrúd, the mouth of the Khaibar Pass, and defeated them with the loss of Sardár Hari Singh, the bravest General in the Khálsa. The event caused some anxiety, and reinforcements were pushed up at great speed to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Jamrúd. The Afgháns, however, knowing their own weakness, did not risk another action, but returned to Jalálabad.

65. Death of Ranjit Singh.—We now come to the period of an important transaction, the restoration of Sháh S húja to the throne of Kabul by the

joint aid of the British Government and the Mahárája. Considerations, into which it is unnecessary to enter here, had determined the Governor-General to overthrow the Barakzai family that ruled in Afghánistán, replacing it by the long-exiled Saddozai King. A tripartite treaty was executed in 1838 between the three powers. Preparatory to the commencement of the campaign an interview took place between Lord Auckland and Ranjít Singh in November 1838 at Ferozepore; shortly after it the Governor-General visited Lahore and Amritsar, and was everywhere magnificently received. It was then observed that the Mahárája appeared feeble and worn out, and a few months after his eventful life closed on the 27th of June 1839 at the age of fifty-nine. Considered from one point of view, the career of this extraordinary man had been an absolute success. He found the Punjab a waving confederacy, a prey to the factions of its Chiefs, pressed by Afgháns and Mahrattas, and ready to submit to English supremacy. He left it a powerful kingdom. He found the military force of his country a mass of rough, undisciplined horsemen, and left it a large and well-drilled army, supported by three hundred guns. Further, he had the wisdom to avoid coming into conflict with the English without any loss to his own dignity or position. But where he may be said to have failed is that he did not create stable political institutions in place of what he had destroyed. The military despotism he had formed gave no promise of permanence, depending as it did entirely on the will of the army. The national and democratic instincts of the Sikhs were concentrated in the armed Khálsa, and as soon as the soldiers learned their power, neither the King nor the people could avail to withstand them. Much of the trouble, too, that befell the Sikh government after Ranjít Singh's death may be traced to the inordinate power he had permitted his favourites to acquire, at first no doubt intentionally as a counterpoise to the old Sikh Sardárs of the misls, and latterly from the force of habit and the weakness of a wrecked constitution and early old age. Foremost in influence and ability of the favourites were the three Dogra brothers from Jummoo, Guláb Singh, Dhián Singh, and Suchet Singh; next came Jamadár Khushál Singh, originally a Bráhman, from a village near Meerut; other leading men at Court were the Sindhanwália Sardárs, distant relatives of the Mahárája; Faqír Azízúddín, who was throughout the trusted counsellor of Ranjít Singh and practically his Foreign Minister; Bháis Govind Rám and Rám Singh, and Misr Beli Rám, the Treasurer. As regards the internal administration of the country, the government of Ranjít Singh seems in many respects to have been better than the contemporary governments of neighbouring independent Native States. There were no regular courts of justice; trade was hampered everywhere by duties and State monopolies; there was no attempt to develope the country; and the attention of all officials was mainly directed to the realization of the revenue. But oppression beyond the customary degree was punished, the country from the Indus to the Sutlej enjoyed peace, and the comparatively mild system of government, such as it was, no doubt was popular, and suited to the still untamed tastes of the people.

66. Events subsequent to Ranjit Singh's death.—The Mahárája was succeeded by his son, Kharak Singh, with Rája Dhián Singh of Jummoo as Wazír. Mahárája Kharak Singh's character was weak, almost imbecile, and utterly incapable of controlling the elements of disorder which the removal of the firm hand of his father was about to release from confinement. Towards

the end of October 1839 the Mahárája gave great offence to Dhián Singh, by taking into his favour a favourite named Chet Singh, a man of low birth and no capacity. With the active assistance of Mahárája Kharak Singh's son, Nao Nihál Singh, whose energy of character and ability gave great promise, Chet Singh was murdered by the Dogra party, and thenceforth Kharak Singh was allowed little voice in State affairs by Nao Nihál Singh and Rája Dhián Singh. At the same time, Nao Nihál Singh was secretly preparing for a decisive struggle with the Dogra brothers. In the midst of the preparations Mahárája Kharak Singh died in November 1840. Upon the conclusion of the funeral rites the new Mahárája Nao Nihál Singh, and his Court, including all the members of the Jummoo family, except Rája Guláb Singh, were passing through a covered gateway when a portion of the structure fell and killed both the Mahárája and the eldest son of Rája Guláb Singh, who was seated on the same elephant. The throne of Lahore was again vacant. It was claimed by Sher Singh, a reputed son of Mahárája Ranjít Singh. A short *interregnum* followed; the mother of Nao Nihál Singh, supported by the Sindhanwália Sardárs and Guláb Singh of Jummoo, claimed the regency, at any rate till it became certain that a posthumous son would not be born to Mahárája Nao Nihál Singh. On the other hand, Rája Dhián Singh was in favour of the claims of Sher Singh, but, considering the temper of the Sikhs, thought it better to wait. A council of regency was accordingly arranged. But it managed affairs badly; the army became discontented and gradually declared for Sher Singh. He suddenly appeared before Lahore in January 1841; Rája Guláb Singh closed the gates of the citadel and defended himself with great obstinacy till his brother, Dhián Singh, arrived from Jummoo and negotiated a surrender. Sher Singh was then proclaimed Mahárája, and the Sindhanwália Sardárs were banished. The soldiers profitted by the *coup d'état* to break loose; they murdered obnoxious officers, and plundered the city of Lahore; nor was the spirit of violence confined to the troops at the capital: it spread to Kashmir and Pesháwar; in the former place the Governor was killed and in the latter the soldiery were only curbed by a threat to raise the surrounding Muhammadan population against them. A general plunder of the Punjab was universally expected. Towards the summer of 1841 the disturbances subsided; but the evil had been done, the army had now learnt its strength, and henceforth it was no longer the instrument of the Mahárája's government, but considered itself, and was regarded by others, as the representative body of the Sikh people, as the visible Khálsa and master of the commonwealth. In military matters the troops still obeyed their officers, but the attitude of the army relatively to the executive government of the country was solely determined by an assemblage of committees or "pancháyats," which were composed of men selected by each regiment in consideration of their general character as faithful Sikh soldiers or for the influence they possessed with their comrades. In November 1841 the insurrection broke out in Kabul, which terminated in the annihilation of the British army in Northern Afghánistán, the gallant little force at Jalálabad excepted. The disaster appears to have had no effect, at the time, upon the Sikhs; Mahárája Sher Singh gave willing aid in the collection of supplies for the troops under General Pollock, and a Sikh contingent was present at the forcing of the Khaibar and the relief of Jalálabad. Sher Singh was now becoming impatient of the Jummoo party. In June 1842 the mother of Nao Nihál Singh had been killed,—an event from which Rája Dhián Singh derived increased influence; but in October 1842 the Mahárája

recalled the Sindhanwália Sardárs, and the history of the remainder of his reign is occupied by the intrigues of the opposing factions at his court, the Jummoo brothers on one side and the Sindhanwálias on the other being the leaders. Eventually the aims of both factions became practically the same,—to destroy their enemies together with the Maháraja, and then to reign supreme over the Punjab as the guardians of the young Dalíp Singh. The Sindhanwálias took the initiative. On the 15th September 1843 they killed Maháraja Sher Singh and his son Partáb Singh, and on the same day also Rája Dhián Singh. They then seized the fort at Lahore and proclaimed Dalíp Singh Maháraja, and Lehna Singh Sindhanwália his Wazír. But they had neglected to secure Rája Suchet Singh, the brother, and Rája Híra Singh, the son, of the murdered Minister. By extravagant promises these two gained the troops over to their side; they surrounded the fort, took it after a desperate resistance lasting two days, and the tragedy ended with the deaths of the Sindhanwália Sardárs, and the proclamation of Dalíp Singh as Maháraja with Rája Híra Singh as his Wazír. During these troubles the soldiery plundered Lahore. The new Minister raised the pay of the common soldiers by two-and-a-half rupees a month, and the troops realized that they were the uncontrolled masters of the kingdom. From this stage onwards to the close of the second Sikh War the proceedings of the army constitute the history of the Punjab. Rája Híra Singh's administration is a series of efforts to conciliate the troops. Rája Suchet Singh, his uncle, made an endeavour to supplant him, but the attempt was crushed with ease and Suchet Singh was killed. Next, Sardár Attar Singh Sindhanwália, the surviving brother of the Sardárs who killed Maháraja Sher Singh, rose against Híra Singh, but was defeated and slain by the troops who were still faithful to the young minister. In the same action Kashmíra Singh, a reputed son of Maháraja Ranjít Singh, was killed on the side of the rebels. So far the young son of Dhián Singh had, in his acts and successes, surpassed the general expectation, and an interval of some months was passed in comparative quiet. But on the 21st December 1844 another sanguinary revolution annihilated the few vestiges of a regular government that remained at Lahore. The fall of Híra Singh may be attributed to the agency of three parties: the old Khálsa Chiefs who always disliked the Dogra family; the mother and uncle of the young Maháraja who thirsted for power; and the army whose interest it was to have rapid changes of the ruling power. On the 21st of December Jowáhir Singh, uncle of the Maháraja, presented the boy to the soldiers on parade, and exhorted them to remove a wicked minister who meditated the destruction of their sovereign, promising large donations to the troops if they complied with his wishes. Rája Híra Singh fled with a few companions, but was overtaken and killed by the soldiers. His house and treasure were made over to the army. All operations were now openly undertaken by the sole direction of the army committees or pancháyats. Their first act was to attempt to extort a fine from Rája Guláb Singh of Jummoo; by a mixture of force and conciliation he contrived to evade the danger; and, declining the office of Wazír, saw Jowáhir Singh installed as vice-gerent for the Maháraja in May 1845. In the same month the daughter of Sardár Chattar Singh Atáríwála was betrothed to Dalíp Singh. The government of Jowáhir Singh and his party proved to be despicably weak and corrupt. Peshora Singh, another reputed son of Ranjít Singh, conceived that the opportunity had come to seize the throne, and proclaimed himself Maháraja at Attock in July 1845. Sardár Chattar Singh marched against him; the rebellion collapsed, and Peshora Singh

was secretly put to death by order of Jowáhir Singh. No sooner had the news reached Lahore than the military committees resolved that Jowáhir Singh must die as a traitor to the Khálsa. The murder of Peshora Singh was distasteful to the soldiers, who venerated the memory of the great Maháraja, and the rivals of Jowáhir Singh, chief of whom was Lál Singh, fomented the ill-feeling. On the 21st September 1845 Jowáhir Singh was accordingly summoned to appear before the Khálsa and answer for his misdeeds. He went, accompanied by the Ráni and the young Maháraja. The latter were removed, and Jowáhir Singh was then executed by the troops. The act was carried out with the deliberation and calmness that attend a judicial proceeding. For some time after the death of Jowáhir Singh no one seemed willing to become the supreme authority in the State. Rája Guláb Singh was urged to take the office of Wazír, but he and all others were overawed, and the Ráni herself for some time carried on the government, the troops actually putting up the appointment of Chief Minister to auction. The need of a responsible head was, nevertheless, apparent; and as the soldiers were by degrees being wrought upon to wage war with the English, Lál Sing was nominated Wazír, and Rája Tej Singh, brother of Jamadár Khúshál Singh, confirmed as Commander-in-Chief in November 1845. There appeared, however, to be no hope that the troops would permit this arrangement to be more lasting than its predecessors; as a desperate resource, therefore, in order to turn the thoughts of the turbulent Khálsa in another direction, the Ráni and her party appear to have originated the proposal of a campaign across the Sutlej, which they earnestly expected would terminate with the destruction of the army.

67. First Punjab Campaign.—Meanwhile the British Government had for some time been aware that there could be but one end to the tragedy being enacted at Lahore, and that was war with the English. Troops were therefore quietly being massed on the North-West Frontier, especially at Ferozepore; while early in December 1845 the Governor-General joined the Commander-in-Chief at Umballa. The attitude of the Government during this period of anticipation was, however, entirely pacific, and the English stood on the defensive till attacked by the Sikhs. On the 17th November 1845 the pancháyats of the Khálsa made up their minds for war; the resolution was approved by the Darbár; and after a solemn meeting of the deputations and the commanders at Ranjít Singh's tomb, the Sikh army, consisting of about 60,000 men with 150 guns, was set in motion towards the British frontier. The details of the campaign are sufficiently known. On the 18th December 1845 the first action was fought at Múdki; three days afterwards followed the toughly-contested battle of Ferozeshahr; on the 22nd January 1846 the Sikhs were defeated at Alíwál; and lastly, on the 10th February 1846, the entrenched position of the Khálsa at Sobráon, on the left bank of the Sutlej, was taken with great loss to the Sikhs. All resistance was now at an end. The victorious British army marched unopposed to Lahore, which was occupied on the 22nd of February. Briefly, the terms made were:—the cession in full sovereignty to the British Government of the territory lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers; and a war indemnity of one-and-a-half crores of rupees. As the Darbár was unable to pay the whole of this sum, or to give satisfactory security as an equivalent to payment of one crore of rupees, the cession was arranged of all the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including Kashmir and Hazára; the Darbár also

engaged for the payment of the remaining fifty lakhs of rupees; the disbandment of the Lahore army and its re-organization, upon a fixed scale not to be exceeded without the sanction of the British Government; the cession of the entire regulation and control of both banks of the Sutlej; a free passage through Sikh territory for British troops whenever required; the recognition of the independent sovereignty of Rája Guláb Singh; and lastly that the limits of Lahore territory should not be changed without the concurrence of the British Government. In addition, at the request of the Lahore Government, it was settled that a British force should remain at Lahore for a time to assist in the re-constitution of a satisfactory administration. Simultaneously a treaty was executed with Mahárája Guláb Singh of Jummoo, by which the English made over to him, in independent possession, the hill country ceded by the Lahore Darbár, lying east of the Indus and west of the River Ravi, in consideration of a payment of seventy-five lakhs of rupees, and subject to the conditions of not changing the limits of his territories without the consent of the British Government; of assisting it when at war in the countries adjoining his possession, and of acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government. At Lahore, Major Henry Lawrence remained in charge of political relations with the Darbár, of which Lál Singh was appointed the chief. Shortly afterwards the Governor of Kashmir resisted the transfer of his province to Mahárája Guláb Singh by force of arms, and pleaded the orders of Lál Singh in justification of his resistance. It was fully established at a public enquiry that this was the case; Lál Singh was deposed and exiled to British India, and, at the solicitation of the Darbár, a fresh treaty was concluded in December 1846, by which, during the minority of Mahárája Dalíp Singh, a British officer with a staff of assistants was appointed with full authority to direct and control all matters in every department of the State, which were to be carried on by a Council of Regency, its members to be fixed by the Governor-General. Further, a British force was to remain at Lahore, at the expense of the Darbár, and the British were to be at liberty to occupy any fort or position they thought advisable in the Sikh dominions. The arrangements indicated above were to terminate on the Mahárája attaining 16 years, on the 4th of September 1854, or earlier, at the option of the Governor-General.

68. Second Punjab Campaign.—For a time the work of re-organizing the shattered government of the country proceeded quietly and with every prospect of success. The invigorating influence of British Officers was everywhere perceptible. But it was improbable that the Khálsa would submit without one more blow for the power they had lost. The villages were filled with soldiers belonging to the disbanded army who were only waiting for a signal and a leader to rise in arms. There were also many minor causes for discontent; kine-killing was no longer allowed to be a crime, and the hated Muhammadans, who were under Sikh rule a persecuted race, now held up their heads; the people at large, too, believed that the English never intended to leave the Punjab. There was thus plenty of material for rebellion ready at hand. Intrigues were rife, and an accidental collision sufficed to set the Punjab in a blaze. Two British Officers were deputed in April 1848 to Mooltan, in order to assist the new Sikh Governor of the place who had replaced Diwán Múlráj, son of the famous Diwán Sáwan Mál. On the 19th April, Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were wounded by the Diwán's troops while Múlráj was showing them the fort of Mooltan. Next day

they were killed, being deserted by their Sikh escort. There is no reason to believe that the first attack was made by the orders of the Diwán or that it was anything but the sudden outburst of fanaticism. But, blood having been shed, Múlráj and his followers knew they could not retrace their steps, and considered rebellion would be a lesser evil than submission. Múlráj at once prepared for a siege, issued a proclamation calling upon all true Sikhs to rise against the British, and sent urgent appeals to all the leading Sardárs of the Khálsa. The mother of the young Maháraja was, also, about this time convicted of treasonable correspondence and removed to Benares. There was some delay in operating against Mooltan, which was, however, gallantly invested in the meantime by frontier levies raised by Lieutenant Edwardes and the Baháwalpur troops under the command of Lieutenant Lake. In June 1848 Sardár Sher Singh, son of Sardár Chattar Singh, Atáríwála, was sent with 5,000 Sikh troops to co-operate with Lieutenants Edwardes and Lake. A British force under General Whish followed him in August. At this time Sardár Chattar Singh, Atáríwála, himself was Governor of Hazára. His troops were notoriously mutinous, but he gave no notice to the British authorities of the disaffection, which he shared and which he himself encouraged. On the 6th of August the Hazára troops mutinied. On the 19th August the news of this event reached Sardár Sher Singh at Mooltan, and on the 13th September he and his force went over to the enemy. The defection of Sher Singh compelled General Whish to raise the siege of Mooltan. There were now two centres of rebellion, whence issued fiery calls to the Khálsa to expel the English from the country. In October, Sher Singh moved off to join his father, Chattar Singh, who meanwhile had taken Attock, invoked the aid of the Amír Dost Muhammad Khan, and marched towards the Jhelum to join his son, collecting insurgents as he went. The Amír responded by seizing Pesháwar and sending an Afghán contingent to join Chattar Singh. In October the British army had crossed the Sutlej; proceeding from Ferozepore across the Punjab at an angle to the Sikh line of march, it came up with Sher Singh at Rámnagar on the 2nd of November, and there inflicted on him a severe check. The Sikh army, consisting of 30,000 men and 60 guns, made a stand at Chiliánwála, where on the 13th January 1849 an indecisive and most sanguinary battle was fought. Two or three days after the action Sardár Chattar Singh joined Sher Singh's camp, bringing with him a thousand Afghán horse and Sikh reinforcements. The Commander-in-Chief awaited the arrival of the column under General Whish, which had been set free by the fall of Mooltan, and then followed the Sikhs from Chiliánwála to Gujrát. Here, on the 22nd of February 1849, the last and decisive battle was fought, and the Sikh kingdom came to an end. The Sikhs were totally defeated, losing 55 guns; Pesháwar saw for the last time an Afghán garrison within its walls; the remnants of the Sikh army and the rebel Sardárs surrendered at Ráwalpindi on the 14th March 1849, and henceforth the Punjab became a Province of British India.

69. Annexation of the Punjab.—The Punjab was formally annexed by a proclamation on the 29th March 1849, on which day terms were granted to and accepted by Maháraja Dalíp Singh. He resigned the sovereignty of the Punjab, receiving a pension from the British Government, and now resides permanently in England. Steps were immediately taken to pacify the country. All forts, except those required for military or political purposes, were dismantled. A general

muster was called of the Sikh soldiery together with all military retainers of the late Government and its Chiefs. The men were chiefly collected at Lahore and there paid up and disbanded, while the most promising of them were taken into the British service. All those who could not be admitted received gratuities and pensions; and the infirm and the superannuated were also pensioned. The process of reduction of the Sikh army was thus quietly accomplished, and while employment was found for adventurous spirits, care was taken to avoid flooding the country with needy and desperate men.

70. Form of Administration adopted.—The British Government was now called upon to provide a new administration which should adapt itself to a mixed people and manage a warlike and stubborn class who had just been deprived of power. Order had literally to be evoked out of chaos. It was necessary that the people should be induced loyally to accept the change of government; old prejudices and customs had to be removed, and new laws and restrictions had to be introduced. This revolution was peacefully accomplished without a single riot or outbreak, although a large disbanded army had mingled with the people, when many adherents and servants of the Sikh Government were wandering unemployed about the country, and when the most influential section of the population was still animated with a feeling of nationality, of revenge against the conquerors, and of dislike to a change of institutions. In view of the peril which befell the British Empire in India only eight years after annexation of the Punjab, the experiment was a hazardous one. That the measures succeeded, and that the Punjab, instead of a source of danger, proved to be the mainstay of the English power in Upper India during the Mutiny, is to a great degree due to the sagacious and prudent manner in which the task of governing the newly-acquired territory was carried out by the men in whose hands Lord Dalhousie placed the trust. At the head of affairs was placed a Board of Administration consisting of three members, who, although acting jointly in matters of importance, took each a special charge of one of the functions of the Board, divided under the heads of political, revenue and judicial. The whole Province was divided into seven divisions, administered by Commissioners who corresponded direct with the Board; two divisions comprised the Sikh territories acquired before and at the first Sikh War; and the remaining five included the Punjab trans-Sutlej. For a short time the present districts of Pesháwar, Kohát and Hazára were under the direct control of the Board, but about the year 1850 they were formed into a separate division. The divisions were subdivided into twenty-seven districts in charge of Deputy Commissioners, who were provided with a staff of Covenanted Assistant Commissioners and Uncovenanted Extra Assistant Commissioners. The districts again were divided into *táhsíls* or sub-divisions for the collection of revenue, and police circles. The Board was entrusted with plenary authority to control and supervise all Departments. The Commissioners were to be Superintendents of revenue and police and to exercise the civil appellate and the criminal original powers of a Sessions Judge. The Deputy Commissioners were given subordinate civil, criminal and fiscal powers; combining in one person the different aspects of the administration, and thereby much increasing its vigour.

71. Laws framed and other Measures introduced.—The first object of attention was to place the revenue system on a sound basis. Settlements made during the regency of the Resident were upheld as temporary measures,

and in tracts that had not been previously settled summary settlements to last five years were made, pending the introduction of regular settlements which would endure for from fifteen to thirty years. In the Civil Courts the rules current in the Sutlej Divisions were at first observed, as they were calculated to ensure substantial justice unfettered by technicalities. Subsequently a Punjab Code, embodying much of the customary Civil Law of the Province, was prepared. In Criminal Law, the Code adopted during the period of the residency was maintained. One of the principal duties of the new Government was to develope the resources of the country, to make canals, and, chief of all, to create roads; the latter did not exist, from a civilized point of view, in the country when it was taken over. The principal and earliest work of this kind that was undertaken was the construction of the Grand Trunk Road to connect Pesháwar with Lahore. The Bári Doáb Canal was commenced, and many other works of public utility were either projected or undertaken. A strong body of military police under European military officers, comprising six regiments of foot and twenty-six troops of horse, in all 8,100 strong, was raised in aid of the civil police, the establishment of which was of the strength of 6,900 men of all grades. The military police furnished guards and patrolled the country, and acted in the prevention of crime and apprehension of offenders, while the civil police, who were under the charge of the civil officers, were entrusted with the detection and prosecution of criminals, and the duties of watch and ward in towns and villages. In connection with the police, a measure may be mentioned which very materially led to the speedy pacification of the country and its subsequent tranquillity, *viz.*, the general disarmament of that part of the Province lying between the Indus and the Sutlej. (The Cis-Sutlej Divisions and the territory round Delhi were disarmed at a later date.) It was carried out quietly and systematically without creating any serious annoyance. In all 119,700 arms of all descriptions were seized or surrendered. The sale, possession or manufacture of arms and ammunition, except in the trans-Indus tracts, was prohibited. In the frontier districts it was of course necessary to leave the people armed, in order to enable them to cope with their marauding neighbours of independent territory. With regard to these, special military measures were undertaken. The forts at the principal stations were repaired or rebuilt upon more scientific principles, a chain of fortified border posts was dotted along the whole length of the border line, parallel to which a military road was made with cross branches connecting it with the internal net-work of communications being established in the Province. A special force, the Punjab Frontier Force, under the direct orders of the Board, was raised for service, normally on the frontier, and only in special cases elsewhere. It consisted, at first, of five regiments of cavalry, the Corps of Guides, five regiments of infantry, three light field batteries, two garrison batteries, two companies of Sappers and Miners, and the Sind Camel Corps. Mule batteries have since been entertained in the Frontier Force, and the field batteries have been abolished; the Sappers and Miners have been withdrawn, and a Gurkha regiment has been added to the force. A few years after annexation the Camel Corps was changed into a regiment of infantry.

72. Further improvements carried out.—The work of reclaiming the country, of civilizing its people and of developing its resources was carried on without interruption for the next seven years. The Punjab became gradually covered with the institutions of modern civilization; roads were made in every

direction; canals were projected or constructed; schools, dispensaries and jails were erected in every district; a uniform Code of Civil and Criminal Law and Procedure was adopted; the currency was reformed; taxation on trade was removed; and a system of regular settlements was commenced, which was designed ultimately to embrace the whole Province, and in the course of which the *status* of all classes connected with land, the shares of the produce one class could demand from the other, and the portion which was due to Government, were accurately defined and recorded.

73. Appointment of a Chief Commissioner.—It will be sufficient to notice briefly the principal occurrences connected with the internal history of the Province, reserving for the following paragraph a short account of events on the frontier relating to the border tribes and Afghánistán, from annexation up to the present year. In 1853 the Board of Administration was abolished, and in its place Sir John Lawrence was appointed the first Chief Commissioner, as the head of the local executive administration, with control over the Punjab Frontier Force. Subordinate to him were appointed a Judicial and a Financial Commissioner, who were the chief authorities in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, respectively. The Judicial Commissioner was also head of the Police: he supervised educational operations and superintended the control of Local and Municipal Funds. Among other measures, the following are principally noticeable as having been carried out during 1853:—

The addition of another battalion to the military police, raising it to a strength of 7 battalions of infantry and 27 troops of horse; the virtual extermination of Thaggi, and the employment as organized bodies of labourers of the Mazbi Sikhs, among whom this crime was prevalent; the introduction, or rather re-imposition, of octroi duties in all towns and large villages in lieu of a house-tax with the full preference of the inhabitants; the determined effort to put down female infanticide which found expression at a great assembly of all the leading Chiefs and Native gentlemen of the Province at Amritsar, when rules with a view to diminishing marriage expenses were accepted by those present and promulgated for general observance; and, lastly, the introduction of tea cultivation in the Kángra District, and extensive operations in arboriculture, nearly a million trees being planted in two districts alone. Including all the necessarily large expenditure consequent upon the annexation of a Province in the condition in which the Punjab was found to be when taken over, the financial results of the administration shewed a surplus in 1851-52 of seventy-three lakhs of rupees, and in 1852-53 of thirty-five and three-quarter lakhs.

74. The Sepoy Mutiny.—The next three years from 1853 to the close of 1856 constitute a period of consolidation, during which the measures originated in the earlier years were completed or perfected. No events in the internal history of the Province call for special notice, except that the construction of a railway from Mooltan to Amritsar was under consideration, when the outbreak of the Mutiny put aside, for a time, that and many other schemes for the improvement of the country. On Sunday, the 10th of May 1857, the sepoys at Meerut mutinied, plundered the station, and marched to Delhi, where they were joined by their comrades of the garrison; next day the old Moghal King, Bahádur Shah, who was residing there as a pensioner of the British Government, was proclaimed as

their sovereign by the mutinious troops, all Europeans who could be caught were butchered, and the true character of the revolt was thus declared. There were at this time in the Punjab the following troops :—Hindústánís 35,000 men, Punjábi irregulars 13,000, Europeans 10,000 men; there were also 9,000 military police, among whom was a certain number of Hindústánís. The Europeans consisted of 12 regiments, of whom no less than seven were either at Pesháwar or in the hills north of Umballa, leaving only five regiments to hold the country from the Indus to the Sutlej. The news of the massacre at Delhi reached Lahore on the 12th of May. The Chief Commissioner was absent at Ráwalpindi, and Mr. (now Sir R.) Montgomery was the chief civil officer present. There had not been wanting premonitory signs that the sepoys were disaffected and likely to rise, and it was clear to all that immediate action must be taken. The civil and military authorities decided at once what should be done, and on the 13th May 3,000 Native troops were successfully disarmed at Meean Meer. At the same time European troops were thrown into the forts of Govindgarh and Phillour, the first important as commanding Amritsar, the second as containing a large arsenal from which subsequently were served the munitions of war for taking Delhi. On the 14th May the arsenal at Ferozepore was secured; the sepoys here mutinied on the following day and escaped without punishment. On the 21st of the same month the 55th Native Infantry rose at Mardán and fled to independent territory; many were killed in pursuit, and the remainder were destroyed by the hillmen. On the 7th and 8th of June the Native troops at Jullundur broke and escaped to Delhi. In the first week of July the sepoys at Jhelum and Siálkot mutinied; they were destroyed, as were the 26th Native Infantry, who rose at Lahore on the 30th July, and the 51st Native Infantry, who mutinied at Pesháwar on the 28th August. Simultaneously, with the vigorous suppression of mutiny, 13,000 Native troops were disarmed without resistance during June and July. This large body of men was kept under a strict watch at different stations in the Province, proving a very inconvenient charge at a time when the Punjab was denuded of troops. While the Hindústáni troops were thus being disposed of, the despatch of reinforcements to Delhi, an object of paramount importance, proceeded without a break. About the 17th of May it had become apparent that the Punjab did not sympathise with the movement in Hindústán, and that a good spirit prevailed in the Punjábi troops. It was therefore safe to augment them; and it may be mentioned here that 18 new regiments were raised in the Province, five in May and June, eight in August, and the remainder during the later months of the year. As these forces were being entertained to supply the place of those who marched down to Delhi, the stream of reinforcements was steadily maintained. Four regiments from the European garrison of the Punjab formed the greater portion of the European force that first marched upon Delhi. Next followed two wings of European regiments of infantry. Then a considerable force of Native troops was despatched, including the Guides, two regiments of Punjab Cavalry, a body of Punjab horse, two regiments of Punjab Infantry, and a body of 1,200 pioneers raised from the Mazbi Sikhs; 7,000 men, forming the contingent of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, accompanied the regular troops to the siege of Delhi. It was on this occasion that the Guide Corps performed their memorable march of 580 miles in 21 days from Mardán to Delhi, where they arrived early in June, the first of the Punjábi troops. In the steps of the reinforcements mentioned above, an irregular force of 1,000 men was detached to clear the western part of the Delhi

territory. Waggon trains were organized from Mooltan and Ferozepore *viâ* Umballa to Delhi. Siege trains, treasure, stores and transport animals were poured down from the Punjab for the besieging force. Finally in August one last effort had to be made to send reinforcements. There were then in the Punjab 6,000 armed and 12,000 disarmed Hindústáni sepoys, and 6,200 European soldiers, of whom nearly one-half were locked up in the Pesháwar Valley, and the greater part of the rest employed in guarding the disarmed troops. The need for aiding the force at Delhi was, however, imperative; it was therefore resolved, in spite of the grave risk thereby incurred, to send Brigadier-General John Nicholson with the movable column (which had destroyed the Siálkot mutineers) and every European who could be spared. Two half regiments of European Infantry, the 52nd Foot (belonging to the movable column) and three regiments of Punjab Infantry were despatched. These were followed by a siege train from Ferozepore, a wing of the 1st Bilúch Regiment arrived from Sind, and a contingent 2,000 strong from the Mahárája of Kashmir. There then remained only 4,500 Europeans (including sick) to hold the Punjab. The crisis had now come. If Delhi were taken speedily, all was well; if Delhi were not taken without delay, there would be a struggle for European dominion and existence in the Punjab itself. The most ignorant of the Punjab people had realized the danger to the British Empire; the least observant knew that the resources of the British Government in this Province were exhausted. The next few weeks after the departure of Nicholson's column were weeks of anxious suspense, in which all eyes were turned to Delhi. The tension became extreme. The first symptoms of the wavering faith of the people in the British power appeared in local outbreaks at Murree in the north and in the wild and barren tracts south of Lahore, between the Ravi and Sutlej. Both were, however, soon put down, and the fall of Delhi on the 14th September put an end to all further cause for apprehension. The first sign that the mass of the inhabitants had regained confidence was that the Sikhs of the Mánja, or the tract between the Ravi and the Sutlej rivers, came forward for enlistment in the new levies. Hitherto they had held aloof. Exertions to reinforce the army in the field and to make up their losses by sickness and death were not relaxed after the capture of Delhi. On the 1st of May 1858 the aggregate number of Punjábi troops amounted to 58,000 men, of whom 35,000 had been entertained since the commencement of the Mutiny; and of the total number 12,000 men were in the field in Hindústán.

75. Measures taken for the tranquillity of the Province.—It remains now to notice briefly the subsidiary measures in aid of the military operations for the suppression or prevention of the mutiny in the Province, and to state the causes why the Punjab people and army resisted so long the tendency to rebellion. As regards the first, civil officers were immediately empowered to try and punish summarily, even with death, offences affecting the public tranquillity; a strict, but judicious censorship was maintained over the Native Press; all letters addressed to sepoys were opened, and much curious and valuable information was thereby obtained. All treasure was concentrated at places where a European guard could be obtained. The ferries over the five great rivers of the Punjab were guarded with special care, and the country was thus divided into blocks of territory insulated from each other. All Hindústánís without employment were deported out of the Punjab, and

mendicants and roving fakírs coming from the east were turned back. The tracts known as the cis and trans-Sutlej divisions, those parts of the Punjab that lie east and south of the Beas and Sutlej, were disarmed, 69,000 stand-of-arms being given up by the people. These divisions had not been included in the disarmament of the rest of the Punjab which took place in 1849. A few months later the Delhi and Hissar Divisions were also disarmed, 225,000 arms being taken by the police in addition to forty cart-loads of arms from the city of Delhi. The principle of recovering the value of plundered property from the persons, villages or towns implicated, by means of fines, was everywhere rigidly enforced. Lastly, the active co-operation of the people in the extirpation of the mutineers was secured by paying a reward of Rs. 50 for every mutinous sepoy delivered up alive, the captors being permitted to retain any property found on the person of the mutineer. The effect of this order was to place the Hindústánís as soon as they left cantonments among a nation of enemies. The financial position of the Province was a difficult one : all remittances from Calcutta were cut off, the demands of the besieging army before Delhi were large, and it took some time for money from Bombay to reach Lahore. A loan, producing 41 lakhs of rupees, was therefore raised : it served as a useful index to the state of public opinion. The attitude of the Native Chiefs dependent on the Punjab throughout the crisis was excellent. The Rája of Jínd was actually the first man, European or Native, who took the field against the mutineers, and his contingent collected supplies in advance of the English troops moving upon Delhi. The contingents furnished by other Chiefs have been mentioned above. With the exception of the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, who did not stir, every Chief in the Province, as far as he could, aided the English in preserving order and in suppressing rebellion. There can be no doubt that the action of the Chiefs had an important bearing on keeping the population steady.

76. Abstention of the Punjabis from the rising of 1857.—The causes to which may be ascribed the general abstention of the people from the rising of 1857 are as follows :—In the first place, the country had been recently conquered and the memory of the English victories was still fresh. The Punjab is inhabited by antagonistic races between whom differences of religion have placed a deep and broad gulf ; the Muhammadans naturally sympathised with the attempt to revive a Moghal supremacy, but dreaded the power of the Sikhs should the controlling hand of the British be withdrawn ; the Sikhs for their part viewed with antipathy everything connected with the Delhi Kings ; both Sikhs and Muhammadans of the Punjab disliked the Hindústánís ; the vigorous acts of the authorities in May and June 1857 led the people to believe that the Mutiny would be easily overcome ; at any rate they knew that the Punjab would not be given up for some time, and they sided with the power of the day. Trade was flourishing, and general prosperity and comfort prevailed owing to good harvests. There was no general desire for change ; on the contrary, the incidence of revenue being light, and the people being contented, a reversion to the old order of things was not desired. The people had been disarmed and were taking to peaceful pursuits. The wild and adventurous spirits were absorbed in the forces that were enlisted, and the march upon Delhi was a popular expedition. The Chiefs and leading men had been kindly treated and were unwilling to see the present Government make place for the anarchy which was sure to follow. Moreover, there was no person in

the Punjab who could command the allegiance of the masses. And when they did come to think that British supremacy in India might come to an end, and when the popular mind was drifting into disaffection, the fall of Delhi removed their doubts regarding the stability of British Rule, and they became again loyal subjects.

77. Events subsequent to the Mutiny.—The next few years after the Mutiny were devoted to restoring order and to taking up the task of progress which had been temporarily suspended. In February 1858 the Divisions of Delhi and Hissar were formally incorporated in the province of the Punjab. In August of this year two disarmed Native regiments at Mooltan revolted owing to misapprehensions of the intention of Government towards them. They were pursued and all of them either captured or killed. This was the last outburst of the mutinous spirit in the Native Army. The Hindústáni regiments that were disbanded at Meean Meer and elsewhere were sent to their homes. Other military measures were the transfer to the Bengal Army of 4 regiments of cavalry and 17 of infantry raised in the Punjab during the Mutiny. A regiment of Gurkhas was formed from men of this class in the Punjab Infantry and the Police Battalions, and added to the Punjab Frontier Force. Rewards in the shape of grants of territory were made to the Chiefs of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha for the services rendered during the preceding year; and a large estate in Oudh was conferred upon the Rája of Kapurthala. At the commencement of 1859 the Punjab together with the Delhi territory was placed under a separate Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Lawrence was the first to hold the office; after a brief interval he resigned and left the Province, with the administration of which he was so intimately connected ever since its annexation to the British Empire, and was succeeded by Sir R. Montgomery. The year is remarkable for the commencement of the first railway in the Punjab from Amritsar to Mooltan (on the 8th February 1859), and for the admission of water into the Bári Doáb Canal. The year 1860 is marked by a severe famine which afflicted the districts south of the Sutlej. Efforts were made to relieve the starving population, but there was great mortality. The districts along the Rájpútána border felt the effects of the famine most severely. The following years demand little remark on account of events of special importance; the resources of the country were quietly developed, and steady progress made in every branch of the Administration. In 1860-61 the Police were re-formed, the military and civil branches of this force were amalgamated and placed under the orders of an Inspector-General. In 1862 the Penal Code was introduced in the Punjab. During these two years much was done to assimilate the government of the Punjab to that of the older Provinces of British India. Special courts for the trial of civil suits were established, civil and criminal jurisdiction was conferred on some of the principal jágírdárs as Honorary Magistrates, taxation was imposed on the non-agricultural classes, and the land-revenue system was framed on that of the North-Western Provinces. The conservation of the timber forests on the slopes of the Himalayas was taken in hand, the preliminary surveys and reports being made in 1861-62. Some excitement was caused in 1863 by the discovery of a conspiracy for supplying the colony of Hindústáni Wahábís at Malka on the Mahában range in independent territory west of the Indus, where it enters the Pesháwar District, with men, money and ammunition from Bengal and Hindústán. The principal despatching agency was at Patna, while a regular chain of posts thence to the Indus gave to recruits opportunities for being passed on, and

to the faithful generally the means for the transmission of their subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the Malka colony, which was understood to be the nucleus for a holy war when the proper moment came. The principal ringleaders were seized, tried at Umballa, and sentenced to transportation for life. The Ambela expedition, of which a short account will be found below, was undertaken with the object of destroying Malka. The first Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, in the Punjab, was held at Lahore in this year. On the 10th January 1865, Sir R. Montgomery resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province, and was succeeded by Sir D. McLeod. In the same year the office of Judicial Commissioner was abolished, and a Chief Court, consisting of two Judges, was created by Act XXIII of 1865.

78. Noteworthy incidents during past 17 years.—Henceforth the internal history of the Province is practically that of the remainder of British India; and there is little of special and distinct interest to record. In 1865, disturbances in Baháwalpur and the simultaneous death of the Nawáb compelled the interference of Government, and the State was placed under the care of a Superintendent. In 1867 special efforts were made to develope the trade with Yarkand and Kashgar. The eastern and southern parts of the Province were visited by a severe drought in 1868-69, which culminated into a famine in the tracts to the south of the Sutlej. Relief works were promptly undertaken in the Jullundur, Lahore, Hissar and Delhi Divisions, in the two latter on an extensive scale, the number of persons that received relief in these Divisions from January to May 1869 being 2,100,000. Rain fell in March 1869, and for a time matters looked better, but the rainfall throughout 1869-70 was unseasonable, and the drought continued with increasing severity. But for a copious fall of rain in September a famine more terrible than the famine of 1783, which is still remembered, would have devastated the country. Owing, however, to the timely adoption of further measures of relief, the exertions of all officers and the co-operation of the wealthier classes, the people were saved from death, and were subsequently helped to recover from the calamity by advances of money and liberal remissions of revenue. The famine was, as usual, attended by sickness. Small-pox and cholera prevailed to an alarming extent during the year. In June 1870, Sir D. McLeod retired from the office of Lieutenant-Governor and was succeeded by Sir H. Durand, who however met with a fatal accident seven months afterwards. His successor was Mr. (now Sir H.) Davies. The year 1871-72 was one of considerable legislative activity for the Punjab. The provisions contained in the Punjab Civil Code and in various Bengal Regulations, and administrative rules and orders were consolidated and re-enacted in the Punjab Laws Act. An Act was passed for the collection and settlement of the land-revenue. The Punjab Local Rates Act provided local funds for public purposes in districts; while the Canal and Drainage Act codified the rules regarding irrigation in the Province. Special legislation was adopted to control the criminal tribes which are found in some strength in the Punjab. Special regulations were also passed for the frontier districts, giving District Officers additional powers for the suppression of crime and for punitive measures against hostile frontier tribes. The Police Act was also extended to the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions, Commissioners being appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors-General of Police within their divisions. Lastly, it may be mentioned that the experiment of employing prisoners on extra-mural

labour at Rúpar on the Sirhind canal work was commenced in this year. In January 1872 a band of Kúka fanatics caused a disturbance in Maler Kotla, which had been preceded by the murder of some Muhammadan butchers at Amritsar in August 1871. Repressive measures were promptly taken, and the ringleaders were exiled. In 1874-75 the first step was taken towards the separation of the judicial and executive functions, which, as explained above, had been combined in the persons of District Officers ever since annexation of the Province. Separate Courts for the disposal of civil suits were established in every district. In January 1876 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Punjab. The year 1877 was marked by the Imperial Assemblage, and the gathering of all the Punjab feudatories at Delhi, in common with the other Chiefs of India. Unseasonable weather in 1877-78 caused considerable anxiety. A scarcity was experienced in the districts of Hazára, Karnál, Hissar and Delhi, where special measures of relief had to be organized and works had to be undertaken for the relief of the starving population. In April 1877 Mr. (now Sir R.) Egerton succeeded Sir H. Davies as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In November 1878 the war with Amír Sher Ali Khán commenced. The resources of the Province were fully taxed, as it formed practically the base of operations for the armies operating in Northern Afghánistán. In the earlier phase of the war contingents from the States of Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot and Náhan joined the British forces and performed excellent service. The years during which the war lasted, from November 1878 to the end of 1880, were years of some scarcity, owing to deficient rainfall; there was considerable sickness, and trade towards the west was affected by the war; but the operations in the field called everywhere for increased labour, high profits were made by many sections of the community, and the simultaneous construction of the railway towards Kohát and Pesháwar, which was pushed forward with much energy, afforded ample employment to the needy; and the result of all these causes was the general prosperity of the people. With the close of the war the progress of the Province has resumed its normal course, which has proceeded without interruption. The most important features of this period are, in November 1882, the opening of the Sirhind Canal, which is destined to irrigate a vast extent of country, and in June of the same year the completion of direct railway communication with Pesháwar. The minor events of the past two years will be found in detail in the recent Administration Reports. In April 1882 Sir R. Egerton made over charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor to Sir C. U. Aitchison.

79. Frontier Tribes.—A slight sketch of the relations of the British Government with the frontier tribes remains to complete this brief account of the recent history of the Punjab. The English first came into contact with the Afgháns, in their native country, on the occasions of the missions of Elphinstone to Pesháwar in 1807 and of Burnes and his companions to Kabul twenty years afterwards. So far the intercourse had been friendly; and, if there was no special liking on either side for the other, there was at any rate no aversion or distrust, and British Officers could travel over all parts of Afghánistán in perfect safety. The unfortunate occupation of the country from 1839 to 1841, in a vain attempt to restore the Saddozai dynasty, effected a lasting change in the feelings of the Afgháns towards the English. The events of the first Afghán War are foreign to the present histo-

rical summary. It is enough to say that though at the beginning there was a party among the Afgháns which sided against the Barakzai rulers of Kabul and Kandahár, and although it is not impossible that if the British army had been withdrawn after the surrender of Dost Muhammad, Sháh Shúja might, had he been equal to the effort, have maintained himself on the throne; yet the prospect, as the Afgháns believed, of the permanent retention of British troops, roused their fanaticism and their national spirit, led them to make a determined attempt to regain their independence, and left a national inheritance of hatred and distrust of foreign invaders. After the withdrawal of British troops in 1841, Sikh and Afghán carried on the intermittent warfare along the border of the Sikh possessions, which had been prosecuted with savage ruthlessness on both sides since the first advance of Ranjít Singh on Peshávar. In their need, the Sikh rebels of 1849 made terms with the Amír, and the strange sight was seen at Gujrát of hereditary enemies fighting side by side against the English. With the annexation of the Punjab a new order of things was introduced on the frontier. The Sikh method of administering these turbulent tribes had been of the loosest description. Strong forces were maintained at the head-quarters of districts, round which a semblance of authority existed; next followed a belt of country owning a doubtful allegiance, and paying revenue at uncertain intervals under compulsion; at a further distance from the garrisons, the shadowy power of the Sikh governors faded away till it was difficult to say whether the villages were independent or not; and lastly came the tribes who openly asserted their independence. The Sikhs looked mainly to the realization of the revenue; for the rest, the population conducted matters in their own way and retained their own wild laws and relations with their neighbours in the hills. When the frontier was taken over in 1849, law and order were introduced with comparatively little difficulty in the new possessions, and in only a few instances, which are detailed below, has it become necessary to move troops for the coercion of British subjects on the frontier. No doubt the previous handling the people had received from the Sikhs had considerably broken their stubborn spirits and induced them more readily to conform to the demands of their new rulers. The case was otherwise with the men of independent territory. Between them and the settled tracts of Sikh days there had intervened a kind of semi-debateable country, the residents of which, save for the periodical visits of the revenue-collecting Sikh armies, had been practically independent; with their sufferings at the hands of the hillmen the Sikhs had no concern, and they were free to retaliate as they pleased on their enemies. The dealings of the Sikhs with the residents of independent territory, when on an amicable footing, were conducted through the very doubtful medium of local middlemen. Moreover, the Sikh armies rarely, if ever, penetrated so far as to inflict punishment on the tribes in the hills. The latter consequently fancied themselves unconquerable and habitually considered the plains their prey, subject to the resistance of the villagers. With the arrival of the English, the margin of the settled country was pushed forward to the verge of the frontier line, and the incursions of the hillmen brought them at once into conflict with a Government whose resources and power they were quite unable to realize without the palpable lessons of retaliatory expeditions. Like all savages they were extremely suspicious, grossly ignorant and utterly incapable of apprehending what was not brought visibly before their eyes, and it has been necessary to teach every clan in succession, sometimes more than once, by forcible means, that, while the British Government

has no desire to subvert their independence, it insists that its territory and interests must be respected.

80. Pacification of the Frontier Tribes.—The following is a brief sketch of the measures that have been adopted from time to time for the reduction and pacification of the frontier tribes, and for the better defence of the border within British territory. In the majority of cases the military operations that have been undertaken are of the nature of petty border raids, and only a few can be dignified with the importance of a regular expedition. The military measures for the protection of the border, taken in 1849, and involving the creation of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the construction of a chain of fortified posts, have been mentioned above. The frontier was disturbed in the years 1849 to 1851, in the north, by Mohmand marauders along the border of the Peshâwar District from the Swát to the Kabul rivers, and, in the south, by a sudden attack on the town of Dera Fatteh Khan, by the Kasránís. Further incursions and raids followed in the next two years. The Sayads of Kághán, a remote glen of the Hazára District, refused to pay revenue in 1852, but speedily gave way before a show of force. In December 1851, Messrs. Carne and Tapp, of the Salt Department, were cruelly murdered by Hassanzais, on the south-western border of Hazára, within the British boundary. A force subsequently entered the Hassanzai settlements on the Black Mountain, and exacted retribution. In the Peshâwar District the Mohmands continued to rob and plunder, led on by the Khán of Lálpúra, who had been hostile during the occupation of Afghánistán in 1839, and had been deposed; he regained his position on the departure of the British troops in 1841. Eventually, a force from Peshâwar destroyed the border villages of the Mohmands, and forts were built at Michni and Shabkadar to control them. Ultimately they entered the district 6,000 strong, but were defeated with loss by a small detachment of British troops. They then made a temporary peace. In the Kohát District the tract of Míranzai, a narrow valley to the west of Kohát, was annexed in 1851 at the earnest entreaty of the inhabitants. The Wazíri and Shiráni tribes gave some annoyance on the Kohát and Bannu border, especially the former, who, in 1852, attacked the village of Bahádur Khel in order to plunder the salt mines. They were repulsed by the military police, and a fort was built at Bahádur Khel. Later in the year a successful raid was made on the Umarzai section of the Wazírs for this offence. Further south, the Bozdárs in force attacked a detachment of the 4th Punjab Cavalry at Vidor, near Dera Gházi Khan; but the villagers turned out and routed the marauders. In March 1853 it was resolved to punish the Shiránís and Kasránís. The principal villages of these tribes were destroyed, and they received a salutary lesson, which had a marked effect on their future conduct. In 1853 the Afrídís of the Kohát and Jowáki passes also gave some trouble. After a time they gave in, agreeing to keep open the Kohát Pass for trade in consideration of a fixed allowance. In February 1855 the Bassi Khel Afrídís made an unprovoked attack upon an officer who was encamped in British territory near their settlements. They were immediately blockaded from the Peshâwar District, and twice punished by attacks on their villages. After being excluded from British territory for a year, and after being heavily punished in the expeditions, they submitted and made amends for their conduct. In this year the behaviour of the Michni Mohmands led again to the destruction of their strongholds and to the confiscation of the jágírs they had hitherto enjoyed in the Peshâwar District. The Orakzais, on the border of

the Kohát District, were punished for misconduct during the year; it was also found necessary to reduce the newly-annexed valley of Upper Míránzai and the Kabul Khel Wazírs. In 1855 relations with the Amír Dost Muhammad Khán were resumed, and in March 1855 a treaty of friendship was concluded with him. In the light of the events of 1857 the establishment of cordial relations with the Amír, who had it in his power to have seriously endangered the British position trans-Indus during the Mutiny, was extremely fortunate. An arrangement was made in 1856, by which the British Government agreed to assist the Amír against the Persians with a monthly subsidy of a lakh of rupees, so long as it might appear to be necessary, a British mission being stationed at Kandahár. Throughout the crisis of 1857 the behaviour of the frontier tribes was excellent, and numbers flocked down to take service. It is doubtful how far these mountaineers perceived the gravity of the moment, at all events they preferred to join in the taking of Delhi than to come into collision with the still intact forces which guarded the frontier. The wanton murder of Captain Meecham and raids by the Kabul Khel Wazírs in 1859 led to an expedition into their settlements, in the course of which this clan was punished and the murderers were hanged; shortly afterwards, in the spring of 1860, the Mahsúd Wazírs were punished in consequence of a bold raid on the town of Tánk. The British troops, repelling a resolute night attack on their camp by the Mahsúds, marched through the Wazíri country, and after some demur the Mahsúds accepted the terms of Government.

81. Border Management.—In 1863 the Amír Dost Muhammad Khán died at Herat, and Afghánistán was almost immediately plunged into civil war. During this year took place the most important as yet of frontier complications. From pre-annexation days a colony of Hindústáni fanatics, the relics of the party of Sayad Ahmad, the Wahábi (who has been mentioned above, in para. 63, as holding the city of Pesháwar for a short time during the reign of Ranjít Singh), had lived at Sitána on the Indus River. They professed to be preparing for a holy war, and received money and recruits from Hindústán and Bengal. Their presence near the British border being objectionable, they were expelled from Sitána in 1858. They then moved to Malka, in the Mahában range, which flanks the north-eastern corner of the Pesháwar District. As the peace of the border had for some years been disturbed by their fanatical operations, it became necessary to eject them from that part of the country. A force of 5,000 men advanced in October 1863 up the Ambela Pass with the intention of reaching Malka by a circuitous route. A temporary check converted what would have been an easy march to Malka and back, into two months' severe fighting in the difficult country at the crest of the pass. The tribes had time to collect, and a large confederacy, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 men, was opposed to the troops, the conflict causing much excitement on both sides of the Pesháwar border. By December 1863 all opposition had been overcome, the combination was broken up, and Malka was destroyed. The Wahábís have retired to a village, called Palosi, higher up the Indus. The Mohmands took advantage of the Ambela campaign to enter the Pesháwar District in force, led by their Kháns. They were however easily defeated with loss. Since then they have settled down to peaceable relations with the British Government, which have been interrupted only by isolated acts of offence, the chief being the murder of Major Macdonald, Commandant of Fort Michni, in 1873, and an attack upon a survey party which penetrated into the Mohmand hills

during the Afghán War. In both cases full punishment was inflicted upon the offending sections. The next four years after the Ambela campaign, from 1864 to 1868, were a period of almost unbroken tranquillity on the frontier. Incidentally, it may be observed that in August 1868 Sher Ali Khán finally defeated his rivals, and became Amír of Afghánistán. In October 1868 the unsettled condition of the Agror Valley, on the western border of the Hazára District, and the hostile attitude of the neighbouring independent tribes, terminating in an attack on the police post of Ughi in Agror, made it necessary to send a force for the punishment of the inhabitants of the Black Mountain range. This was done effectively with but trifling resistance. From 1869 to 1877 the only event of importance that requires mention is the definite adoption of the system of employing a frontier militia. During these years occasional outrages were committed, and clans were coerced by blockades or reprisals, but the affairs are relatively of so unimportant a nature that they do not need special notice. Reverting to the frontier militia, it will be easily understood that, under the state of things prevailing in the times of the Sikh occupation, the border villagers were compelled to constitute themselves into an efficient and well-armed militia for the purposes of self-protection. On the annexation of the Punjab, the introduction of the military measures for the defence of the border, which have been already detailed, to a great extent relieved the people of the task of defending themselves, with the consequent gradual decay of their former warlike habits. Now as militia and village levies on the frontier, from the nature of things, if well-armed and willing to act, are better adapted to resist sudden raids or to follow up bands of marauders than regular troops who move more slowly, and cannot be located in sufficient force in every village on the border line, it became clear that to put an end to petty annoyances at the hands of the hillmen, with some prospect of success and at a small cost, it was necessary to revive the martial instincts of the people, and to place in their hands weapons with which they might expect to cope successfully with their independent neighbours, whose great aim in life it is to obtain superior arms. In the year 1872-73, the frontier militia of the Deraját Division was re-formed and placed on a sound footing. To conclude this subject, it may be added that in 1878 measures creating a border police and militia were sanctioned for parts of the Pesháwar and Kohát districts, and that the remaining portion of the scheme for these districts is now in course of being carried out; when complete, the more exposed section of the north-western frontier will be guarded by a chain of posts held by natives of the spot, who will be supported by a strip of an armed population fringing the border line; and only as a last resource will it be necessary to call in the aid of the military forces, acting as a reserve for grave occasions. The procedure adopted at the annexation of the Province is thus reversed, the troops being placed in ordinary cases as the support of the villagers, and not in their van. From 1877 to 1881 the frontier was abnormally disturbed, as it was impossible that the strained relations of the British Government with the Amír, Sher Ali Khán, and the war in Afghánistán, should not re-act upon the frontier tribes. Although they own no allegiance to Kabul, they could not resist their national and religious sympathies with the cause of the Amír of the Afgháns. Throughout this period there was a spasmodic excitement all along the border line. In 1877 a raid on the Yusafzai border by Búnérwáls, instigated by Ajab Khán, a leading Khán in the Pesháwar District (for which he was hanged), exposed in a glaring manner

the evils of employing middlemen, residing in British territory, to conduct relations between British officers and the frontier tribes. This system was an inheritance from Sikh times ; it was forced upon frontier officers by their initial ignorance of the people and their language. Occasionally producing satisfactory results, in the majority of cases the middleman abused his position for private ends ; or, where himself disinterested, was unable to counteract the operations of his relations or faction. For the last eight years the principle of establishing direct personal relations with independent clans has been steadily kept in view. It has as yet produced the best results by winning the confidence of the hillmen in the motives of Government and by removing the risk of chicanery and intrigue in dealing with the tribes. At the same time attention has been paid to the acquisition by British officers of a knowledge of the language, habits and feelings of the Afgháns, without which knowledge it is impossible to maintain the principle that has now been adopted in border management. In 1876-77 the blockade of the Kohát Pass Afrídís caused some excitement. The expedition against the Jowákís that followed is remarkable, partly for the number of troops employed, but chiefly as being the first occasion on which the revolution effected by the breechloader in border warfare became apparent. Hitherto the hillmen and British troops had met, in regard to their arms, on somewhat equal terms. In the first Afghán War the *jezail* was a decidedly better weapon than the musket of the British forces. The introduction of the Enfield rifle brought the balance over to the British side, and the breechloading rifles, which the European and Native army now possess, cannot be compared with the antiquated weapons of the clans. The events of the recent Afghán War do not come within the scope of the present narrative. Its course was marked on the frontier by raids on the Hazára border, attacks on the line of communications in Kohát, and the burning of Tánk, in the district of Dera Ismail Khan, by Mahsúd Wazírs. The Hazára and Kohát tribes have been punished by fines and blockades ; among the latter the Zaimúkht by a successful expedition ; and the Mahsúd Wazírs by an expedition in force in 1881, which compelled them to make the reparation demanded by Government. The border tribes are now free from that general restlessness that was noticed during the war. On the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Afghánistán and the Khaibar, in October 1880, the Pass was made over to the Afrídís, who engaged to keep it open, receiving allowances therefor, with the aid of a corps of Jezailchís raised from their midst. The experiment of placing the safety of valuable caravans in the hands of hereditary robbers and murderers has proved hitherto a remarkable success. The Khaibar within the limits of British influence, as far as Landi Khána, has been literally as safe to travellers as the Grand Trunk Road. During the past thirty years of frontier management constant intercourse with British officers, unrestrained trade with British subjects, and employment in the military and civil establishments of Government have greatly altered the suspicious and hostile character of the border men ; while opportunities for travelling in British territory, the improved armament and organization of the British forces, the lessons of the recent war and the fall of two consecutive Amírs of Afghánistán, and lastly the advent of the railway to their doors, are producing among the tribes that feeling of despair of any successful resistance, in the event of a collision with the power and resources of the British Empire, which is the surest guarantee for the future tranquillity of the border districts.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

82. CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION—On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted; it was abolished in February 1853, and its powers and functions were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and its Dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859, Sir John Lawrence, who had hitherto been the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor. When the decade closing with the year under report commenced, Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. On the 2nd April 1877, Sir R. E. Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., received charge of the office, and was succeeded on the 2nd April 1882 by Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who remained Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year under review.

83. CREATION OF A CHIEF COURT.—In 1866, a Chief Court, consisting of two Judges, a barrister and a civilian, was substituted for the Judicial Commissioner, and was constituted the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, with powers also of criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences, and of original civil jurisdiction in special cases. In 1869, a third Judge, a civilian, was added to the Court.

84. CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT.—The constitution of the Chief Court has since then remained unaltered up to the year 1881, when the steadily increasing work of the Court made it necessary that some assistance should be afforded to the Judges. In October 1881 the temporary appointment of a fourth Judge was sanctioned; he was re-appointed with an Additional Judge, both being civilians, in 1882, for a period of eighteen months, and the Chief Court is now composed of three permanent and two temporary Judges.

85. FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.—The office of Financial Commissioner has not undergone any change since 1859.

86. DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT STAFF.—Subordinate to the Chief Court and Financial Commissioner, as the chief judicial and revenue authorities of the Province, are the ten Commissioners of Divisions, the Settlement Commissioner, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Pesháwar, and the two Additional Commissioners. Next in the official hierarchy follows the district staff composed of thirty-two Deputy Commissioners of Districts, with a varying staff of Judicial Assistants, of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs, Naib Tahsíldárs, and Munsiffs. Each district is divided into táhsíls, which form the territorial unit of division for revenue and judicial purposes.

87. SEPARATION OF THE JUDICIAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—Prior to the year 1875 the officers of the administration combined within the scope of their duties all judicial and executive functions. This arrangement had been in force since annexation of the Punjab; it gave much vigour to the

efforts of the earlier years of British Rule towards reducing the Punjab to law and order, and contributed materially to their success. But the rapidly-increasing calls on the time and energies of administrative officers that accompanied the development and advancing prosperity of the country during the decade following the Mutiny, and especially the increase of judicial work, pointed to the necessity for some steps towards the ultimate separation of judicial from executive duties, as in the Regulation Provinces. Accordingly, in 1875, measures were introduced to relieve Tahsíldárs, Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners, of the excess of judicial work which interfered with their efficiency. In each táhsíl, where the number of suits was large, a Munsiff or Native Subordinate Civil Judge was posted; the judicial work of Deputy Commissioners was in 23 districts transferred to Judicial Assistants, and a Civil and Sessions Judge at Pesháwar, and two Additional Commissioners at Lahore and Jullundur, respectively, aid in disposing of Civil and Criminal Appeals to Divisional Courts, and of original criminal trials in serious offences. There have been no further changes, but proposals are at the present moment under the consideration of Government, which will reorganize the administrative services and complete the division of the judicial and executive branches of the administration that was commenced in 1875.

LAND TENURES.

88. Land Tenures.—The subject of land tenures, in a Province of which the various parts differ so widely both physically and in respect of the races which inhabit them, as in the Punjab, is one which it is almost impossible to treat satisfactorily in the brief space that can be allotted to it in an Administration Report. The Settlement Reports of the Province contain full and minute information on the subject, and the student of land tenures in the Punjab can obtain a thorough knowledge of them only by a careful study of these Reports. This is particularly the case as regards the land tenures of the frontier districts of the Province, in which examples of peculiar tribal tenures are to be met with which can hardly be explained with brevity and correctness. These are generally tinged with a feudal spirit, and often take the form of rights of over-lordship, or claims to receive services retained by tribes which are or were once dominant over other bodies of cultivators who are now sub-proprietors. They are further complicated by the fact that the real measure of proprietary right consists often not of the land, but the water which irrigates the land. The Settlement Reports of the Hazára, Pesháwar, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan districts contain detailed accounts of all the existing tenures which often vary in the most extraordinary way from tract to tract, and even from village to village.

89. General Tenures.—A fuller sketch of the general tenures of the Province than can be conveniently embodied in the pages of an Administration Report will be found in the Directions to Revenue Officers, edited by Mr. Barkley (pages 39—52), and in Mr. Baden-Powell's Manual of the Land Revenue Systems and Land Tenures of British India (pages 395—425), and Mr. Tupper's Customary Law, Volume II (pages 10—37). The account here given is reproduced,

with a few slight additions and alterations, from that written by Mr. Barkley for the Administration Report of 1872-73 :—

Nature of Tenure.	Number.	Area in Acres.
Zamíndári estates held by individuals of families	1,695	2,690,994
Village communities paying in common	3,392	2,778,920
Village communities divided upon ancestral or customary shares subject to the law of inheritance.	4,088	4,600,559
Village communities in which possession is the measure of the right in all lands...	8,568	15,036,573
Village communities in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common.	16,972	25,861,787
Grantees or lessees of British Government	1,584	1,772,342
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	63	51,001
Purchasers of Government waste land	64	17,078
Government waste unassigned	...	10,216,872
TOTAL ...	37,659	63,026,126

90. PROPRIETORSHIPS.—Taking the Province as a whole, it may be estimated that between one-fifth and one-sixth of the area is the property of Government, while upwards of four-fifths belongs to private owners.[1] The greater part of the area belonging to Government is, however, little better than a desert, and could not profitably be brought under cultivation without the aid of extensive works of irrigation, some of which are now under consideration. Some of the more favourably situated portions are preserved as forest or grazing lands, and others are held under lease from Government for purposes of cultivation ; but almost the entire cultivated area of the Province is included in the lands of private owners.

91. LEASES.—These lands are held subject to the payment of land-revenue to the State, or to grantees holding from the State, and this revenue at present exceeds Rs. 2,36,50,000 per annum, of which more than Rs. 29,50,000 are received by assignees who had, on various grounds, claims to consideration from Government. In some cases these assignments are of the nature of the release of the revenue of lands belonging to the assignees, but they have no necessary connection with proprietary right ; and in the majority of instances the grantees are merely entitled to receive the revenue payable to Government, the amount of which is limited in the same way as if it were paid direct to Government.

92. RIGHTS OF PRE-EMPTION.—The great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or in part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having to a greater or less extent joint interests, and, under our system of cash payments, limited so as to secure a certain profit to the proprietors, jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed upon the village lands. It is almost an invariable incident of the tenure, that if any of the proprietors wishes to sell his rights, or is obliged to part with

[1] It is necessary to observe that the number of holders or shareholders shown in the returns is rather the number of separate holdings and shares in such holdings than of proprietors,—a person who has two distinct holdings, or shares in such holdings, being counted twice over.

them in order to satisfy demands upon him, the other members of the same community have a preferential right to purchase them at the same price as could be obtained from outsiders.

93. Zamíndári Tenures.—In some cases (technically known as zamíndári tenures) all the proprietors have an undivided interest in all the land belonging to the proprietary community ; in other words, all the land is in common, and what the proprietors themselves cultivate is held by them as tenants of the community. Their rights are regulated by their shares in the estates, both as regards the extent of the holdings they are entitled to cultivate, and as regards the distribution of profits ; and if the profits from land held by non-proprietary cultivators are not sufficient to pay the revenue and other charges, the balance would ordinarily be collected from the proprietors according to the same shares.

94. Separate Holdings.—It is, however, much more common for the proprietors to have their own separate holdings in the estate, and this separation may extend so far that there is no land susceptible of separate appropriation which is not the separate property of an individual or family. In an extreme case like this the right of pre-emption and the joint responsibility for the revenue, should any of the individual proprietors fail to meet the demand upon him, are almost the only ties which bind the community together. The separation, however, generally does not go so far. Often all the cultivated land is held in separate ownership, while the pasture village site, roads, ponds or tanks, &c., remain in common. In other cases the land cultivated by tenants is the common property of the community ; and it frequently happens that the village contains several well-known sub-divisions, each with its own separate land, the whole of which may be held in common by the proprietors of the sub-division, or the whole may be held in severalty, or part in separate ownership and part in common.

95. Pattidári Tenures.—In those communities (technically known as bhyàchára and pattidári) with partial or entire separation of proprietary title, the measure of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors varies very much. It sometimes depends solely upon original acquisition and the operation of the laws of inheritance ; in other cases definite shares in the land of a village or sub-division different from those which would result from the law of inheritance have been established by custom ; in other cases reference is made not to shares in the land, but to shares in a well or other source of irrigation ; and in the majority of cases in the east and south-east of the Punjab no specified shares are any longer acknowledged, but the area in the separate possession of each proprietor is the sole measure of his interest. It is sometimes the case, however, that while the separate holdings do not correspond with any recognized shares, such shares will be regarded in dividing the profits of common land, or in the partition of such land, and wells are generally held according to shares, even where the title to the land depends exclusively on undisturbed possession.

96. Redistribution of Pattidári Tenures.—In some cases the separate holdings are not permanent in their character, a custom existing by which the lands separately held can be redistributed in order to redress inequalities which have grown up since the original division. Between the Indus and the Jumna this custom is rare, and is probably almost entirely confined to river villages, which are liable to suffer greatly from diluvion, and have little common land available for proprietors whose separate holdings are swept

away. Even in river villages it is often the rule that the proprietor whose lands are swept away can claim nothing but to be relieved of his share of the liabilities of the village for revenue and other charges.

97. PATHAN CUSTOM OF "VESH."—Trans-Indus, however, in the tracts of country inhabited chiefly by a Pathán population, periodical redistribution of holdings called "vesh" was by no means uncommon, and the same is stated to have been formerly the case in some of the villages of the Páthan ilaka of Chach, Cis-Indus, in the Báwalpindi District. The remarkable feature in the redistributions Trans-Indus was that they were no mere adjustments of possession according to shares, but complete changes of property between one group of proprietors and another, followed by division among the proprietors of each group. Nor were they always confined to the proprietors of a single village. The tribe, and not the village, was in many cases the true proprietary unit, and the exchange was effected at intervals, of 3, 5, 7, 10, 15 or 30 years between the proprietors residing in one village and those of a neighbouring village. In some cases the land only was exchanged; in others the exchange extended to the houses as well as the land. Since the country came under British rule, every opportunity has been taken to get rid of these periodical exchanges on a large scale by substituting final partitions or adjusting the revenue demand according to the value of the lands actually held by each village. The custom is still acted upon only in a few cases, chiefly in the Bannu District, amongst the proprietors of the same village; and there are now no cases remaining in which it would be enforced between the proprietors of distinct villages.

98. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.—Throughout the greater part of the Province the organization of the proprietors of land into village communities has existed from time immemorial, and is the work of the people themselves, and not the result of measures adopted either by our own or by previous Governments. Indeed, these communities have sometimes been strong enough to resist the payment of revenue to the Government of the day, and before our rule nothing was more common than for them to decide their disputes by petty wars against each other, instead of having recourse to any superior authority to settle them. But in some localities the present communities have been constituted from motives of convenience in the application of our system of settlement. Thus in the Simla hills and in the more mountainous portions of the Kángra District, the present village communities consist of numerous small hamlets, each with its own group of fields and separate lands, and which had no bond of union until they were united for administrative purposes at the time of the land-revenue settlement. In the Mooltan Division, again, while regular village communities were frequently found in the fertile lands fringing the rivers, all trace of these disappeared where the cultivation was dependent on scattered wells beyond the immediate influence of the river. Here the well was the true unit of property; but where the proprietors of several wells lived together for mutual protection, or their wells were sufficiently near to be conveniently included within one village boundary, the opportunity was taken to group them into village communities. The same course has been followed in some parts of the Deraját Division, where small separate properties readily admitting of union were found. These arrangements were made possible by the circumstance that the village community system admits of any amount of separation of the property of the individual proprietors, and by care being taken that in

the internal distribution of the revenue demand it should be duly adjusted with reference to the resources of the separate holdings. They also in general involved the making over in joint ownership to the proprietors of the separate holdings of waste land situate within the new boundary, in which no private property had previously existed.

99. Quit-rent Payments.—In some cases the village communities, while holding and managing the land as proprietors (adna malik), are bound to pay a quit-rent to the superior proprietors (ala malik), under whom they hold. The settlement is made according to circumstances, either with the superior proprietor, who collects the Government revenue as well as his quit-rent from the communities, or with the communities in actual possession of the land, who pay the land-revenue to Government and the quit-rent to the superior proprietor. In either case, the amount which the superior proprietor is entitled to collect is determined at settlement as well as the amount of the land-revenue demand.

100. Inferior Proprietors.—There are sometimes also proprietors holding lands within the estates of village communities, but who are not members of the communities, and are not entitled to share in the common profit, nor liable for anything more than the revenue of their own lands, the village charges ordinarily paid by proprietors, and the quit-rent, if any, payable to the proprietary body of the village. The most common examples of this class are the holders of plots at present or formerly revenue-free, in which the assignees were allowed to get proprietary possession in consequence of having planted gardens, or made other improvements, or because they had other claims to consideration on the part of the village community. In the Ráwalpindi Division also it was thought proper to record old-established tenants, who had never paid anything for the land they held but their proportion of the land-revenue and village expenses, and had long paid direct to the collectors of the revenue, but were not descended from the original proprietary body, as owners of their own holdings, while not participating in the common rights and liabilities of the proprietary community. Except in the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Districts, where a small quit-rent was in some cases imposed, these inferior proprietors, called "malik kabza," were not required to pay anything in excess of their proportion of the Government revenue and other village charges. In Gujrát, at the time of the first regular settlement, this class held no less than 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in Ráwalpindi it paid 9 per cent. of the revenue. In Ráwalpindi the persons recorded as proprietors of their own holdings only were in some cases the representatives of the original proprietary body, jágírdárs having established proprietary rights over what were formerly the common lands of the village.

101. Chakdars and Silladars.—In Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Gházi Khan, Jhang, and in parts of some other districts in the south-west of the Punjab, a class of proprietors distinct from the owners of the land is found under the name of chakdárs, silladárs or kasúrkhwárs. These are the owners of wells, or occasionally of irrigation-channels, constructed at their expense in land belonging to others. They possess hereditary and transferable rights, both in the well or irrigation-channel and in the cultivation of the land irrigated from it, but may be bought out by the proprietor repaying the capital they have expended. They are generally entitled to arrange for the cultivation, paying a small fixed proportion of the produce to the proprietor, and being responsible for the Government revenue. Sometimes, however,

the management of the property has been made over to the proprietor, who pays the Government revenue, and the chakdár receives from him a fixed proportion of the produce called "hak kasúr:" or a third party may manage the property, paying the Government revenue and the hak kasúr, out of which the chakdár pays the proprietor's allowance. In Ráwalpindi also there is a small class of well-proprietors in the position of middlemen, paying cash rent to the owner of the land and receiving a grain rent from the cultivator.

102. Tenants' Tenures.—Tenancies in the Punjab naturally fall into three great divisions, *viz.*, (1st), those which are held by tenants with rights of occupancy under the Punjab Tenancy Act; (2nd), those which are held under decree of court, lease, or other special agreement; and (3rd), those which are held as tenancies-at-will. These groups may be further sub-divided by the nature of the rent paid, or in the case of tenants with rights of occupancy, according to the particular Section of the Punjab Tenancy Act under which these rights are held.

103. Description of Tenureships.—The rents of tenants with rights of occupancy are liable to enhancement or reduction in accordance with fixed rules which are embodied in the Tenancy Act. And so long as the appointed rent is paid, the occupation of the tenant cannot be disturbed. With one exception of small importance, this tenant right is inheritable by male heirs exactly as any other property in land; and subject to certain restrictions it is also transferable, although in practice it is not very often actually transferred. Moreover, next to the proprietors, tenants with a right of occupancy have a pre-emptive claim to purchase any land offered for sale in the village in which their holdings are situated. Tenants-at-will are so far protected that they cannot be ejected save after issue of notice through a Court of Law. These notices are only issued at particular seasons of the year, and opportunity is given to any tenant who wishes either to contest his liability to ejectment or to claim compensation for unexhausted improvements as a condition precedent to relinquishment of the land to do so. The right to compensation is also regulated by fixed rules embodied in the Tenancy Act.

104. Extent of Holdings.—The exact area held by tenants cannot be precisely ascertained, and is besides liable to constant change. Many persons who are themselves proprietors hold lands separately in tenancy; and figured statements thus return tenants with relative exaggeration. The following statistics, which are the latest available on the subject, are only approximately correct:—

Nature of Tenure.	Number.	Average area of holding.		
		A.	R.	P.
With right of occupancy paying rent in cash at different amounts ...	369,849	5	3	13
Ditto ditto paying rent in kind ditto ditto ...	142,221	8	1	4
Tenants holding conditionally	28,417	6	2	17
Tenants-at-will ... Paying in cash	570,352	5	4	10
Tenants-at-will ... Paying in kind	526,238	7	0	5
Holders of service grants cultivating the land so held	40,409	1	3	2
Total ...	1,677,486	6	0	4

105. Rents.—An examination of the statistics will show that the so-called rents in cash consist to a very large extent of the payment by the tenants of land revenue and cesses only.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

106. THE CASTES AND TRIBES OF THE PUNJAB.—The figures below show the numbers belonging to each of the Punjab castes or tribes, which comprises as many as one per cent. of the total population :—

CASTE.	Persons.	Proportion per mille.	CASTE.	Persons.	Proportion per mille.
All Castes	22,712,120	1,000			
1. Jat	4,432,750	195	13. Awán	532,895	23
2. Rájpút	1,677,569	74	14. Kumhár	486,025	21
3. { Chamár	1,072,699	62	15. Banya	437,944	19
Mochi	349,272		16. Khatri	419,139	18
4. Bráhman	1,084,193	48	17. { Téli	266,888	17
5. Chúhra	1,078,739	48	Pénja and Qassáb... ...	117,468	
6. { Tarkhán	596,941	40	18. Sheikh	372,335	16
Lohár	310,782		19. Bilúch	355,238	16
7. Pathán	859,582	38	20. Kánét	345,775	15
8. Aráín	800,041	36	21. { Dhobi	133,215	11
9. { Jhínwar	433,884	30	Chhímba	103,491	
Máchhi	168,007		Lílári, Rangrez, Dhobi, Charhoa	99,410	
Mállah	67,935		22. Nái	342,123	15
10. Gújar	627,304	28	23. Faqír	302,324	13
11. Juláha	624,312	28	24. Sayad	248,102	11
12. Arora	601,440	26			

107. The Province presents two very distinct types of social structure. In the Eastern Plains and throughout the Hímalayan region the institution of caste obtains in its proper form, distinctions being based primarily upon occupation, and among the land-owning classes upon political importance, and the tribe being a mere sub-division of the caste. Occupations are by presumption hereditary, and different castes cannot inter-marry. But throughout the Western Plains and on the Indus frontier, tribe, and not caste, is the social unit among the land-owning classes ; the latter, in the widest sense of the term, either having dwindled to a mere tradition of origin, or being a mere ethnic distinction. Here, too, the only restriction upon occupation is that springing from the pollution attaching to certain callings ; while the chief restrictions upon inter-marriage depend upon social position rather than upon tribe or caste.

108. The Cis-Indus Salt Range occupies an intermediate position between the two types. The distinction between them is not merely due to the difference of religion which marks the great mass of the population in the east and west ; for in the eastern portion of the Province, Islám has, if anything, tended to tighten the bonds of caste, and the convert retains unimpaired the standing, name and prejudices of his caste, while throughout the Punjab the life of the people is regulated by tribal and social rule and custom rather than by any prescriptions of religion. The explanation must be sought in the fact that while society in the Eastern Punjab is modelled upon the type which prevails throughout the greater part of India, the people of the west have already followed the example of the frontier nations with whom they are in contact,—nations whose tribal and social restrictions are far more loose than those of the inhabitants of India.

109. THE PATHAN, BILUCH AND ALLIED RACES.—The great Bilúch and Pathán nations, together with a few tribes closely assimilated to the latter by long

association with them, hold the countries lying west of the Punjab, the whole length of our western frontier between the Indus and the hills, and a strip of country along the left bank of the Indus. The southern border of the Dera Ismail Khan táhsíl roughly marks the trans-Indus boundary between them, while on this side the Indus the Bilúchís stretch somewhat further north than on the other. Both are foreigners in the Punjab proper. Among both the tribal organization still survives, in parts at least, in the most complete integrity, and affords an example of one extreme of that series which terminates at the other in the compact village communities of our eastern district. Each, while held together by the traditions of community of blood, includes many affiliated tribes of undoubtedly, and sometimes of admittedly, foreign origin; both are, at least in their native mountains, still half nomad and wholly barbaric.

110. The Biluch.—The Bilúch claims Arab origin, but speaks a Persic tongue, while authority seems to incline towards giving him Turcoman descent. His tribal organization, which exists in the Punjab only among the tribes of the trans-Indus Deraját, is based upon a sort of limited monarchy of the Chiefs; he is hospitable, courageous, faithful to his word, and frank and open in his manner. He is a Mussalmán by profession, but a bad one by practice. About the middle of the 15th century the Bilúchís, who had some 500 years earlier occupied the western confines of the Lower Sulemáns, moved northwards and eastwards into the Punjab along the mountains and the Indus Valley, expelling Patháns from the former, and subjugating the Jat inhabitants of the latter. In 1555 a large body accompanied Humáyún in his victorious re-entry into India, and so obtained a footing in the Punjab proper, scattered over which their descendants are still to be found. Besides their tribal territory, which is confined to the Sulemáns and the tract immediately below them, they constitute a large proportion of the population on the Lower Indus, and on the right banks of the Sutlej and Chenab near their junction with that river, and hold all the south-western portions of the Dera Ismail *thal*; while they are found in considerable numbers along the middle valleys of the Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum.

111. The Pathans.—The nation which occupies the Upper Indus call themselves Patháns from their language, while they are known in Persian as Afgháns from the name of their country. The main stock of the nation is probably Aryan, but a branch of it claims Jewish descent, while the great Ghilzai section and many of the minor tribes are probably Mongol, and other tribes are admittedly Arab. Patháns occupied the Pesháwar Valley about the 15th century of our era, expelling the Dilazáks and other Indian tribes who inhabited it. The Upper Sulemáns and the eastern extremity of the Hindu Kúsh have probably always been held by Patháns; but their descent from the hills into the plain has for the most part taken place within the last two or three centuries. They now occupy the whole tract west of the Indus as far south as the Bilúch border; while on this side the river they hold much of the Chach country in Hazára and Ráwalpindi; they have considerable colonies on the left bank of the Indus till it finally leaves the Salt Range, and they occupy the northern portion of the Dera Ismail *thal*. The Pathán is essentially democratic in his tribal organization, the authority vesting in the *jirga* or Council of Elders. He is, save where mollified by our rule, and by the agricultural life of the plains, a barbarian of the purest type. He is a bigoted

Muhammadan, and is more turbulent, more treacherous, more blood-thirsty, and more fanatical, than the Bilúch ; but, like him, he is distinguished by manly independence of character and boldness of bearing.

112. The races allied to the Patháns are the Dilazák, the Tájik, the Tanauli, the Hazára, the Jadún, the Swáti, and the Shilmáni, most of which are found in Hazára, and none of which require separate description.

113. THE JAT, RAJPUT AND ALLIED CASTES.—Jats and Rájpúts comprise no less than 26·9 per cent. of the total population of the Punjab, which is indeed the peculiar home of the Jat. The former are commonly held to be Indo-Scythians, while the latter are certainly Aryan in the main. But in most parts of the Punjab at least, the two are so intimately blended together into a common stock that it is wholly impossible to draw any definite line of demarcation between them; and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the distinction is social rather than ethnic ; that those families of that common stock whom the tide of fortune has in days gone by raised to political importance have become Rájpúts almost by mere virtue of their rise ; and that their descendants have retained the title and its privileges on the condition of strictly observing the artificial rules by which the higher are distinguished from the lower castes in the Hindu scale of precedence, while those who have transgressed these rules have fallen from their high estate and ceased to be Rájpúts. And though the joint Jat-Rájpút stock may be in the main Aryo-Scythian, it now almost certainly contains not a few tribes of aboriginal, and perhaps some of foreign, extraction.

114. THE JAT.—The Jat is in every respect the most important among the peoples of the Province, of which he is the peculiar and most prominent product. He is the husbandman, the yeoman, the revenue payer *par excellence* of the Punjab. He is more honest, more industrious, more sturdy, and no less manly than the frontier tribes, and is of all our races the most independent and self-willed, though not as a rule turbulent. There are, however, Jats and Jats. The puny Bágri Jat of the Rájpútána border contrasts strongly with the stalwart husbandman of the Central Punjab ; while on the Lower Indus the name of Jat is applied to all Mussalmán cultivators who are not Pathán, Bilúch, Arab or Moghal.

115. The Jats are especially numerous in the Sikh Districts and States which occupy the eastern centre of the Punjab, in the south-eastern districts, and in the Deraját. Under and among the hills and in the Ráwalpindi Division, Rájpúts take their place ; while on the Indus, both upper and lower, they are almost confined to the immediate riverain and the cis-Indus tracts. The Jats of the Indus are probably still in the country which they have occupied ever since their first entry into India ; while those of the Western Plains have almost without exception, come up the river valleys from Sind or Western Rájpútána. The Jats of the western and central submontane tracts have also in part come by the same route ; but some of them retain a traditional connection with Ghazni,[1] and many have their origin from the Jummoo hills. The Jats of the Central and Eastern Punjab have also in many cases come up the Sutlej Valley ; but many of them have moved from Bikanir straight into the Málwa, while the great Central Plains themselves are probably the original home of many of the Jat tribes of the Sikh tract. The Jats of the south-eastern districts and

[1] Perhaps the ancient Gajnípur, the site of modern Ráwalpindi.

the Jumna zone have for the most part worked up the Jumna Valley from the direction of Bhartpur, where a colony of Jat emigrants from the banks of the Indus settled in the time of Aurangzeb; but some few have come in eastwards from Bikanir and the Málwa.

116. THE RAJPUTS.—The Rájpúts of the Punjab differ little, if at all, from the Rájpúts of Rájpútána. Pride of blood is their strongest characteristic. They are lazy and poor husbandmen, and much prefer the care of cattle, whether their own or other people's, to agriculture; looking upon manual labour as derogatory and upon the actual operation of ploughing as degrading. They may be broadly divided into four groups: first come the Rájpúts of the Delhi territory and the Jumna Valley, for the most part belonging to the two great tribes of Chauhán and Túnwar, which gave Delhi its most famous Hindu dynasties. Next follow the Rájpúts of the river valleys of the Western Plains, many of them hardly, or not at all, to be distinguished from Jats, and belonging for the most part to the Bhattís of Jaisalmír and Bikanír, and their Punwár predecessors. The third group is the Rájpúts of the western hills and the Salt Range tract, comprising both dominant tribes of proud position, such as the Janjúas and mongrel Rájpúts from the Jummoo hills, and either descended from the Jadúbansi dynasty of Kashmir, or belonging to a group of tribes, apparently of Punwár origin, which now hold the hills on either bank of the Jhelum. Finally, we have the Rájpúts of the Kángra hills, of whom the Katoch may be taken as the type, so ancient that their very origin and advent to their present abodes are lost in the past; and the Rájpúts of the lower hills which fringe the Punjab Himalayas. In the central Sikh tract Rájpúts are few, and the few there are unimportant; for under the Sikhs the Rájpút was overshadowed by the Jat, who resented his assumption of superiority and his refusal to join him on equal terms in the ranks of the Khálsa, deliberately persecuted him whenever and wherever he had the power, and preferred his title of Jat Sikh to that of the proudest Rájpút. So again on the frontier, Rájpúts are insignificant both in number and importance; for the dominions of the Pathán and the Bilúch, and the prevalence of Muhammadan feelings and ideas have placed Indian origin at a discount, and have led the leading families who belong to neither of these races to claim connection, not with the Kshatriyas of the Sanskrit classics, but with the Moghal conquerors of India, or the Qoreshi cousins of the Prophet, insomuch that even admittedly Rájpút tribes of famous ancestry have begun to follow the example.

117. CASTES ALLIED TO THE RAJPUTS.—The Thákars, Ráthís and Rawats stand in that order between the Rájpúts proper of the Himalayas and the Kánéts and Ghiraths, who form the peasantry of that tract. But the series is practically continuous, and it is almost impossible to define where any term in it ends and the next begins. The Thákar is certainly a Rájpút by origin, though not accepted as such, owing to his having lost status by neglect of social rules; while the Rawat of the lower is with difficulty distinguishable from the Ráthi of the higher ranges.

118. THE GUJAR.—The Gújar is the tenth largest caste in the Province. They appear to have entered India from the Pesháwar Valley, probably about the commencement of our era, and spread eastwards along the hills. They belong in the Punjab to the lower ranges and submontane tracts along the whole length of our northern border; and, though they have spread down the Jumna in consider-

able numbers, they are there almost confined to the riverain low-lands. In the higher mountains they are almost unknown. Gujrát is their head-quarters ; and in that district they form 13·5 per cent. of the population. In the hills they are essentially herdsmen ; while even in the plains they are bad cultivators, and prefer tending cattle to following the plough.

119. Minor Dominant Tribes.—These are tribes which, like those already described, are, or have been, dominant in parts of the Punjab, but are not so numerous and so widely spread as to rank with the great races. On the frontier and throughout the Salt Range tract their tendency is to claim Arab or Moghal, and throughout the rest of the Punjab, Rájpút descent, while in the Western Plains and Deraját they are often classed as, and hardly to be distinguished from, Jats. They may be divided into three groups. In the Salt Range tract we have the Karráls of Hazára, the Gakkhars of the northern cis-Indus portion of the tract, the Awáns of the range itself, and the Khattars who lie between them. In the Western Plains we find the Khokhars of Jhang and Shahpur, one of the most widely spread of the Punjab tribes, now claiming in the west Arab descent, although recognized in the east as Rájpúts, which they almost certainly are ; the Kharrals and Khátías of the Ravi, the latter being the lineal descendants of the Kathæi, who, in their stronghold of Sangála, so stoutly resisted the victorious army of Alexander ; and the Daudpútras of Baháwalpur, to which State they gave at once a founder and a dynasty. In the Eastern Plains the group is represented by the Dogars of the Upper Sutlej and Beas ; the Rors of Thanesar, whose home is on the great battlefield of the Mahábhárat ; the Tagas of the Lower Jumna, probably the descendants of the Scythian Takas, with a snake for their totem, the tradition of whose defeat and slaughter is preserved in the story of King Janamajáya's holocaust of serpents ; and the Meos and Khánzádahs of the northern Aravalís, probably of aboriginal origin, and the latter standing with respect to the former in a relation similar to that already described as existing between Rájpúts and Jats.

120. The Minor Agricultural and Pastoral Tribes.—The tribes of this group, while important both in point of numbers and as including the most skilful husbandmen of the Province, very generally hold an inferior position among the agricultural community, and seldom, if ever, occupy the position of the dominant tribe in any considerable tract of country. The group as a whole is to be found in largest numbers in the fertile districts of the Eastern Plains and submontane tract, and in the hills where the proud Rájpút refuses to plough. It is least numerous in the Deraját, where all cultivators of this class are included under the comprehensive name of Jat. It may be divided into four classes. First come the widely-distributed market-gardeners proper or growers of vegetables, degraded by their occupation, and represented by Málís in the Jumna zone, Sainís in the eastern submontane, Bághbáns or Malíárs in the Salt Range tract, and Aráíns almost throughout the cis-Indus Punjab. The last caste is the most numerous, and appears to have entered the Punjab from the Lower Indus. The second class consists of the Kánéts and Ghiraths, the low-class cultivators of the hills, probably of aboriginal stock, with a considerable admixture of Aryan blood. The Ghiraths are found in Kángra proper and the hills below it ; while to the east the Kánéts take their place. The third class includes the Kambohs, probably allied to the Aráíns, who are found throughout the northern portion of the Eastern Plains and

in the middle valleys of the Sutlej and Jumna; and the Mahtams of the central submontane and the whole valley of the Sutlej, who are probably of aboriginal stock, being in many parts still semi-nomad. The fourth class includes the Ahírs of the south-eastern portion of the Delhi territory, where they once enjoyed considerable local importance, who have in the Punjab largely abandoned their hereditary occupation as herdsmen in favour of agriculture; and the Gaddís of the Chamba Himalayas, a purely shepherd race and probably of Khatri origin.

121. Foreign Races.—The principal castes or races of the Punjab which bear titles denoting foreign origin are—the Sayad, the Sheikh, and the Moghal. But it is almost certain that a considerable proportion of those who bear these names have no real right to them; for in the Muhammadan portions of the Province, every section of a tribe that begins to affect peculiar sanctity or social exclusiveness presently claims Arab or Moghal descent; while every convert to Islám, whose orignal caste is not so honourable as to be worth retaining, calls himself a Sheikh. "Last year I was a weaver: this year I am a Sheikh: next year, if prices rise, I shall be a Sayad." There are, however, a certain number of true Moghals scattered over the Punjab, more especially in the Salt Range tract, through which the route of the Moghal armies lay; while in the south-west of the Province there are many colonies of true Qoreshís, descendants of the Arab apostles who converted the inhabitants of those parts, and still possessing considerable spiritual influence with the people.

122. The Priestly Classes and Ascetic Orders.—The Bráhman is by far the most important of the priestly group, and, except the Sayads already discussed, the only one that requires separate notice. The proportion of Bráhmans reaches its maximum in the Himalayan tract, where it rises as high as 13 to 15 per cent. and steadily changes with the prevailing religion, Bráhmans being almost unknown in the Western Plains and beyond the Indus. They have no territorial organization, having accompanied their clients in their wanderings and settled with them in their new homes. The Punjab Bráhmans belong, for the most part, to the Gaur and Sársút sections of the caste—the former lying east, and the latter west of a line which may be roughly drawn north-east and south-west through Simla and Patiála. The great majority of the Bráhmans of the Punjab are Levites rather than priests; they hold and cultivate large areas of land; they exist chiefly to be fed as a religious act, and they possess singularly little true spiritual influence. The ascetic orders include, besides the true members of the regular orders, who are practically the spiritual guides of the people, a vast number of mendicant vagabonds, who lead a lazy and dissolute life under the cloak of religion.

123. The Minor Professional Castes.—The position of this group is somewhat difficult of definition. Many of them are in some measure allied to the priestly classes; they have functions to perform in connection with weddings and similar ceremonies; they receive customary fees for the performance of those functions; and they are invested with a sort of *quasi*-sacred character. On the other hand, they have many points in common with the menials; their social status is very low, and many of them are retained by the villages on the same footing as the ordinary village servants, their rights and duties being regulated

by custom. The castes of the group may be divided into three classes—the Nái, Bhát and Mirási, who are real village servants, though of a very special character; the Jogís and Ráwals, who are for the most part astrologers and semi-religious; and the Bahrúpías and Bhánds, who are actors and storytellers, and purely professional. The Nái is not only the barber, but also the messenger on formal occasions, the go-between in marriage contracts, and the leech or surgeon of the country; the Bhát and Mirási keep up the genealogies of the land-owning classes; while the Jogi and Ráwal are fortune-tellers and magicians of the lowest possible class.

124. The Mercantile Castes.—The mercantile class may be divided into five groups, the first consisting of Banyas, Dhúnsars, Bohras, and Pahári Mahájans; the second of Súds and Bhábras; the third of Khatrís, Khakhas and Bhátías; the fourth of Aroras; and the fifth of Khojahs and Paráchas. The first, or Banya group, is almost confined to the eastern and south-eastern divisions and to the central Native States. West of Lahore they are practically unknown. The second, or Súd and Bhábra group, is found only in the districts that lie under the hills on the northern border of the Province, from Umballa to Ráwalpindi. The third, or Khatri group, constitutes a large proportion of the mercantile classes of all the centre and, excluding the frontier, of the north-west of the Province. The fourth, or Arora group, have the Mooltan and Deraját Divisions and Baháwalpur almost to themselves, extending also into Pesháwar and Kohát, and crossing the Sutlej in Sirsa to meet the Banya group of the east. Finally, the fifth, or Muhammadan group, is confined to the central and western districts and the Salt Range tract. On the whole, this class constitutes 7 per cent. of the population of the Province. But in the districts of the Mooltan and Deraját Divisions and in Baháwalpur the proportion rises to from 11 to 17 per cent. This, however, is due, not to the fact that a larger proportion of the population of these parts is engaged in commerce, but to the peculiar versatility of the Arora of the south-western Punjab, who is a trader first indeed, but after that anything and everything. The Banyas of the Punjab are for the most part Agarwál, though a few Oswáls are to be fouud on the Rájpútána border, and there is a considerable colony of Mahesrís in Amritsar. The Bhábras appear to be a purely Punjab caste, and are almost without exception Swetámbára Jains. The Khátrís, who gave Sikhism its founder, are also peculiar to the Punjab, and are very superior to all other trading classes in manliness and independence, being described by Sir George Campbell as "one of the most acute, energetic and remarkable races in India." Much of the literate work of the Punjab is in their hands. The Aroras, whose home is on the Lower Indus, are perhaps closely allied to the Khatrís, to whom they are inferior, both mentally and physically, though they exhibit a versatility which is remarkable in a mercantile caste.

125. The Pedlers and Carriers.—The only castes of this group that call for notice are the Banjáras and Labánas, the travelling traders of the submontane tract, the former being found in the east, and the latter in the west; while there is a considerable colony of Labánas on the Lower Indus. The two castes are probably the same people under different names; and both appear to be of aboriginal stock largely supplemented by accretions from other and higher castes.

126. The Vagrant, Menial and Artizan Castes.—This group of castes forms in many respects one of the most interesting sections of the community.

Politically they are unimportant; but they include the great mass of such aboriginal element as is still to be found in the Punjab; and while the industries of the Province are almost entirely in their hands, an immense deal of the hardest part of the field work is performed by them. It is probable that most of these lower menial castes have their origin in vagrant aboriginal tribes who have settled down, and, abandoning the most uncleanly of their habits, have risen in the social scale; but it is almost certain that most of them have been reinforced by sections of the higher castes who have sunk by the converse process. Precisely the same process may still be seen in operation, sections of the various castes abandoning a lower for a higher occupation in a series which runs somewhat in this fashion: gipsies and vagrants, scavengers, leather-workers, weavers—and the rise in position is often accompanied or preceded by a change of religion, the impure and semi-aboriginal form of Hindúism, which rules the practice of the outcastes, being abandoned for Sikhism or Islám. Even so, the new converts are often hardly accepted as belonging to the faith by their fellow-believers, even though they abandon those occupations or habits which are held to be most polluting. This tendency to change of occupation makes the lines of demarcation between the several castes exceedingly indefinite; and the castes themselves often consist of merely the followers of specific occupations, and can hardly be called true castes. In this class are included the village menials, which form so peculiar a feature of Indian rural economy, their services and their dues being alike fixed in nature and amount, and regulated by custom instead of contract.

127. The Vagrant and Criminal Castes.—The whole of these classes put together do not constitute quite one per cent. of the population of the Punjab. But they present many points of singular interest, while their criminal habits render them administratively important. They are probably all aboriginal, and most of them eat impure animals, and are, with the scavengers, the hereditary workers in grass, straw and leaves. They may be roughly divided into vagrant, criminal, and gipsy tribes. The principal castes are, among pure vagrants, the Ods and Beldárs or navvies of north-western India, and the Changars of the Central Punjab, who have been doubtfully identified with the Zingári of Europe; among the hunters, the Baurias of the middle Sutlej, the Aherís and Thorís of our eastern Rájpútána border, the Sansís of the Eastern Plains, and the fisher tribes of Jhabels, Kehals and Mors found in the south-west of the Province; among the criminal tribes, the Mínas of Gurgaon and the Harnís of the submontane; and among the gipsies, the Nats, Bázígars, Pernas and Kanjars, and the Hesís of the hills, all of them wandering minstrels, acrobats and prostitutes.

128. The Scavenger Castes.—The Chúhras, known in the west of the Province, when Mussalmáns, as Musallís and Kutánas, and in the Sikh tract, when Sikhs, as Mazbís, are the fifth largest caste in the Province. Like the vagrant tribes, they work in grass and straw. Many of them have abandoned scavenging and the eating of carrion with their change of religion, and taken to leather-work, and even to weaving. Like all menial castes they are less numerous on the Indus than elsewhere, while they are found in greatest numbers in the Central Punjab, where they take a very large share in the labour of agriculture.

129. The Leather-workers and Weavers.—The leather-making castes so often abandon their hereditary occupation for weaving, especially when Sikh or

Mussalmán, that it is impossible to separate the two classes. The Chamár, known as Rámdásía when Sikh, and as Mochi when Mussalmán, is the great leather-working caste ; and in the east of the Province takes the same part in field-work as does the Chúhra in the centre ; and it is there that he forms the largest proportion of the population. Taking Chamárs and Mochís together, they are surpassed in number by only Jats and Rájpúts. The great weaving caste of the Punjab is the Juláha, or, as he is commonly called in the villages of the west, the Páoli. It is probable that the great mass of the caste belongs to the same stock as the Chamár, though it is constantly receiving accessions from above, weaving forming the lowest occupation, the adoption of which does not pollute its followers. The weaving of wool is chiefly in the hands of the small Gadaría or shepherd caste.

130. WATERMEN, BOATMEN AND COOKS.—The great class of water-workers, from which it is impossible to separate cooks, probably belong to one and the same stock, the distinction between them being purely occupational. Being essentially fishermen and watermen, they are most numerous in the western and central districts which are traversed by the great Punjab rivers ; where, too, they assist largely in agricultural labour, besides finding more extensive occupation as cooks among a Mussalmán population with no prejudices against eating food prepared by others. The water-carrier, fisherman and cook is known as Jhínwar or Kahár in the east of the Province ; as Máhra, when a Hindu, in the centre, and as Máchhi, when a Mussalmán, in the centre and west. The boatman is known as Malláh everywhere except on the Indus, where he is called Mohána. The Bhatyára or cook shop-keeper, and the Bharbhúnja or grain-parcher, are smaller castes of the class.

131. OTHER ARTIZANS.—It is impossible to separate the blacksmiths from the carpenters. In some parts of the Province the same man follows both occupations, while in most the two castes freely inter-marry. The class is largely recruited from above, and has probably been formed for the most part in this manner. The Kumhár or potter occupies a very low position in the social scale, and, with the artizan castes already described, completes the list of the village menials proper. He is most numerous where irrigation from wells is most largely practised. The Dhobi or washerman, the Darzi or tailor, the Chhímba or calico-printer, the Lílári or dyer in blue, and the Rangrez or dyer in red, constitute a group separated only by distinction of occupations, which are all combined by the Charhoa in the south-western districts. The other artizan castes require no separate notice. The Súnár or silversmith is in the villages almost as much a pawn-broker and money-lender as a craftsman; while the Téli or oilman can hardly be separated from the Pénja or cotton-scutcher, and the Qassáb or butcher, all three occupations being commonly followed by the same person.

132. THE MENIALS OF THE HILLS.—The organization of the menial and industrial classes in the Himalayas and the low hills at their foot differs considerably from that which obtains in the plains. In the former, the whole class is very largely one and the same, the members composing it being differentiated only by the occupations which they follow, and the class itself being considered impure and outcast ; and this is more markedly the case the further we penetrate into the hills. In the low hills the Barára and Batwál perform general menial service, the

Meg weaves and works in leather, and the Dúmna scavenges and works in grass; while in the higher hills the Koli, Dági and Chanál, as they are called almost indifferently, perform all menial offices.

133. The Languages of the People.—The figures in the margin show the main languages spoken by the people of the Punjab. But here again, far more even than in the case of religions, the gradations are so imperceptible and the dialects so numerous that no clear lines of demarcation can be drawn. Bágri is only the northern form of the western or Márwári dialect of Rájpútána. Hindústáni includes the Púrbía or Baiswári and Bhojpúri dialects, returned by 25,293 people, the literary Urdu of the educated classes, and the Hindi or Braj of the peasantry of the Delhi territory. Jatki, if not a dialect of Sindi, stands half-way between that language and Punjábi; while Dogri is only a hill dialect of Punjábi, as Pahári and Gújari are of Hindi. Pure Tibeti is spoken only in the Spiti Valley; and the languages here classed as Láhuli and Kanauría are merely the connecting links between it and Pahári, and include every stage of the transition, as they vary from valley to valley down the head-waters of the Chenab and Sutlej.

Language.	Persons.	Proportion per mille.
All languages ...	22,712,120	1,000
Hindústáni ...	4,045,903	179
Bágri ...	282,351	12
Punjábi ...	14,210,854	626 (Punjábi and Other Punjab dialects)
Other Punjab dialects ...	5,405	
Sindi ...	5,128	71 (Sindi and Jatki)
Jatki ...	1,604,760	
Kashmíri ...	49,534	2
Dogri ...	212,604	9
Gújari ...	17,696	1
Pahári (Garhwáli) ...	1,272,204	56
Pashtu ...	903,818	40
Persian ...	6,145	1 (Persian and Bilúchi)
Bilúchi ...	25,748	
English ...	27,584	1
Tibeti (Bhoti) ...	5,020	1 (Tibeti, Láhuli and Kanauría)
Láhuli (Bunán) ...	10,303	
Kanauría (Tibarskad) ...	12,209	

134. Local Distribution of Languages.—The language of our eastern border is Hindi. Passing along the southern border the same language prevails, modified by contact with an immigrant element speaking Bágri in the south and Punjábi in the north, till in the Sutlej Valley we meet the western dialect of Punjábi. The meridian of Sirhind in the east, and the course of the Ghaggar from where it crosses that line in the south, may be taken as the boundary between Hindi and Punjábi. Of the latter language five main types may be distinguished. The eastern or Málwa dialect prevails throughout the cis-Sutlej tract. To it succeeds the central dialect, the standard type of the language, which is spoken in its greatest purity in the Mánja or tract lying east and south of Lahore, and including the holy city of Amritsar. Throughout the Punjábi-speaking portion of the Western Plains the western or Pachhádha dialect of Punjábi obtains, and grows more and more corrupt as we move westward, till it becomes the Hindko of the mid-Indus Valley, still a Punjábi dialect, though with a large admixture of Persian and Pashtu. Lastly, the people of the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi districts speak a Punj-

ábi dialect, of which the type is Potwári, or the speech of the eastern portion of the tract, which gradually fades into the corrupt Hindko of the Upper Indus.

135. On the Rájpútána border of Baháwalpur there is a considerable immigrant population speaking Bágri; but, with this exception, Jatki is the language of the whole south-western corner of the Punjab. Beyond the Indus, Bilúchi is spoken by the organized Bilúch tribes who dwell at the foot of the Sulemáns, but Jatki is the language of the river valley, and is fast driving Bilúchi back into the hills. Passing northward into the Pathán tract we find Pashtu spoken on the border and Hindko among the mixed population of the riverain; while moving still further north into Kohát and Pesháwar we have Pashtu as the universal language, though a considerable mixed population of Indian origin still use Hindko among themselves.

136. The languages of the hills may be said generally to follow the course of those of the plains below them; but the line separating the Hindi and Punjábi types lies much further west among the former than in the latter, the Kángra Valley being a sort of border land between the two languages. East of this line is spoken Pahári or Garhwáli, of Hindi type. West of it up to the Hazára border is spoken Dogri with its dialects of Chambáli and Chibháli, which is closely akin to the Potwári type of Punjábi of the Salt Range tract. Beyond the Kághán Valley Pashtu obtains; while throughout the northern hills, from the Ravi to the Swát River, the Gújar herdsmen speak a dialect of their own, which is apparently of Hindi affinities. In the low hills along the foot of our Eastern Himalayas, Punjábi, and not Pahári, is apparently the language of the people; while west of the Ravi, on the other hand, the people who inhabit the strip of plain country at the foot of the hills speak Dogri and not Punjábi. Beyond the mid-Himalayas, in Kanáwar, Spiti, Láhul and Pángi, either pure Tibetan is spoken or languages such as Láhuli and Kanauría, which hold an intermediate position between the Tibetan and Indic types.

137. There is little doubt that the Urdu type of Hindi is gradually spreading over the Province and superseding the indigenous languages. Pashtu and Bilúchi are rapidly receding before the Hindi dialects, while Tibetan alone makes way against the tide, and is advancing southwards. It is curious that while Bráhmanism is driving Buddhism back into the mountains, the sacred language of the latter should at the same time be superseding that of the former religion.

NATIVE STATES.

138. States under Control.—The dependent and feudatory States over which the Government of the Punjab exercises political control are 34 in number, as follows:—

(1).—Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, and Nábha;
(2).—Under the Commissioner of Amritsar,—Chamba;
(3).—Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (twenty in number);
(4).—Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Suket;
(5).—Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot;
(6).—Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi;
(7).—Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Loháru and Dujána.

139. POPULATION AND REVENUE.—A statement showing their estimated population, revenue and military resources, will be found in Appendix No. 5; and an account of the ruling Chiefs will be found in Appendix No. 6. It may be stated here that the total area of the Feudatory States amounts approximately to 37,000 square miles; their population to about 4,000,000; their revenues to about Rs. 1,05,00,000; and the total tribute received from them to about Rs. 2,80,000.

140. TREATIES AND SANADS.—The relations of the British Government with Baháwalpur are regulated by treaty, those with the other States by *sanads* or charters from the Governor-General. Patiála, Jínd and Maler Kotla furnish a quota of horsemen for service in British territory.

141. The States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha are ruled by members of the Phulkián family. Should the ruling line in any of these States become extinct in respect of direct heirs, the *sanads* provide for the selection of a collateral as successor by the Chiefs of the other two States. A relief, or *nazarána*, is payable to the British Government by the collateral heir who succeeds. The Phulkián Chiefs and Farídkot are bound by *sanad* to execute justice and promote the welfare of their people; to prevent *sati*, slavery and female infanticide; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy, and to furnish supplies to troops; and to grant, free of expense, land required for rail-roads and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government has guaranteed them full and unreserved possession of their territories. They and Baháwalpur differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted powers to inflict capital punishment upon their subjects.

142. The treaties with Baháwalpur define the supreme position of the British Government and bind the Nawáb to act in accordance with the wishes of Government, while in turn the British Government engages to protect the State. *Sanads* of varying import are also possessed by the minor feudatories.

143. RELIGION.—Of the Chiefs, those of Baháwalpur, Maler Kotla, Pataudi, Lohráu and Dujána are Muhammadans; those of Patiála, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthla, Farídkot and Kalsia are Sikhs; and the rest are Hindús. Of the Muhammadan Chiefs, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur is head of the Daudpútra tribe and a descendant of Baháwal Khán, who acquired independence during the collapse of the Afghán Kingdom of the Saddozai at the commencement of the present century. The Nawáb of Maler Kotla is a member of an Afghán family which came from Kabul about the time of the rise of the Moghal Empire; his ancestors held offices of importance under the Delhi Kings and became independent as the Moghal dynasty sank into decay. The Chiefs of Pataudi and Dujána are descended from Afghán adventurers, and the Nawáb of Loháru from a Moghal family, upon whom estates were conferred by the British Government as a reward for services rendered to Lord Lake in the beginning of this century.

144. RACE.—With one exception, the Sikh Chiefs belong to the Jat race. Chaudhri Phul, the ancestor of the houses of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, died in 1652; his descendants took advantage of the gradual break up of the Moghal Empire in the eighteenth century, and of the confusion that attended the successive Persian, Afghán and Mahratta invasions of Delhi, to establish themselves, at the head of marauding bands of Sikh horsemen, in the Cis-Sutlej Provinces, and eventually

to develope into independent Chiefs. The Rája of Kapurthala belongs to the Kalál tribe, and his ancestor, Jassa Singh, took rank among the Sikh Sardárs about the middle of the last century. The founder of the Farídkot family, a Burár Jat by tribe, rose to prominence in the service of Baber. Jodh Singh founded the Kalsia State about a hundred years ago. The remaining Chiefs whose territories lie along the lower Himalayan hill ranges are principally of Rájpút descent, and of very ancient lineage.

145. Chiefs who are Minors.—The rulers of Patiála, Kapurthala, Chamba, Suket, Pataudi, and Taroch are minors. The State of Patiála is administered by a Council of Regency, composed of a President, Sardár Sir Dewa Singh, K. C. S. I., and two members, Chaudhri Charat Rám and Námdár Khán. A British Medical Officer supervises the education of the Mahárája and his brother. Kapurthala and Chamba, as explained below, are under the direct management of British officers; in the remainder of the States, Native Superintendents carry on the administration with the assistance of relatives of the minors or of the State officials, and under the general control of the Commissioners of the Jullundur, Delhi, Hissar and Umballa Divisions, under whose charge the States are respectively placed.

146. Noteworthy Events.—The following paragraphs briefly record whatever is noteworthy in the administration and the history of these States during the year :—

147. *Opening of the Sirhind Canal.*—The Maháraja of Patiála and his brother, with the Council of Regency, and the Rájás of Jínd and Nabhá, attended the Darbár held at the opening of the Sirhind Canal by His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1882; it was an event of deep significance to the Chiefs and people of these States, which will share to so large an extent in the benefits to be derived from the canal. For the services they had rendered in connection with the construction of the Sirhind Canal, the titles of "Wazír-úd-Daulah, Mudabbír-úl-Múlk," and "Mashír-úd-Daulah Múmtáz-úl-Múlk" were, respectively, conferred by His Excellency in the Darbár upon the Wazír Khalífa Sáyad Muhammad Hassan, and Khalífa Sayad Muhammad Husen, the Mír Múnshi of the Patiála State. During the winter the Lieutenant-Governor travelled through the States. The education of the young Maháraja of Patiála and his brother is proceeding satisfactorily. Towards the close of the year the birth of a son and heir was the cause for great rejoicing to the Rája of Nábha and his subjects.

148. *Bahawalpur.*—When the Nawáb attained the age of 18 years in November 1879, it was arranged that the administration of the State should be conducted for the next three years, under his general superintendence, by a Wazír and Council composed of six members, the consent of the Local Government being necessary to their appointment and dismissal. This system ceased in November 1882, after the Nawáb reached his 21st year. In January 1883, owing to serious differences with the Nawáb, his Wazír, Muhammad Mehndi Khán, resigned his post, and from that date to the close of the year the post remained unfilled. The ill-feeling between Hindús and Muhammadans in Baháwalpur, which caused some trouble in former years, appears to have entirely subsided. In January 1883, the only son of the Nawáb died from the effects of an accidental explosion of fire-works.

149. From this Chief and from the rulers of the Phulkián States loyal offers of service were received in connection with the war in Egypt.

150. *Kapurthala.*—Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C. S., held the post of Superintendent, and, as usual, visited all parts of the Kapurthala territory and the estates in Oudh during the cold weather. The Rája completed his 10th year in November 1883; his education is making satisfactory progress, and he is acquiring a fair knowledge of English. In November the Rája visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Lahore, and, in January 1883, received a visit at Kapurthala from the Lieutenant-Governor.

151. The condition of the State throughout the year has been prosperous, and the land-revenue was collected with ease; the demand was Rs. 7,44,581, and the amount realized Rs. 7,37,389, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,192, or, if nominal outstandings are deducted, of Rs. 1,993 only. A much-needed reform has been effected in the abolition of a system of forced labour, under which the villages were formerly obliged to send a few labourers to work at Kapurthala in the State stables, gardens, &c., on payment of wages in the shape of food. This demand has been commuted for a cess of Rs. 3-10-0 per cent. on the revenue assessment. A step towards encouraging the extension of irrigation has been taken in offering more liberal terms for the repayment of advances to agriculturists for sinking wells: the result has been a large increase in the number of applications for *takávi* grants. The revision of rents in the lands which are the private property of the State is approaching completion; as a rule, ten years' leases have been given to the tenants. Owing to the good harvests and the general prosperity there have been comparatively few transfers of land; and, concurrently with a fall in prices, serious crime diminished, while a rise in the number of bailable cases brought to trial has been noticed. The hospital and dispensaries in Kapurthala appear to be well attended by the people. Vaccination has made considerable strides; during the year 9,374 persons were vaccinated, of whom 8,920 were children; the number of operations has been nearly doubled as compared with the returns of three years ago. The finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition; the revenues from all sources during the year were Rs. 18,68,358, and the expenditure Rs. 18,47,434, leaving a surplus of Rs. 20,924. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 4,53,256 in the State treasuries and in the Bank of Bengal. The surplus for the current year is estimated at Rs. 25,000. A further reform has been introduced in the octroi system of the State by the exemption of outlying villages, where the collection of the duty could not easily be placed under direct management, and the system of farming the octroi dues was open to abuses which were difficult to check. In future octroi will be levied only where it can be kept properly under immediate supervision. Of the State revenues, Rs. 2,80,530 were laid out on public works during the year; material additions to the means of communication have been made in the completion of the causeway and sunk bridge over the East Beyn River, and in the construction and extension of various lines of roads connecting the interior of Kapurthala with the road system of the Punjab and the railway. The Oudh estates have been efficiently managed by Kanwar Harnám Singh, uncle of the Rája. The net profits derived from the estates during the year were Rs. 3,49,863 as against Rs. 3,42,744 last year. The Settlement operations were concluded and are reported to have worked well. Much has been done to bring waste land under cultivation; about 4,900 acres were reclaimed this year, and about the same quantity last year. Measures have also been taken, in concert with the Oudh Forest Department, to reserve 15,000 acres of forest, and an official

of the State is being trained in the Forest School with a view to eventually being placed in charge of the State forests. Steady progress is being made in the extension of irrigation in the Akona and Dúrgapur tracts by means of wells.

152. *Mandi.*—There is little to record regarding this State. The deaths of his son and heir and of his half-brother, Mian Mán Singh, in whom he placed much confidence, were severe blows to the Rája. The financial condition of the State requires attention, as the expenditure has exceeded the revenues by Rs. 11,000. This is partly due to a fall in the income from the Mandi Salt Mines, which, during the year under report, was Rs. 1,00,084 as against Rs. 1,15,828 last year. The salt of Mandi, on which the duty has remained stationary, is gradually being undersold by Sambhar and other down-country salt, since the salt-tax in India has been reduced. The question of re-adjusting the duty on Mandi salt is at present under consideration.

153. *Maler Kotla and Kalsia.*—The States are fairly well managed ; no incidents worthy of remark occurred during the year under report. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Maler Kotla in January 1883.

154. *Faridkot.*—The State has been ably and wisely governed by the Rája. The systems of revenue, police and civil and criminal justice which are in force in British districts, have been, to a great extent, adopted in the State. Rája Bikráma Singh pays much attention to the material development of his country and the welfare of his people. New roads are being constructed, and at the express wish of the Rája the line of the Rewári-Ferozepore State Railway has been deflected so as to pass close to the town of Farídkot. Efforts are being made to extend vaccination in the State, with the result that the population, now growing up, will soon be completely protected from small-pox. The schools appear to be well attended.

155. *Chamba.*—The office of Superintendent was held by Major C. H. T. Marshall. The Rája will reach his 17th year in July next ; he has acquired a taste for athletic sports, which has had an excellent effect in strengthening his constitution. He is at the same time making fair progress with his studies. The Lieutenant-Governor had an opportunity while on tour of meeting the Rája at Gurdáspur in February 1883. During the course of the year the Rája married, first, the grand-daughter of the Mahárája of Kashmir, and next a cousin of the Rája of Sirmúr. The first bride is as yet a child of tender years, and will, for the present, reside with her parents. The finances of the State continue satisfactory ; abundant harvests and the consequent low price of grain have somewhat reduced the revenues, which are partly derived in kind ; but the completion of the railway to Patháankot and the development of the means of communication, both internal and external, will no doubt greatly facilitate the export of grain from Chamba in future years, and will thereby benefit the State and people alike. The receipts for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,32,602 ; the expenditure was Rs. 2,93,495, including the expenses of the Rája's marriages ; at the close of the year there was a balance in hand of Rs. 54,474. It is satisfactory to observe that the revenue was collected with ease, and that efficient measures were taken to prevent the marriages of the Rája from falling as a burden on the poorer classes. Rupees 58,000 were expended on roads, buildings and bridges ; several lines of road are under construction, which, when completed, will open up the country and connect it with the approaching railway. Considerable progress

has been made in education by means of the State and Mission schools. Several interesting experiments are being made in Chamba, which, if they succeed, will contribute greatly to enhance the State revenues and the products of the valley—the cultivation of hops may now be pronounced a success; during the year under report 16 maunds were sold to the Murree Brewery for Rs. 3,200, and an agreement has been made with the Manager to take all the hops that can be grown up to 2,000 maunds at the prices paid for mid-Kent hops in England. Endeavours are also being made to acclimatize vines and English apple and pear-trees; while sericulture in Chamba is receiving the attention of the Superintendent, who hopes that it will be taken up as a regular industry by the people in the course of the current year.

156. SUKET.—In August 1882 some opposition was shown to the State officials in the hill tract known as the Karsogi Ilaqa; the disturbances were, however, speedily quelled, and the ringleaders captured and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and since then the administration of the State has proceeded without hindrance. The settlement of the hill tracts is now near completion; it has been carefully examined by the Commissioner, and there is no reason to believe that the malcontents had any real grievance, or were actuated by other than private and personal motives, under the instigation of the ex-Rája and of former officials of the State who had been expelled for misconduct. The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,25,603, and there are still Rs. 11,763 outstanding, most of which will be collected. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,64,478, including the charges in connection with the marriage of the Rája's sister to the heir of the Rája of Sirmúr,—an alliance which was in every way suitable. The Commissioner has recently been addressed regarding steps for the completion of the Rája's education, in order to qualify him to undertake eventually the administration of his State. The Superintendent, Hardiál Singh, did good service during the year in managing the affairs of Suket.

157. SIMLA HILL STATES.—Of the twenty States under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, the more important are Sirmúr, Biláspur, Bashahr, Hindur, and Keonthal.

158. *Sirmúr.*—The Rája is perhaps one of the ablest and most energetic of the hill Rájas; he continues to personally conduct the business of the State, which is in a flourishing condition. An iron foundry is being established at the capital, Náhan; the school and dispensary are well attended, and the sanitation of the town is carefully looked after. The heir of the Rája was married to the sister of the Rája of Suket, as stated above.

159. *Bilaspur.*—Rája Hira Chand died on the 21st October 1882 while returning to his State from Simla; he had long suffered from a chronic form of illness. On the 28th January 1883, Rája Amar Chand was installed as his successor. He is reported to be an intelligent young man of promise.

160. *Bashahr.*—The administration of the State seems to call for supervision, and the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is devoting his attention to measures which are intended to counteract the abuses that have taken their rise in the weakness of the Rája's character.

161. *Hindur.*—Since the removal of the former Wazír, Ghulam Kadir, the people have been contented. It is proposed that the Rája's brother, a boy of about 11 years of age, should attend the Wards' School at Umballa.

162. *Keonthal.*—On the 15th January 1883 the present Rája, Balbír Sen, was installed, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, in succession to his father, who died towards the close of 1882. There has been a long pending boundary dispute between Keonthal and the Rája of Gharwál; the settlement of the case was entrusted, with the consent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, to the Superintendent of Hill States, who, after an enquiry on the spot, has given his award, making over to Keonthal the whole of the tract in dispute, which comprises about 40 square miles, and includes four villages and a *deodár* forest.

163. Loharu.—The financial position of the State has been much improved by the measures sanctioned last year by Government. The loan of Rs. 95,000, at 5 per cent. interest, which was approved by the Government of India, was paid over to the State in July 1882; with a few unimportant exceptions, all the creditors of the Nawáb have been satisfied. In June 1882 the Nawáb left the State for Farukhnagar, where he has since resided, and Lohárn has been vigorously and carefully managed from the date of his departure by his son, Mirza Farúkh. The rainfall during the year having been above the average, the harvests were good, and of the land-revenue demand, amounting to Rs. 67,610, there were collected Rs. 60,735. From this sum the allowances to the various members of the family of the Chief have been paid in full; the remainder was absorbed in the charges of the State administration.

164. Matters between Loháru and the neighbouring States of Rájpútána have, it is hoped, been placed on a firm and satisfactory footing by the measures which were taken in January 1883 to introduce arrangements for the creation of an efficient body of border police on the part of the Native States of the Punjab that march with Rájpútána, including Loháru; and for the acceptance of the Code of Extradition, which has been in force for some years between Jaipur and Patiála with satisfactory results, by the States of Loháru and Nábha on one side, and the Rájpút States of the border on the other. This action will, it is expected, pacify this part of the country, which has for some time been disturbed by the inroads of dacoits and robbers from both sides, and the quarrels of the frontier villages. The Native States on both sides have expressed their sincere desire to carry out in an amicable spirit the settlement that has been made.

165. Dujana.—The chief event of importance was the investiture of the young Nawáb with full powers, which the Lieutenant-Governor conferred upon him in Darbár, at Rohtak, on the 7th December 1882. The harvests in the State were good, the people seem to be prosperous, and there is a balance of Rs. 4,16,057 in the hands of the Nawáb.

166. Pataudi.—During the minority of the Nawáb, a boy now eight years of age, the State is under the management of Pandit Kishan Lál, subject to the orders of the Commissioner of Delhi. The condition of Pataudi is satisfactory. The total revenue due was Rs. 1,15,896, and of this sum Rs. 1,06,481 had been collected by the end of the year under report. The cash balance in hand was Rs. 10,618. The attention of the Commissioner has been directed to some cases in which the land-revenue assessed appeared to be too high. The Nawáb is being educated at Delhi preparatory to being sent to the Aligarh College, or to some other suitable school. The Lieutenant-Governor was able to pay a visit to Pataudi while at Rewári, on tour.

PUNJAB BORDER.

167. Principal Frontier Tribes.—Detailed accounts of the names and characteristics of the tribes that fringe the British border, from Hazára on the north to Sind on the south, have been given in the published report of Mr. (now Sir R.) Temple, shewing the relations of the British Government with the tribes on the north-west frontier of the Punjab, and in subsequent Reports and Gazetteers. It may be convenient here to state briefly that the clans belong to two distinct races. From Hazára to Dera Ismail Khan they are, with a few insignificant exceptions, of Patháan origin, and thence to Sind they are Bilúch. The names of the principal tribes, and the estimated number of their fighting-men, are as follows :—

Locality.	Tribe.	Race.	Number of fighting-men.
Adjoining Hazára	Swátís	Allied to Pathán ...	...
	Akazais	Pathán ...	500
	Hassanzais		1,700
Adjoining Peshâwar	Gadúns		2,500
	Búnérwáls		2,000
	Inhabitants of Swát ...		6,000
	Utman Khels		5,000
	Mohmands		16,000
Adjoining Kohát and Peshâwar	Afrídís	Pathán ...	23,500
Adjoining Kohát, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.	Orakzais		29,500
	Zaimúkht Afgháns		4,500
	Túrís		5,000
	Wazírs		44,000
Adjoining Dera Ismail Khan ...	Shiránís		5,000
	Ushteránas		900
	Kasránís		1,500
Adjoining Dera Ghází Khan ...	Bozdárs	Bilúch ...	2,700
	Khetráns	Pathán and Bilúch	4,500
	Kosas	Bilúch ...	4,000
	Lagháris		3,700
	Gúrcháníis		1,200
	Marrís		2,500
	Búgtís		1,500
	Mazárís		2,000
		Total ...	180,900

168. Their Strength.—The numbers here given differ in some cases from those furnished in other Reports ; but the present statement has been carefully compiled, and is believed to give as near an approximation to the true numbers as can be attained. They comprise all the adult males of the tribe who are capable of bearing arms, but it would in no case be probable, or even possible, that a tribe could unite for any purpose, much more than half its strength, except in the presence of extreme danger threatening the safety or independence of the whole tribe.

169. The Punjab Border during the year 1882-83.—A narrative of events on the frontier during the year under report is given below :—

170. *Hazára.*—The peace of the Hazára border has remained almost unbroken throughout the year ; nor, with one exception which is noted below, is there a single event of importance to record regarding this section of the frontier line. Our relations with the inhabitants of the distant glens of Chilás and Kohistán remain friendly. During the year a deputation representing the Kohistánís visited the Deputy Commissioner at Abbott-abad. There are symptoms tending to shew that the people of Allai and their Chief, Arsala Khán, are anxious to resume the position

they held towards the British Government previous to the rupture consequent upon the attack on the British village of Battál in 1878. The fine of Rs. 5,000 which was imposed for this raid on the Allaiwáls remains unpaid, but during the year some cattle stolen from British subjects were restored at the instance of Arsala Khán, and there is ground for believing that his clansmen are disposed to obtain a peaceable understanding with Government. From Allai southwards to the settlements of the Akazai Patháns, the border has been at rest. The conduct of the Swáti tribes of Nandihár and Tikri and of the Sayads of Phariári (who were guilty past year of an attack on Bagrián in Agror, for which they were fined) has been good.

171. The question of the restoration of the once confiscated lands of Sháhtút in Agror to the *Akazai* tribe, who hold the adjacent portion of the Black Mountain range, is not yet settled. It appears that members of the tribe had cultivated Sháhtút against the orders of Government ; it was necessary to mark their action as unauthorized, and the Akazai were accordingly required to give up the produce of Sháhtút for the spring harvest of 1882 before any further steps could be taken in the direction of locating them there. After some demur they complied; the majority of the tribe also has signed an agreement by which they bind themselves to conform to the directions of Government in the matter of Sháhtút and to abstain from harbouring outlaws, and other misconduct. A sub-division of the Barat Khel section of the clan has not yet accepted the agreement in which they are joined by a leading Akazai Malik, Zaríf Khán. Measures are being taken with a view of obtaining their adherence, while Sháhtút itself remains in its former condition till the whole Akazai have submitted to the terms of Government.

172. Their neighbours along the Agror border, the *Hassanzai*, have remained, as a body, quiet during the year under report. Owing to inter-tribal feuds and weakness of cohesion they are, however, unable sufficiently to control their nominal Chief, Háshim Ali Khán, who is related to the Khán of Agror. Firoz Khán, another prominent member of the Khán Khel among the Hassanzai, some years ago, in independent territory, murdered Ahmad Ali Khán, the brother of the present Hassanzai Chief. Towards the close of the year Hashim Ali Khán, actuated probably by personal feelings of revenge and by a desire to make a name for himself, gathered together his relations and retainers. On the night of the 28th and 29th March 1882 he marched rapidly to Kolakka, a village near Ughi, the seat of the Agror Khán, and took by surprise the fort of Muzaffar Khán and his brother Samandar Khán, whom the Hassanzai Khán has repeatedly and, it would seem, not without cause, charged with complicity in the murder of Ahmad Ali Khán. After a determined resistance Muzaffar, Samandar and one of their servants were killed, the attacking party returning unmolested to their hills. The punishment of Hashim Ali Khán is under consideration ; there is, however, no reason to believe that his tribesmen, as a whole, are in any way implicated in the offence, or that they are prone to shew ill-feeling to the British Government, although, as Afgháns, they doubtless sympathise with his motives and applaud the deed. There is nothing noteworthy in respect of the dealings of the Nawáb of Amb with the independent tribes adjoining his territory.

173. During the year there was an internal dispute among the Hindústáni fanatics who are living at Palosi ; it resulted in some of them leaving the settlement for a time. Their conduct has given no cause for complaint.

174. *Peshâwar.*—At the beginning of the year, Muqarrab Khán, the hereditary Khán of the Khúdu Khel, to all appearances was firmly established as Chief of the tribe, after a struggle extending over thirty years with a large number of his clansmen, who principally belong to the Bam Khel section. The ruling faction in the adjacent tract of Búnér was favourable to his interests, he was on good terms with the Gadúns towards his eastern border, and in Chamla, the valley lying to the north of the Khúdu Khel country, Kanga, the village which commands the principal line of approach from Búnér to Títali, his residence, was held by his friends. The Bam Khel, his opponents, were scattered as refugees in British territory, Búnér and Chamla, and were reduced to great straits. Gradually, however, the opposition gained strength, while his own partisans were being alienated and driven secretly to join his enemies by his tyrannical and oppressive behaviour ; the Khán had failed to learn moderation and prudence from the reverses of many years. In June 1882 Kanga was won over by the Bam Khel; in July they gradually possessed themselves of the Khúdu Khel villages with the connivance of Muqarrab Khán's faction, and by the end of the month he was again in flight before his enemies and seeking protection in British territory. As he continued to intrigue against the Bam Khel, making arrangements to renew hostilities, he was directed to re-cross the border. He took up his residence in a Gadún village. Half of that tribe were inclined to assist him, but by judicious management the Bam Khel contrived to neutralize their influence. Unable to procure help from the Gadúns, Muqarrab Khán next turned to the Búnérwáls. By liberal gifts of money and promises he induced a body of Ashúzai, Daulátzai and Núríazai Búnérwáls to move, in March 1882, on the outlying Khúdu Khel village of Chinglai. The Bam Khel in turn then bribed the men of Búnér to retire, which they were not loth to do after fleecing both parties among the Khúdu Khel ; and at the end of the year Muqarrab Khán was still an exile. The border remained undisturbed throughout this struggle in its immediate vicinity. No active share in the Khúdu Khel disputes was taken by the Gadúns, but in May 1882 they committed a murder in British territory, in the prosecution of a private quarrel. For this offence they were compelled to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

175. *Buner.*—The part which the Búnérwáls took in the Khúdu Khel feud has been stated above. As regards the internal politics of Búnér, the proceedings in connection with the "vesh" or decennial interchange of holdings among the tribal sections, noticed in last year's Report, continued to absorb the attention of the clans. All Búnér is divided into two distinct political parties, to one or other of which belongs every section in each clan, with the exception of two sections of the Ashúzai, who generally act independently and are able to turn the balance of strength according as they may act in favour of one side or the other. The party which is out of power is not necessarily expelled from its home, but is divested of all political influence and has no voice in determining the action of the clans. For some time the Ashúzai sections, that hold the scale between the parties, were acting with the party in power ; but taking advantage of a dispute over the "vesh" in the Salárzai, the opposition gained over the Ashúzai sections and ousted the party in possession among the Salárzai. They failed, however, in carrying through their purpose with the Gadaizai and Panjpai, and after some desultory party intrigues a truce was effected in January 1883 between the contesting factions of Búnér by the leading sections on each side. Since then there has been no further

fighting. Our relations with Búnér have been peaceful and on the whole amicable.

176. *Swat.*—The principal event of interest has been the struggle for supremacy between Rahmatúlla Khán of Dír and the senior Mián Gúl, the elder son of the late Akhúnd of Swát. The former has for many years held a strong position in Swát, from the fact of his being a powerful neighbour, who was ever ready to lend his aid to any of the rival factions of Swát who were willing to pay for his alliance and to acknowledge his authority. By the end of last year he had become the virtual ruler of Upper Swát. Had he met with no difficulties in his own country he would probably, for a time at least, have attained the object of his ambition and have conquered the whole valley. But quarrels with the Kháns of Bajaur and domestic differences with his sons have seriously hampered his operations, and eventually, in August 1882, enabled his son, Sharíf Khán, to expel him from Dír, where he was reinstated only with the aid of Umra Khán of Bárva in Bajaur. The latter gained much influence by this proof of power, and the enemies of the Khán of Dír immediately proceeded to conciliate and attach themselves to Umra Khán, the first to do so being Sharíf Khán himself. In October Rahmatúlla Khán replaced the Chiefs of Alahdand and Thána in Swát by his own nominees. The evicted Kháns were, however, speedily reinstated by Mián Gúl's supporters. The influence of Mián Gúl was now speedily increasing in Swát, and Rahmatúlla Khán prepared for a decisive struggle. In November he marched into Swát and received a signal defeat at the hands of the allied forces of Mián Gúl and Bajaur. Since then he has carried on an intermittent and hitherto unsuccessful warfare with the Bajaur Kháns. At the close of the year, Mián Gúl's influence was stronger than that of any other Chief in Swát. But he is personally unpopular, and the people of Swát have a rooted aversion to seeing any one man in a position of power which may be expected to be permanent and lead to the imposition of taxes or demand for land-revenue.

177. The younger Mián Gúl, following the example of his father, leads the quiet life of an ascetic, and, at least to outward appearance, abstains from interference in politics. He is personally liked by the people, who, however, consider that his fanaticism moves him to enforce the Muhammadan law, or "Sharíát," with too great rigour. The incessant party struggles of Swát have not disturbed the British border, nor affected the friendly relations of the Swátís with the residents of the Pesháwar District.

178. *Utman Khel and Eastern Mulágúris.*—The tribes that held the country from the settlements of the Ranízai and other Yusufzai clans to the Swát River at Abázai have been fairly well-behaved during the year. The men of Sápri, a village held by Mulágúrís in Utman Khel country, committed a series of thefts of the cattle employed on the head-works of the Swát canal near the Abázai Fort. It became necessary to check their misconduct, by levying a fine of Rs. 300 and enforcing the restoration of the stolen property from Sápri, in December 1882. Since then there has been no further inconvenience in this quarter.

179. *Mohmands.*—The Mohmands of Pindíáli threatened at one time to give some trouble. Their Chief, Pírdost Khán, a man of a somewhat narrow and indolent character, was on bad terms with his younger brother, Ghani Khán, who claims a portion in the elder brother's jágír of Rs. 1,000 which has been granted

to him in British territory. Pírdost Khán refused to admit Ghani Khán to a share, and the consequence was some ill-will, which manifested itself in petty annoyances on the Pindíáli border, each side endeavouring to throw the blame on the other and thus discredit it with Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar has intervened in the quarrel, and arranged a provisional truce, which is to last for one year. The other clans of the Mohmands who border on British territory between the Swát and Kabul rivers, the Hálimzai and Tarakzai, have been very quiet and well-behaved. No event of importance has occurred.

180. *Aka Khel Afrídís.*—The Aka Khel Afrídís were generally of good conduct. They were, however, implicated in one offence, which was of some gravity owing to the personality of the actors. On the 6th January 1883, four horses and a mule belonging to a British officer were carried off while marching from Pesháwar towards Matanni, by Kamál, the notorious Malikdín Khel outlaw, with the assistance of some relatives of his own tribe and of the Bassi Khel section of the Aka Khel. For some days previous to the occurrence, Kamál had been living in Aka Khel limits with his Bassi Khel relatives, and the stolen animals were given a passage through the Aka Khel country to the Mámúzai-Orakzai, with whom they were placed for safe custody. The Bassi Khel were of course aware that Kamál, who led the night attacks at Pesháwar and Kohát, which were noticed in last year's report, is a proscribed outlaw and openly hostile to Government. It was necessary, therefore, to take serious notice of the act, which was by the attendant circumstances removed from the ordinary category of border robberies. To some extent the Malikdín Khel were implicated, since Kamál and his brother and cousin, who shared in the robbery, belonged to the tribe; but more especially because, contrary to the express agreement with Government into which they entered last year, they had permitted Kamál to return to the tribal settlement in Maidán, whence he had started to commit this offence. An absolute fine of Rs. 500 on the Bassi Khel and of Rs. 250 on the Aka Khel was announced, coupled with a conditional fine of Rs. 1,000 on each, which would be reduced in fixed proportions if the horses were restored, the tribe through whose agency they were returned being more favourably treated in comparison with the tribe which failed to exert itself. Eventually, in March 1883, the horses were brought back by the Bassi Khel. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Malikdín Khel have been fined Rs. 780 and the Bassi Khel Rs. 750.

181. *The Khaibar.*—The profound tranquillity of the Khaibar road, within the limits of British influence, remained intact, and the Afrídís, who by birth and predilection are systematic robbers and murderers, have throughout the year scrupulously protected the valuable caravans entrusted to their care. In the western portion of the Khaibar, with which Government has no concern, the state of affairs has been less satisfactory. It was under the general charge of the Khán of Lálpúra. Several times in the course of the year the Sangu Khel Shinwárís, descending from the recesses of the Sufedkoh, threatened or attacked the road between Landi Khána and Dakka, and on two occasions traffic was, for a few days, interrupted. The year closed with open hostilities between the Shinwárís and the Amír; in concert with the Kabul troops, the Khán of Lálpúra and his Mohmand levies took the field against their hereditary Shinwári enemies.

182. Although there has been the usual amount of intrigue and faction struggle among the Khaibar tribes, the engagement for the management of the road with Government has been carefully respected. Malik Abdúlla Núr, Kúki Khel, has had some difficulty in dealing with his çlansmen round Jamrúd, and the long-standing fued between the Sipah Khaibar Afrídís and the Aka Khel has not yet been composed. The fines, aggregating Rs. 7,000 for Kamál's raids of 1881, were realized from the Malikdín and Kambar Khels, without difficulty. Acting together, these two clans take the name of Mír Ahmad Khel from a common ancestor. The Kúki Khel have an ancient dispute with the Mír Ahmad Khel regarding a plot of land claimed by both and situated immediately below the fort of Alí Masjid. During the year, the quarrel threatened to assume wide dimensions, other tribes were being involved, when the Political Officer interposed and arranged a truce, which is to last till December 1883. This will give an opportunity to determine the question by jírga or arbitration, and meanwhile the tribes are prohibited from interfering with the land in dispute, but are at liberty to fight anywhere except in the Pass itself. The punishment imposed on the Malikdín Khel, in connection with the robbery of horses by Kamál, has been noticed above. The Zakha Khel, the wildest and least tameable of all the Afrídís, have given little or no offence, their Maliks co-operating loyally with the Political Officer. A few thefts in the Pesháwar District were committed by men of the tribe ; and in some instances the Zakha Khel acted as ricevers of property stolen from the Kohát District. The Zia-úd-dín section, who gave much trouble last year, have only one complaint against them for the year under review. Altogether, the conduct of the Khaibar Afrídís has been on the whole irreproachable both in the Khaibar and along the border of the Pesháwar District.

183. The Jezailchi Corps, which is raised from the Khaibar tribes, has rendered excellent service, holding itself aloof from tribal jealousies and local faction. Its numbers have remained the same, and it continues under the command of Sardár Bahádur Muhammad Aslam Khán. During the hot weather of 1882 much additional and trying work was thrown upon the corps in the course of protecting the frontier line from Jamrúd to the Bára Fort, by taking up positions on the main lines of approach used by raiders, and by patrolling the wide Kajúrai plain. A permanent picket was also maintained on the Besái spur which commands this section of the border. The duty was performed well and cheerfully, and the measures that were taken proved very effectual in preventing attacks and robberies. The road which leads from Spírsang in Pesháwar, *viâ* the Mulágúri country and the Shilmán Valleys to Dakka, and serves as an alternative route to the Khaibar road, was repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The scarcity of water at Jamrúd has been a source of some difficulty and hardship to the garrison. Steps are being taken to remedy the want. The arrangements for sending travellers and caravans through the Pass continue the same ; on fixed days they proceed under an escort of Jezailchís from Jamrúd to Landi Khána, where they are made over to the Amír's representatives, the Jezailchís in turn receiving charge of the caravans coming to Pesháwar. The proceeds from the tolls during the year amounted to Rs. 63,993-4-3, of which Rs. 3,728-12-6 were expended on the collecting establishment, and the balance of Rs. 60,264-7-9 was credited to Government.

184. The defence of the Pesháwar and Kohát border has, during the year, prominently engaged the attention of Government. In last year's Report it was

stated that a revised scheme was under the consideration of the Government of India. The proposals have since been sanctioned. The Kohát Border Police and Militia are being armed with Enfield rifles, and in Pesháwar the increase of the establishment of the special border force to the full working strength, recommended by the Border Defence Committee of 1878 for the line from Abázai round by the Kohát Pass to Shamshattu, has received the approval of the Government of India, and is being taken in hand. One hundred and seventy-four men will be added to the force, which will be supplied with Enfield rifles; the enrolment and armament of the auxiliary body of village levies is also being undertaken, and plans and estimates for the construction of towers and fortified posts, where required, for the Border Police and Militia, are under preparation. The total strength of that force in Pesháwar will now be 368 men at an annual cost of Rs. 45,816. Measures are also under consideration which are intended to secure an effective supervision of the system of Pesháwar border defence, which is now rapidly approaching completion. It will conduce materially to the safety of the border and create a defensive organization which, it is expected, will enable our villagers to cope successfully with their predatory neighbours in the hills.

185. *Lálpúra.*—Our relations with the Khán of Lálpúra are satisfactory. As has been stated above, the action of the Shinwárís has harassed his administration of the Western Khaibar. In the autumn of 1882 he visited the Mohmands of Gandáo and Michni; the latter were again levying dues, beyond the amount sanctioned by custom, on rafts upon the Kabul River passing their villages, and Akbar Khán was obliged to adopt punitive measures to bring them to order.

186. *Kohát Pass Afrídís.*—In June 1882 the old system of managing the *Adam Khel* Afrídís through a middleman was abolished. For many years the Bangash Nawáb, Bahádur Sher Khán, had held charge of the Pass, and after his death his brother, Ata Muhammad Khán, for some time managed the Afrídís. On the date mentioned above he was relieved of his charge, and the task of dealing with the Adam Khel was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner in person. The jírgás of all the sections were summoned to Kohát, and the object of Government in directing the change of management was fully explained to them. It was effected without any hindrance, the tribesmen shewing little concern in the matter. There is no doubt that an additional element of strength in transactions with the Passmen has been gained by the adoption of direct personal relations with the Adam Khel. The road through the Pass remained open throughout the year, and there has been less crime than usual; the conduct of the Pass tribes has been good. During the winter a violent dispute arose between the Gaddía Khel and Boláki Khel sections of the Western Hassan Khel regarding a hamlet which the latter (who are inhabitants of Akhor) proposed to build in the tract of land known as the Kalamsadda, lying at the northern mouth of the Kohát Pass. The Gaddía Khel, who have for some time been located in the Kalamsadda, since their expulsion from Akhor, resisted the claim of the Boláki Khel. The Western Hassan Khel took part in the quarrel. As the inter-tribal dissensions threatened to disturb the peace of the road, the jírgás of the contending sections were summoned to Pesháwar, and the dispute was peaceably arranged, the Bolaki Khel being admitted to the Kalamsadda. The Gaddía Khel have paid the fine of Rs. 250 which was imposed on them for permitting Kamál and his associates to escape, in September 1881, on their return from the night attack at Kohát.

Towards the close of the year rumours were reported that a party of the Pass Afrídís purposed to resist the enhancement of duty on Kohát salt which was impending.

187. *Jowákís.*—The Jowákís have been fairly well-behaved during the year, and there is nothing to record regarding them. They were guilty of border offences of the ordinary type, such as cattle thefts, house-breaking, &c. Owing to the length of their border and their constant intercourse with British territory, they have frequent opportunities and temptation to commit offences, while their general poverty renders the recovery of fines and penalties somewhat difficult. There has, on the whole, been less crime along the Jowáki border than in the preceding year. A partial settlement of outstanding cases was effected with the Ashu Khel; some are still pending against the Kalla Khel section.

188. The last of the malcontents belonging to the Barak Khattaks of Teri, the jágír of the Khattak Chief, Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, K. C. S. I., left their asylum among the Adam Khel in April 1882, and were made over to the Nawáb for settlement of the charges against them under the Frontier Regulations. The Barak tract has now completely quieted down, although the feeling of opposition to the Nawáb will take some time in dying out.

189. Under the comprehensive name of *Orakzai* are included tribes of varying character, origin and even religion; the majority being Súnni Muhammadans, while one main section clings tenaciously to the Shíáh creed, in spite of the annual harrying to which it is exposed at the hands of the Súnni tribesmen. The Orakzai live along a considerable distance of the border from Kohát to Thal, and have, as a rule, behaved well during the year under review.

190. Of the Lashkarzai division, the Alisherzai section has remained quiet. The blockade of the Mámúzai still continues; of the total fine of Rs. 5,000 due by them, dating from the Zaimúkht expedition in the winter of 1879-80, Rs. 745 were realized during the year under report. This distant and inaccessible clan is not much affected by the exclusion of its members from British territory, and their country continues an asylum for thieves and robbers belonging to tribes who are on better terms with Government. During the year several cases of theft and kidnapping were recorded against them. It is probable, however, that in some instances acts committed by other tribes have been ascribed to the Mámúzai. Their chief offence is that they give shelter to bad characters. The Massozai, who live beyond the Mámúzai, have given no trouble.

191. The clans of the Ismailzai and Hamsaya divisions are mixed up geographically and politically, and the distinction of name serves more to denote the descent of the divisions than distinct existing bodies. The Ismailzai belong to the original Orakzai stock; the Hamsaya division consists of clans who were admitted, at first, as dependants, but are now more numerous and powerful than the Ismailzai themselves. Running through the whole Orakzai tribe, as through the adjacent Afrídís, Bangash and other tribes, is the traditional line of party, dividing each tribe into a Gár and a Sámil faction. It will be more convenient to deal with the Ismailzai and Hamsaya divisions, according to their classifications as the Western Gár clans and the Hangu Sámil sections. The former are comprised by the Alí

Khels and A'khels, against whom heavy fines are outstanding for grave misconduct during the Afghán War. The arrears from these and other Orakzai clans are being patiently collected, and new cases settled as they arise ; but the task is one of some difficulty from the character of the tribes and the remoteness of their settlements. Rupees 4,300 were due from the Ali Khels ; they were to some extent disabled and impoverished by domestic differences, but during the year paid Rs. 1,375, and the balance will be paid by degrees. They committed several thefts, robberies and dacoities during the year, some of which have not yet been settled. The A'khels have hitherto given no sign of any intention of paying the fine imposed upon them for joining the Ali Khels in the attacks of the Múázzam Talao and Bagatu serais in 1879 and 1880, when many British subjects were murdered. It will be necessary to consider their case after accounts with the Ali Khels have been closed.

192. The Hangu Sámil clans are under the direct management of the Khán of Hangu in the Kohát District. Latterly the administration of his charge has been somewhat feeble ; he is prone to shelter the tribes, with whom he conducts our relations, at the expense of the Western Gár clans or of the Mámúzai. During the year offences along the border managed by the Hangu Khán were numerous, principally thefts of cattle. A settlement of pending cases against the Hangu Sámil clans was effected in March 1883, and fines and awards of compensation, aggregating Rs. 5,600, were assessed. The condition of the Hangu border is not satisfactory under the present arrangement.

193. The Muhammad Khel clans behaved well. Being Shíáhs, they are almost every autumn attacked by the Súnnís, who are summoned for the crusade, often in considerable numbers, by the well-known Mullah Wali Khán of Sápri in Tíráh. As a rule, however, the Shíáhs are able to hold their own, as they are aided in their courageous defence by the natural strength of the position they occupy.

194. The Daulátzai division has also behaved well. Of the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed upon the Bazoti section, for permitting Kamál to pass through their limits on his way to commit the night attack at Kohát in September 1881, Rs. 850 have been paid.

195. The behaviour of the clans forming the Alízai division has been generally satisfactory.

196. The *Zaimúkhts* gave no trouble during the year under report.

197. KURAM.—It was mentioned last year that the valley had for some time been in a disturbed condition. This state of things continued for the greater part of the present year. Internecine feuds were vigorously prosecuted, and the Túri delegates, who carry on the executive government of Kúram, subject to the control of the Túri jírga, persisted in quarrelling. At last, about December, the Túrís, wearied of the constant fighting, made a kind of a truce between the opposite parties. Hostilities between the Kabul Khel Wazírs and the Túrís continue, and in June 1882 Mullah Wali Khán raised bands of Súnni hillmen and led them against the Túrís, who are Shíáhs. They were, however,

defeated. Shortly afterwards they returned with a larger force, but again suffered defeat in two engagements and fled by night to the fastnesses of Tíráh, leaving behind many men killed and wounded. In June 1882 Muhammad Núr Khán, one of the Túri delegates, with a representative deputation of the Malang Túrís, visited the Amír and was well received.

198. Most of the offences committed by the ***Kabul Khel Wazírs***, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, were settled during the present year, and the complainants received compensation. The conduct of the tribe has lately been much more satisfactory than it was in 1881, and there has been a marked decrease of crime on that part of the border to which they have access. Several of the habitual robbers have been seized, including a noted outlaw of the Bannu District who had found refuge with the Wazírs. It is hoped that the seizures will have the effect of still further improving the state of affairs on this part of the frontier.

199. THE DERAJAT—*Bannu.*—Of the 46 border offences committed in this district, 11 were of a serious nature, one case of murder and one of dacoity being on the list. Twenty-four cases were disposed of. The remainder are either not traceable to any tribe or are pending. The offences were throughout the acts of individual criminals. There were no raids or organized attacks on the Bannu border, and the frontier was tranquil.

200. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Of the 41 border offences which were committed in this district, 35 were settled during the year ; the value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,995, of which property worth Rs. 1,758 was restored, and redress was exacted to the further amount of Rs. 825, leaving Rs. 412 still to be recovered. The conduct of the Bhittanni tribe has given satisfaction. Their frontier service, which had been suspended since the burning of Tánk in January 1879, by the Mahsúd Wazírs, with whom the Bhittannís had, to some extent, acted in concert, was restorted to them.

201. The behaviour of the Mahsúd Wazírs has been good ; they have given no cause for complaint. The course of the expedition against them in 1881 was traced at length in last year's Report. Four of the six headmen, whom they surrendered in 1881, are still living under surveillance with their families near Lahore ; Mashak is in confinement, and the sixth died last year. The hostages with their families are at Dera Ismail Khan. The fine on the Mahsúd Wazírs is in process of realization by a tax on Wazíri imports into British territory, and at the close of the year under report Rs. 17,081 had been collected. There is every reason to believe that the punishment inflicted in 1881 has had an excellent and lasting effect upon this tribe.

202. The attitude of the Shíránís has been less satisfactory. Tribal cohesion is weak among them, and they were disinclined to unite for the purpose of curbing the predatory instincts of the more lawless members of the clan. During the summer of 1882 a series of depredations were committed, and when a demand for satisfaction was met by two sections of the tribe with professions of inability to check the offenders and with attempts to evade joint tribal responsibility, and by the third section with a distinct refusal to communicate with the British officers, it became necessary to put pressure on the Shíránís, in order to compel them to give

satisfaction and to accept tribal responsibility, in which lies one of the chief guarantees for the tranquillity of the frontier. Accordingly a blockade of the Shiránís was declared on the 1st January 1883, which was still in force when the year under report closed. The tribe was quietly bearing its punishment, but had shewn no signs of submission.

203. The *Ushteranás* have maintained their character as peaceable and well-behaved traders. There is nothing to report regarding the *Kasránís*.

204. In the district of Dera Ismail Khan, the estates of the Nawáb of Tánk, a small tract on the north-western border of the district, have been placed under the direct superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner, acting as Court of Wards. In 1873 the affairs of Tánk were placed on a satisfactory footing. Up to that date the tract had been administered by the Nawáb ; it was the scene of frequent raids and serious crime ; the Nawáb proved himself unable to preserve order, and advantage was therefore taken of the revenue settlement in Dera Ismail Khan to improve his income as Chief of Tánk, and at the same time to relieve him of the police and revenue administration. Latterly he lived at Lahore. On his death last year his young grandson was appointed his successor with the approval of the Government of India, and arrangements are being made for his education at the School of Wards in Umballa, while the estates have been placed under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner.

205. *Dera Ghází Khan.*—There was a slight increase in the number of border offences. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 6,891, of which Rs. 5,491 were recovered.

206. The *Lúnds* and *Kosas* have behaved well. The enmities in the families of the Túmandárs, which were noted last year, still exist.

207. The *Lagbári* Túmandár is acquiring a firmer hold over his tribe. The Hadíánís, the hill section of the Laghárís, are coming more under his influence, although they gave some trouble owing to their feuds with the Músa Khel, Dúrkánís and Ushteránas. On several occasions the Deputy Commissioner was able to make peace between the Hadíánís and their enemies.

208. The *Gúrchánís* have not given cause for complaint. The Dúrkáni hill section is still somewhat difficult to manage, owing to their poverty and distance from British territory.

209. The *Mazárís* are well controlled by their Túmandár, Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán. In January and February 1883 the Búgtís, having broken with the Marrís, sought refuge in Mazári limits ; the quarrel was however soon composed, and the possible risk of the Mazárís being drawn into the dispute was removed.

210. Our relations with the *Bozdárs* are good. Their Chief, Muhammad Husain Khán, is a man of influence, which he used in the interests of order. In last year's Report it was mentioned that a peace had been concluded by the influence of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bilúchistán, between the Bozdárs and the Búgtís to the satisfaction of both sides. It will conduce to the tranquillity of the country beyond the Dera Ghází Khan border. With the Músa Khel Patháns the Bozdárs

are not on good terms, especially since a section of the Bozdárs has taken refuge with the Músa Khel, after murdering one of its headmen. These disputes, however, do not affect British territory.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

211. During the year, the deaths of the following Native gentlemen have been recorded :—

1. Kanwar Bhúp Singh, at Lahore. Adopted son of Ráni Bhuri, widow of the late Mahárája Ranjít Singh.
2. Sardár General Guláb Singh, of Bhagowália, Amritsar.
3. Muhammad Sarfráz Khán, Khán Bahádur, of Isa Khel, Bannu District.
4. Muhammad Yár Khán, of Kunjpúra, Karnál District.
5. Massu Khán, Natkáni, of the Dera Ghází Khan District.
6. Mahant Narain Dás, of Mooltan.
7. Rája Sabbal Singh, of Georgegarh, Rohtak District.
8. Sádik Muhammad Khán, of the Mooltan District.
9. Chaudhari Tikkan Mal, of Mooltan.
10. Jowála Singh, Kallewasía, Amritsar.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

212. Area surveyed.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1881-82 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area. Square miles.	Cost per square mile. Rs. As. P.
Topographical Survey of the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Districts, 1857-59	10,555	20 5 1
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys, topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue Survey by villages	128,578	29 5 7

In addition to the above, 6 square miles of Revenue Survey by villages has been completed in the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts along the bank of the Jumna. The cost of this is included in the cost of the surveys of the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts of the North-Western Provinces.

213. Operations in the Gurgaon and Hissar Districts.—During the present year two Survey parties have worked in the Punjab.

The smaller of these, under Mr. E. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, made a Revenue Survey, by villages, on the scale of 4 inches to the mile, of 15·75 square miles of riverain country in the Gurgaon District along the bank of the Jumna. The cost of this party is included in the cost of the Revenue Survey of the Districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Etah in the North-Western Provinces.

The larger party, under Colonel Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent, surveyed 1,870 square miles in the Hissar District upon the scale of 2 inches to the mile. This survey is conducted topographically, with certain additions and modifications calculated to make it more intimately serviceable to the Revenue Administration. Every traverse station observed during the survey is permanently marked by a block of concrete sunk into the ground. These stations are distributed over the village area and round its boundary at an average distance from one another of half a mile, and tables of the co-ordinates necessary for the calculation of the position of any station are deposited in the District Office. The scientific framework thus supplied furnishes a basis upon which not only can the village field map of the Patwári be constructed with ease and unusual accuracy, but all subsequent surveys also, for railways or other public works, can be at once brought into connection with the general labours of the Survey Department. The usefulness of this system is undoubtedly great, and it is expected that all future surveys in the Punjab will be modelled upon the same plan.

214. Revenue Survey System adhered to.—During the ten years which have elapsed since the close of the official year 1872-73, the surveys conducted in the Punjab have, until the present year, been purely Revenue Surveys of the usual

type. In this period, operations of a more or less extended character have been conducted in all the districts of the Delhi and Deraját Divisions ; in two districts of the Hissar Division, and in the districts of Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh. Minor surveys of small extent have been carried out in Umballa and Siálkot, and more than 8,000 square miles have been mapped in the dependent State of Baháwalpur. Altogether more than 32,000 square miles have come under Revenue Survey, in addition to which, during the last year of the period, 1,840 square miles in the Hissar District have been completed on the modified topographical system above described.

SETTLEMENTS.

215. Settlements Completed and in Progress.—During the year the settlements of Sirsa and Kohát were completed, while new settlements were commenced in Umballa and in part of the Karnál District. The settlements of Ludhiána, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Ráwalpindi and Simla were continued but not completed. The orders of Government have been issued upon the final report of the Rohtak Settlement. The final reports of the settlements of Bannu, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan are still under consideration. The final reports of the settlements of Mooltan, Jhang, Jhelum, Delhi, and the Síba jágír in Kángra, are all with the Financial Commissioner. The Gurgaon report is with the Commissioner of Delhi, the Karnál report is in the Press, and the reports of Sirsa and Kohát have not yet been completed.

216. Settlements in Progress.—The work of the settlements in progress during the year may be summarized as follows :—

217. *Ludhiána.*—The work was nearly completed at the close of the year, and the greater part of the establishment was transferred to Umballa.

218. *Hoshiárpur.*—The preparation of the record of rights has been nearly completed. But the assessment reports of three táhsíls are still delayed in the Financial Commissioner's Office pending a decision upon certain questions connected with the enhancement of the rents of tenants with rights of occupancy.

219. *Sirsa.*—This settlement was completed during the year, and the establishment transferred to the Karnál-Umballa Settlement.

220. *Jullundur.*—Measurements were completed, the work of attestation was organized, and the assessment reports of three táhsíls were submitted to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

221. *Ráwalpindi.*—In this settlement measurements and attestation are practically combined in one operation. About one-half of the district has been completed so far as these stages of the work are concerned, and it is anticipated that the completion of the remainder will not be delayed beyond 1883. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture considers that this combination of what were formerly separate stages in settlement work not only increases the efficiency, but also diminishes the duration, and therefore the cost, of the operations.

222. The Ráwalpindi District is also the scene of very considerable Forest settlement proceedings. During the past year satisfactory progress has been made with these, and it is anticipated that the arrangements finally adopted

will secure to the Forest Department in the táhsíls of Murree and Kahúta nearly 100 square miles of Reserved Forest almost or entirely free of rights. An additional area of 70 square miles will be constituted Protected Forest subject to certain rights; while about 280 square miles will be at the disposition of the villagers.

223. *Simla.*—In this small settlement the work of the Kot Khái Ilaqa has been completed, and that of the remaining two ilaqas will probably be finished during the current year.

224. *Karnál-Umballa.*—This settlement was commenced during the year, and about 70,000 acres were measured. But the greater part of the work done was confined to the re-organization of the Patwári staff, which had fallen into a condition of great inefficiency.

225. *Northern Umballa.*—Work in this settlement, which embraces the western four táhsíls of the Umballa District, was commenced towards the close of the year.

226. Operations undertaken since 1872-73.—At the close of the year 1872-73 settlements were in progress in no less than thirteen districts, the names of which are marginally noted. During the ten years which followed, the whole of these thirteen settlements were successfully completed, and new settlements were commenced and finished in the districts of Jhang, Jhelum and Sirsa. Settlements were also commenced in Kohát, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Ráwalpindi, Umballa, Karnál (part), and Simla. But in these districts operations had not been brought completely to an end by the close of 1882-83. In addition to this lengthy list various detached settlement arrangements were conducted in a few areas specially circumstanced, such as the Síba and Wazíri-Rúpi jágírs in Kángra and the Chhamb villages of Gurdáspur.

1. Delhi.	7. Dera Ismail Khan.
2. Gurgaon.	8. Dera Gházi Khan.
3. Karnál (part).	9. Muzaffargarh.
4. Hazára.	10. Mooltan.
5. Peshäwar.	11. Montgomery.
6. Bannu.	12. Ferozepore (part).
13. Rohtak.	

227. Cost.—The cost of settlement operations during these ten years was Rs. 70,86,434 debited to Imperial Revenues. The increased revenue which has accrued to Government cannot be stated exactly, inasmuch as in many areas a system of fluctuating assessment has been sanctioned. But the general financial result of recent settlements is indicated with sufficient clearness by the comparison between the land-revenue of 1872-73 and that of 1882-83, which will be found hereafter (*vide* para. 249).

228. Re-organization of Establishment.—During the past decennium also the Settlement Department has been re-organized so as to give to the subordinate establishment the promise of a permanent career instead of a few years' temporary employment. A regular rotation has been fixed for settlement operations in the various districts of the Punjab. In this way it is hoped that five districts will always be under settlement at a time. The nature of the settlement operations themselves has also undergone a considerable change. The revised arrangements have not yet definitely assumed their final form, and it would therefore be premature to describe them. It is sufficient to say that the alterations made aim at the introduction of greater simplicity into settlement processes, which are rendered as far as possible a training school for the ordinary revenue staff of the district.

A settlement is no longer a unique operation to stand apart and to be judged by its own standards. It is rather the ordinary revenue administration of the district supplemented by a few special arrangements and carried out by a special staff with special thoroughness and strictness.

WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

229. Litigation under the Act.—Including 274 *remanets* from the previous year, there were altogether for decision 1,050 claims to enhance the rents of tenants with rights of occupancy during 1882-83. With 36 exceptions, these claims were all decided. In 851 of the cases the landlords succeeded, and the tenants in 163. The actual number of suits, and the proportion of them in which the plaintiffs were successful, both exhibit a decrease as compared with the previous year. Seventeen districts were altogether free from this particular species of litigation. Only 2 districts had more than 50 new suits during the year. These were Amritsar and Hoshiárpur. In Amritsar there were 82 suits. But 475 new institutions in Hoshiárpur account for more than three-fifths of the entire litigation of the Province. In this district the relations between landlords and occupancy tenants are undoubtedly strained, and for some time to come the volume of litigation will probably not diminish, even if it do not exhibit an increase. But in the remainder of the Province the statistics of claims to enlarge rentals are satisfactory.

230. Ejectments.—Fourteen decrees were passed for the ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy from 407 acres. These 14 cases were spread over seven districts in as many separate divisions. The number of notices of ejectment served upon tenants-at-will was 9,463, or nearly 1,200 less than in the previous year. In only four districts did the number of notices issued exceed 500. These were Ráwalpindi, Ferozepore, Sirsa and Hissar. In the last-named district there were 2,872 notices, more than three-tenths of the whole number issued in the province. The area from which ejectments were actually made is returned as more than 76,000 acres. But it is believed that many notices of ejectment are merely measures of precaution used by landlords to protect themselves against claims to occupancy rights on the part of their tenants. And, unless such notices are unsuccessfully resisted, they are by no means always followed by actual ejectment. This opinion receives some confirmation from the returns of the cases in which the right to eject was contested, or in which ejectments could not be made without assistance from the courts. Thus, of the whole number of notices issued, only 981, or rather more than 10 per cent., were contested. In Hissar the proportion was little more than 2 per cent. Similarly assistance to eject was only required in regard to 2,694 acres, or about 3½ per cent. of the total area from which ejectments are reported to have been made.

231. Working of the Act.—On the whole, the Punjab Tenancy Act may be said to have worked fairly well. But the experience of the last 10 years has shown that in some respects its provisions might have been framed otherwise with advantage. This is especially the case in regard to the rules for the enhancement of rents. Proposals for the amendment of the law in this respect are at present under consideration.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

232. Area and Income.—The total area of the lands owned by Government in the Province is returned at 11,437,284 acres, or 17,870 square miles. About 13,488 square miles are managed by Deputy Commissioners. Nearly 3,719 square miles are under the Forest Department. Other Departments hold about 115 square miles, and 548 square miles are let on cultivating leases. The total income from these lands during the year was Rs. 6,68,212. Of this amount the area held on cultivating lease contributed Rs. 90,770, or rather more than four annas an acre on the average. The remaining income is made up of miscellaneous items—principally grazing fees.

233. Alienation restricted.—A great portion of the waste area under Deputy Commissioners is at present not susceptible of cultivation, and is therefore of little value, except as a grazing ground or fuel reserve. But it is certain that, whether irrigated or not, the value of these Government wastes will largely increase in the future; and it therefore appears to be sound policy to restrict their excessive alienation. Leases and grants upon a large scale are accordingly granted more sparingly than formerly, unless there appears to be a reasonable assurance that the areas alienated will really be speedily reclaimed.

KHAM ESTATES.

234. Estates under Management.—Twenty-seven villages are at present nominally under direct management. But 23 of these, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, are in reality villages which have been assessed in kind instead of in cash by desire of the proprietors themselves. The remaining 4 estates have either been resettled or are in process of resettlement with some or all of the proprietors.

WARDS' ESTATES.

235. Estates under Charge.—During the year 33 estates were recorded as under the Court of Wards. The most important of these are the property of the Nawáb of Mamdot, with an income of Rs. 1,49,390 per annum, and the estate of Malik Umar Hayát Khán Tiwána of Kálra, which yields Rs. 60,891. There are six other estates with incomes of more than Rs. 20,000 per annum. Eight of the wards are under instruction at the institute in Umballa, nine are at other Government schools, and two at the Lahore Government College; one has a private tutor, and the remainder, from various causes, do not attend school.

236. Income and Outlay.—The total income of the Court of Wards during the year was Rs. 5,12,134, and the total expenditure Rs. 4,33,798. The cash balance was thus increased by Rs. 78,336, and now stands at Rs. 3,71,905. The various estates were well managed. In the Mamdot and Kálra properties horse-breeding and sheep-farming have been tried with success. At Kalra a regular model farm has been established, and the horses bred there have been found sufficiently good for British Cavalry remounts. During the year the marriage of the Nawáb of Mamdot was celebrated at a cost of Rs. 15,000.

TRANSFERS OF LAND.

237. TRANSFERS.—The statistics of sale and mortgage of land in the Punjab, as recorded in the returns of the Registration as well as of the Revenue Department, may be shown as follows for the last three years :—

Source of Statistics.	Sales.				Mortgages.		
	Year.	No. of cases.	Acreage transferred.	Price paid.	No. of cases.	Acreage transferred.	Price paid.
			Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Revenue Returns ...	1880-81	9,474	144,666	26,41,145	20,786	230,327	42,10,794
	1881-82	11,588	175,445	29,62,080	19,683	304,971	46,35,875
	1882-83	13,538	168,855	31,46,761	28,238	267,391	52,76,618
Registration Returns ...	1880-81	10,372	...	43,36,419	39,331	...	1,32,43,706
	1881-82	10,008	...	41,91,081	37,275	...	1,35,22,836
	1882-83	8,678	...	40,17,903	25,240	...	85,20,316

From this it will be seen, that while the figures of the Registration Department exhibit a steady and progressive decrease, the figures of the Revenue Department, with one exception, show an exactly contrary result. This difference is partly due to a decline in the popularity of the system of optional registration, which is a matter of regret. But it is no doubt also due to increased activity on the part of the subordinate Revenue staff, more attentive village inspections, and a general improvement in the organization of Patwárís and Kánungoes. These are the first-fruits of the movement of which the Agricultural Department is at present the chief visible symbol, and they can hardly be regarded as other than satisfactory.

238. SALES.—Of the total number of sales recorded in the Revenue Department, 12,083 are returned as "voluntary sales made under pressure of debt." This classification is open to verbal criticism, and the returns made under it can only claim approximate accuracy. Of these voluntary sales more than two-thirds were made by agriculturists to agriculturists. Altogether 93,276 acres were purchased by agriculturists and 41,735 acres by other persons. Similarly, of the 33,824 acres which were sold under no pressure of debt, all, except 2,391 acres, were purchased by agriculturists. The figures for mortgages are naturally not so favourable. Yet it appears that while 157,782 acres were mortgaged to agriculturists, only about 110,000 acres were mortgaged to other persons. Of the whole area mortgaged, only 12,637 acres were pledged to raise funds for agricultural improvements. All the other transactions were concerned with the private affairs of the mortgagees.

239. PRICES REALIZED.—The average price of land sold was about Rs. 18·6 per acre, and the average money advanced on mortgaged land was Rs. 19·6 per acre. These rates increase steadily, though slowly. The number of transfers of landed property has also increased largely in some districts, and this increase has been the cause of some anxiety. If, however, the classification of purchasers and mortgagees in the revenue returns can be accepted as even approximately correct, the alienations of land would seem to be confined to the more thriftless and less sturdy proprietors whose removal from connection with the soil is to be little

regretted. Peasant proprietors who can in a single year spend nearly two millions sterling on the acquisition of land or mortgage rights can hardly be impoverished to a very extensive degree. A separate enquiry was made during the year into the alienations of the Deraját Division, which showed that there were special causes, unconnected with the land-revenue demand or indebtedness of the people, at work in that part of the Province, by which alienations were facilitated, and the area affected had been returned larger than it really was.

LAND REVENUE.

240. Demand for past years.—The land-revenue demand for the last two years has been as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed land-revenue on the rent-roll	1,91,91,755	1,92,84,944
Fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue	16,21,885	17,54,849

This is exclusive of a sum of Rs. 2,78,060 due as tribute from various dependent States.

241. Alterations in Fixed Revenue Roll.—These may be seen from the following statement :—

Reason.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lapses or grants of revenue-free lands	2,43,428	10,064
Revision of assessment by regular settlement or otherwise	1,26,913	18,908
Fluvial action	67,815	52,266
Progressive assessments	1,637	...
Assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, relinquishment of lands occupied by Government	1,613	1,138
Other causes	367	66,208

The net increase is thus Rs. 93,189. Out of the Rs. 66,208 which are set down under the head of miscellaneous decrease, Rs. 59,015 are merely a nominal loss caused by the transfer of certain villages in Sirsa from the fixed to the fluctuating rent-roll.

242. Collections.—The total collections on account of land-revenue and tribute have been as follows during the last three years :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed land-revenue	1,90,16,147	1,91,21,164	1,88,98,047
Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue	18,23,794	17,05,672	18,15,976
Tribute	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,78,060
Total ...	2,11,20,406	2,11,07,301	2,09,92,083

243. Thus, though the fixed revenue demand exhibited an advance over that of last year, the actual collections were considerably less. This is chiefly due to the more liberal spirit in which suspensions and remissions of demand are now granted on account of calamities of season. The coercive processes employed in collection were almost the same as in the previous year. About 500 more warrants were issued, but there was considerably less resort to the severer measures of imprisonment and distraint of goods. The new rules for the issue of warrants which were described in the Report for last year are reported to be working well.

244. BALANCES.—The uncollected portion of the fixed land-revenue during the past five years has been as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of the year	6,13,496	4,08,941	2,01,181	1,68,575	4,66,647
Balance of former years	1,95,295	2,70,443	2,37,639	1,29,539	25,554
TOTAL ...	8,08,791	6,79,384	4,38,820	2,98,114	4,92,201

From this it will be seen that the balances of former years have been very nearly disposed of, but a heavy new balance has accrued in the year under report. Of the total of Rs. 4,92,201 which is now outstanding, Rs. 3,67,826 are classed as in train of liquidation, and the reminder as either doubtful, irrecoverable or nominal. The districts which exhibit the heaviest balances are :—

	Rs.
Gurgaon	3,18,647
Rohtak	53,020
Ludhiána...	20,976
Hoshiárpur	12,128
Kohát	10,796

There is no other district in which the balance amounts to Rs. 10,000, although there are balances of greater or less amount in every district of the Province, except Simla. The heavy balance in Gurgaon is due to the necessity that has arisen for revision of assessment in that district. It is probable that about two lakhs will have to be written off as irrecoverable. The balance in Rohtak is due to suspensions of demand, which is also the chief reason for the balance in Kohát. The Hoshiárpur balance is mainly nominal, and that in Ludhiána is caused by delay in the distribution of the new settlement assessments in some villages.

245. FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The collections for the past two years under these heads compare as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating	10,92,908	11,68,714
Miscellaneous	5,28,977	5,16,236
Total ...	16,21,885	16,84,950

The largest fluctuating items are—

	Rs.
Assessment of riverain and other lands	6,04,418
Water-advantage revenue	3,51,540

and under miscellaneous items the chief are—

	Rs.
Grazing dues	3,75,103
Sale of wood	45,486

246. The fluctuating system of land-revenue assessment is most extensively in force in the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan. In all these it is reported to be working well, with acceptance on the part of the people, and with some moderate financial advantage to Government. The collections on account of water-advantage revenue fell off rather largely in Lahore and Amritsar, while a slight increase in Montgomery was balanced by a loss of about the same value in Gurdáspur. The decreases are said to be due to a favourable rainfall followed by a contraction of irrigation. There was an increase of Rs. 6,654 in Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, due to extensions of the canal system.

247. The miscellaneous income calls for no remark. There was a considerable increase under the head "sale of wood," chiefly due to the sale of wood on leased lands to lessees in the Mooltan District.

248. There was also a small increase under Talbána. Under most other heads there is a decrease, especially under "other items," which was last year abnormally increased by payments made by Karnál jágírdárs on account of settlement expenses.

249. Land-revenue of 1882-83.—The land-revenue for 1872-73 may be thus compared with the land-revenue for 1882-83, ten years later :—

Collections	1872-73.	1882-83.	Difference + or −
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed land-revenue	1,88,65,063	1,88,98,047	+ 32,984
Fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue	12,34,663	17,46,077	+ 5,11,414
Tribute	2,80,465	2,78,060	− 2,405
Total ...	2,03,80,191	2,09,22,184	+ 5,41,993

250. Land-revenue Assignments.—The area of which the land-revenue is assigned in the Punjab and the value of the grants may be compared for the last two years as follows :—

Nature of Assignment.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Number of Grantees.	Acreage of Grants.	Revenue assessed.	Number of Grantees.	Acreage of Grants.	Revenue assessed.
			Rs.			Rs.
In perpetuity	59,289	4,175,888	19,48,910	59,573	4,182,752	19,42,526
For life	55,181	1,280,055	6,33,845	53,759	1,249,179	6,20,313
For two or more lives	13,928	223,523	1,56,456	14,026	217,378	1,55,627
For maintenance of institutions	17,027	249,175	1,94,089	17,040	251,227	1,95,710
Under orders	3,137	41,001	31,323	5,676	71,073	37,015
Total ...	148,562	5,969,642	29,64,623	150,074	5,971,609	29,51,191

251. The revenue assigned in perpetuity is about one-tenth of the whole land-revenue of the Province, and is undoubtedly very large. About one-third of the perpetual grants are in the single Division of Umballa, where most of the Sikh jágírdárs who were taken under protection in 1809 reside.

252. The statistics of revenue assigned in 1872-73 and 1882-83 may be compared as follows :—

Year.	Amount assigned.				
	In perpetuity.	For life.	For lives.	For maintenance of institutions.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	17,22,695	8,38,451	2,47,718	1,72,220	29,81,084
1882-83	19,42,526	6,20,313	1,55,627	1,95,710	29,14,176
Difference + or −	+ 2,19,831	− 2,18,138	− 92,091	+ 23,490	− 66,908

The increase in perpetual assignments is due partly to new grants and partly to re-valuations made at new settlements.

253. Lands taken up for Public Purposes.—Owing to the progress of various public works the area of land taken up during 1882-83 for public purposes was very large. The following table gives the details :—

For what purpose acquired.	Acreage.	Compensation for land.	Compensation for trees and buildings.	Average price of land per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	113	12,514	1,073	111
Canals	3,606	78,399	10,153	20
State Railways	4,850	2,65,735	61,420	55
Guaranteed Railways	114	4,835	59	42
Buildings and miscellaneous ...	276	22,667	1,711	82
Total ...	8,959	3,79,156	74,416	51

The canal lands were mostly taken up in Umballa, Sirsa and Peshávar, with smaller areas in Karnál, Dera Ghází Khan and Mooltan. The land for Railways was required in Ráwalpindi and Peshávar for the Punjab Northern State Railway ; in Amritsar and Gurdáspur for the Railway to Pathánkot ; and in Hissar for the métre-gauge line from Rewári to Ferozepore. An area of 114 acres was taken up for Guaranteed Railways in Jullundur.

254. Of the whole area taken up 93 per cent. was acquired by compulsory process under Act X of 1870, and the remainder by private negotiation. The prices paid were very much in excess of those paid hitherto, and the loss of land-revenue consequent upon the acquisition proceedings was Rs. 5,578.

255. Agricultural Advances.—The system of agricultural advances has made great progress during the year under report. Rupees 2,63,696 were advanced under the provisions of Act XXVI of 1871, as against Rs. 84, 138 in the previous year, and in addition to this Rs. 1,40,357 were advanced under Act X of 1879, as against Rs. 47,679. This large increase in transactions belongs chiefly to the south-western Punjab, where cultivation away from the rivers is almost entirely dependent upon wells or canals. The advances, however, for the purchase of bullocks were mostly confined to the impoverished parts of the Gurgaon District, and were disbursed at a cattle fair specially convened. The uncollected balance of advances due was only Rs. 7,135 at the close of the year ; but in future years the sums to be collected will probably be larger than they have been hitherto. The Financial Commissioner, however, considers that these advances involve little or no risk to Government, and it may therefore be expected that the realizations will continue to be as favourable as hitherto. The bulk of the transactions since the close of 1882-83 has not diminished, and it has been found necessary to apply for additional funds to satisfy the numerous demands for advances. A new and more liberal Takávi Act, XIX of 1883, has also been passed by the Legislature, and it may therefore be fairly expected that this branch of revenue work will steadily increase.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

256. The Punjab Government has no local legislature. Whenever it appears necessary the Lieutenant-Governor proposes draft Bills for the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, or submits to the Governor-General in Council drafts of Regulations for the peace and better government of any districts to which the provisions of Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, have been extended by the Secretary of State for India, and such Regulations, if approved by the Governor-General in Council, and duly published, have the force of law. At present the Statute has been extended to the frontier districts comprised in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions, and to the parganna of Spiti, a remote tract among the Himalayan ranges, belonging to the district of Kángra.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

257. Special Measures affecting the Punjab.—It will be convenient here to give a brief review of the principal measures of a legislative nature that have especial reference to the Punjab and have been enacted during the decade ending with the year under report. In 1873-74 only one such Act was passed, continuing the Civil appellate powers of the Assistant Commissioner of the outlying sub-division of Kullu in the Kángra District; but five Regulations noted in the margin were passed under the Act of Parliament to which reference has been made above. They are as follows :—

Nos. III, IV, VII of 1873.
Nos. I, II of 1874.

(1).—The Hazára Tenancy Regulation, dealing with the same subjects as the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, in accordance with the local requirements of the Hazára District.

(2).—A Regulation amending Frontier Regulation No. I of 1872, and empowering the Deputy Commissioner of a frontier district to refer the question of the guilt or innocence of an accused person to the decision of Elders convened according to Pathán or Bilúch usage.

(3).—A Regulation to restrain persons duly warned from passing out of British territory across the frontier of the districts above specified.

(4).—The Frontier Grazing Regulation. This provides that cattle, sheep, asses and goats shall not be grazed to the west of the frontier military road in the Deraját without being accompanied by an armed guard. Penalties are imposed upon owners who suffer their cattle to be carried off by gross negligence.

(5).—The Hazára Settlement Rules Amendment Regulation, extending to the district of Hazára Act IX of 1871 (the Indian Limitation Act), since repealed by Act XV of 1877.

258. FRONTIER REGULATIONS.—Three more Frontier Regulations were passed in the following year. The first, No. III of 1874, modified the Regulation of the previous year establishing, in the Hazára District, the main provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act; the second, No. V of 1874, was a mere confirming Regulation prolonging the Hazára Forest Regulation of 1873; and the third, No. VII of 1874, gave the Local Government power to permit assignees of land-revenue, in the frontier districts, to collect, under certain conditions, all or a portion of their emoluments in kind instead of cash.

259. ACTS PASSED SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.—No Acts specially affecting the Province were passed during the year 1874-75.

260. In 1875-76, the following Acts were passed, exclusively bearing on the Province:—

(1).—The Punjab Judicial Administration Act, No. XIV of 1875, the object of which was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to confer the necessary powers on Judicial Assistants and Munsiffs, offices created under the scheme which was introduced into the Punjab during the year for strengthening the judicial agency of the Province.

(2).—The Punjab Laws Amendment Act, No. XV of 1875, the object of which was to place on a legal basis the existing system in regard to the position of village chaukídárs, and the police duties of village headmen.

(3).—An Act (No. XIX of 1875) to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Punjab and for other purposes. The Act regulating this Court, IV of 1866, made no provision for an appeal from a decree made by a single Judge in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction; so that an appeal from such decree could only go to the Privy Council, at a waste of much time and money. The Act authorised an appeal in such cases to a bench of two Judges of the same Court.

261. The next year was one of legislative quiescence for the Punjab.

262. In 1877-78, the most important Act passed, referring to the Punjab, was the Courts Act, No. XVII of 1877. This measure consolidated and amended the law relating to the Courts of Justice in the Province, circumscribing the right of appeal on questions of fact, but enlarging the powers of revision and reference. A more direct supervision over the Judicial Courts was also provided, the want of which had been felt for some time. Another Act, XII of 1878, amended the Punjab Laws Act of 1872, recording with greater precision than in the original Act the questions of succession and social and religious usage, the decision of which should be, under the original Act, by Native law. The Act in addition revised and amended the rules of pre-emption, and those concerning the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, extending it so as to include persons declared by the local Government incapable, owing to

physical defects or infirmities, or so declared upon their own application, unfit to manage their estates. The remaining Act passed during the year was Act V of 1878, which was passed with the object of providing funds for an insurance against famine, by means of increasing the rate already imposed on land in the form of a percentage on the land-revenue. Finally, during the year the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, was formally declared to be in force in the Scheduled Districts of the Punjab, *viz.*, those placed under the operation of Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.

263. There was no special legislation connected with the Punjab in the year 1878-79; and in the following year the only enactment of an exclusively provincial character was Act VII of 1879, providing for the temporary appointment of an additional Financial Commissioner. During the year a Frontier Regulation, No. II of 1879, was made, providing for the preservation and control of forests in the Hazára District, in supersession of Regulations No. VI of 1873 and No. V of 1874.

264. In 1880-81 only one Act was passed, having exclusive reference to the Punjab, No. X of 1880, which formerly extended British law and jurisdiction to the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway in the Baháwalpur State, and ceded in full sovereignty to the British Government.

265. Of the Acts and Regulations noted above, the following have been repealed in whole or in part—Acts V of 1874 and XIX of 1875 by Act XVII of 1877; Act XVII of 1877 in part by Act XVIII of 1879 (the Legal Practitioners' Act); and Act VII of 1879 has expired.

266. Legislation during 1882-83.—The only Act passed by the Legislature during year 1882-83, having either exclusive or special reference to the Punjab, was Act XIX of 1882 (The Punjab University Act), under which, as stated in the Report for 1881-82, the Punjab University came into existence on the 14th October 1882.

267. In addition to the above, the following Acts may be mentioned as affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces in British India:—

1. Act XX of 1882—The Indian Paper Currency Act.
2. Act IV of 1883—An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, No. IV of 1879.

268. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, which were passed during the year 1881-82, both came into force during the year under review—the former on the 1st July 1882, the latter on the 1st January 1883.

269. Rules having the force of Law.—Among rules having the force of law issued by the Governor-General in Council, and applicable to the Punjab, as well as to the rest of British India, the following are of sufficient importance to deserve notice:—

(1). Rules under Act VIII of 1870, for the suppression of female infanticide.

(2). The several rules that have been issued from time to time under Act XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act), regarding licenses for the importation of arms and ammunition, the possession and transport of gunpowder, the importation and transport of lead, &c., &c.

(3). Rules under Act XXIII of 1870 (The Indian Coinage Act), authorizing certain officers to cut and break coin.

(4). Rules issued from time to time under the Stamp Act, No. I of 1879, regarding the use of impressed sheets and labels and the initialling of labels.

270. The following rules were issued by the Local Government under the authority conferred by Acts of the Legislature :—

(1). Rules under the Punjab Laws Act for the management of Government lands in the Muzaffargarh District, issued with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

(2). Revised Rules under Act I of 1878 for the import of opium into the Punjab.

(3). Rules framed for the Municipalities and Cantonments of Peshâwar and Siálkot, under the Hackney Carriages Act, and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

(4). Rules under the North Indian Takávi Act for advances to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, &c., issued with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

271. DRAFT BILLS.—Among the Bills on which the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was sought (by the Legislative Council) and given during the year, the most important was that which has as its object the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. The other Bills referred for a similar purpose were—

(1). The Indian Railway Bill to amend Act IV of 1879.

(2). The Bill to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardár Bikrama Singh and the Kapurthala State.

(3). The Indian Explosives Bill—a Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives.

272. It may also be noted that after the close of the year under review the Punjab Local Self-Government and Municipal Bills were submitted to the Government of India.

POLICE.

273. STRENGTH OF FORCE.—The total strength of the Police Force employed in the Province during the year, excluding the Border Police, was 580 officers and 19,827 men, who are all organized under Act V of 1861. There were in the force 68 Europeans and 10 Eurasians; the remainder being natives of India, including 3 Assistant District Superintendents. The classification of the police by religion

shows that 77 officers and 15 men were Christians, 291 officers and 10,887 constables were Muhammadans, 81 officers and 2,843 men were Sikhs, and 177 officers and 6,076 men Hindús; 34 men belonged to other religions. The total cost of the police for the year under report was Rs. 32,29,390, of which sum Rs. 26,83,279 were paid from Provincial revenues, and Rs. 5,46,111 from Municipal, Cantonment and other Local sources.

274. Cantonment and Municipal Police.—The condition of the Cantonment Police has been much improved during the year. In nearly all the cantonments the strength of the force has been slightly increased, and the proportion of 1st grade to 2nd grade constables was assimilated with that existing in the Provincial Police. A body of police has been provided for the Naushahra cantonment. Except in a few cases, the cost of Cantonment Police is now met from Cantonment Funds. During the year the condition of the Municipal Police was thoroughly investigated, and proposals were under consideration, which provided for the adjustment of the strength of police employed in Municipalities to the actual requirements of each town, judged by its population and resources.

275. Transfer of Municipal Police to Provincial Establishment.—According to the scheme for local self-government in the Punjab now under consideration, it is contemplated to transfer the Municipal Police to the Provincial establishment, corresponding liabilities of other kinds being in future imposed upon the Municipalities. The measure is one which, in the interests of Police administration, is manifestly desirable, and the only question which needs to be considered before carrying it into effect is the determination of the financial responsibility of the Provincial revenues to maintain efficiency after the transfer has been effected. The existing standard of efficiency varies largely in different places, and the arrangement must to some extent be made to depend upon an equitable interchange of liabilities. This is indeed the only point for decision, as the Municipal Police has always been subject to the control of the Provincial administration, its connection with the Municipalities being a purely financial one.

276. Distribution and Equipment.—The proportion of police of all grades to the population of the Province was as follows :—

To the whole population	... 1	policeman to	911 souls.
In districts, excluding towns	... 1	„ „	1,463 „
In towns	... 1	„ „	456 „

The number of police employed on guard duties was 12 officers and 2,806 men, which must be deducted from the number available for the prevention and detection of crime. The armament of the force was as follows :—

With fire-arms	... 9,408
„ swords and batons	... 10,587
„ batons only	... 412

The carbines of sentries over prisoners are now loaded with buckshot, and arrangements are being made to extend the use of buckshot generally.

277. DISCIPLINE.—The number of departmental punishments was greater than in last year; but fewer men and officers were punished judicially. No cases of gross misconduct occurred. The subjoined table gives the statistics on the point :—

YEAR.	PUNISHMENTS.											
	Dismissed.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.							
					Under Police Act.		*Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1881 ...	3	349	76	2,095	...	85	2	8	1	17	5	165
1882 ...	2	379	91	2,418	1	60	...	1	1	18	3	148

278. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted was 2,329. There has been some difficulty experienced in obtaining the proper stamp of recruit, as wages and prices have gradually risen during the past years, while the pay of constables has remained stationary since the formation of the force in 1861. Improved means of communications have, moreover, afforded greater facilities for obtaining employment to men willing to leave their homes; and under the circumstances, men of the better classes of the population, whom it is desirable to secure, do not offer themselves for service in the police so freely as in former years.

279. RESIGNATIONS AND DISMISSALS.—The table below shows the number of resignations and dismissals in the subordinate grades as compared with last year, and gives a statement of percentages of dismissals and resignations for each section of the police for the past five years :—

YEAR.	*Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.*			*Number of men discharged on reduction.*			*Number of dismissals from all other causes.*			*Number of resignations.*			*Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together, on the whole strength of each branch of the force.*		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1881 ...	14,632	670	5,106	112	...	13	361	17	133	736	24	241	7·5	6·1	7·3
1882 ...	14,415	809	5,167	32	...	20	403	21	132	685	41	250	7·5	7·6	7·3

Percentage of Dismissals and Resignations.

Year.	Dismissals.			Resignations.			Dismissals and Resignations.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway	Municipal.
1878 ...	2·8	3·8	3·2	3·4	4·5	4·5	6·5	8·3	7·8
1879 ...	3·5	2·9	3·2	4·4	6·9	4·0	7·9	9·7	7·1
1880 ...	3·4	2·9	3·9	4·9	9·7	4·9	8·3	12·6	8·9
1881 ...	2·5	2·5	2·6	5·0	3·6	4·7	7·5	6·1	7·3
1882 ...	2·7	2·5	2·5	4·8	5·1	4·8	7·5	7·6	7·3

280. Education.—Four hundred and seventy-six officers, or 82 per cent., and 3,302, or 16·75 per cent. of the men, were able to read and write. The number under instruction was 4 officers and 2,877 constables. In connection with the educational attainments of the police, it may be added that the propriety of introducing a competitive educational test for appointment to the superior posts of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers is under consideration.

281. State of Crime.—The number of cognizable offences reported to the police, and the number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the police, are contained in the table below :—

Cases.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cognizable by Police.											
Substantive abetments ...	7	5	2	2	1	...	4	3	...	1	1
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	830	821	845	794	794	694	742	712	707	750	735
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451	2,285	2,334	2,247	2,358	2,448	2,616
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816	8,322	10,374	11,743	12,971	10,781	10,857	10,471
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.	46	389	2,202	2,423	2,065	1,927	1,820	1,632	1,885	1,718	1,968
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805	18,995	19,674	23,823	21,197	17,851	16,459	15,220
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.	8,396	16,081	16,061	14,221	16,175	17,997	18,058	24,053	24,021	22,669	20,899
Total ...	44,043	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803	52,951	58,524	62,815	57,603	54,902	51,910
Non-cognizable by Police ...	7,296	7,888	7,272	11,568	9,720	6,281	5,152	5,267	5,189	5,275	4,724

282. Decrease in Cognizable Offences.—The decrease in the number of cognizable offences, which was noticed in last year's Report, continues to a satisfactory extent, being 7·7 per cent. as compared with the percentage for 1881. It is observed chiefly in offences against property—a result which is principally due, no doubt, to the general prosperity of the country and a succession of good harvests. On the other hand, offences against the person, in the graver forms, such as murders, riots, hurt by dangerous weapons and cases of criminal force, have been more frequent. The rise in violent crime is marked in the Pesháwar District. But there has been a fall as compared with the average number of murders bearing the character of organized crime, and committed by dacoits, robbers or professional poisoners. Instructions have been issued to distinguish, in the police returns of frontier districts, between dacoities proper and offences which, though technically dacoities, are in reality raids and forays by men of independent territory. There has been a decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported to the Railway

Police. The number of cattle thefts has also diminished considerably, but is still somewhat high, although the fall in this class of crime has been almost continuous since 1878.

283. WORKING OF THE POLICE.—The tables given below show the working of the Police in Classes I to V of cognizable crime for the four years ending with the year under review :—

Division of Province.	Year.	Cases. Number reported.	Cases. Number in which convictions were obtained.	Cases. Per cent. convicted to reported.	Persons. Number apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of, and pending trial.	Persons. Convicted. Number.	Persons. Convicted. Per cent.	Property. Stolen. Rs.	Property. Recovered. Rs.	Property. Per cent. recovered.
Cis-Indus...	1879	31,615	14,923	47	28,996	21,296	73	7,98,202	3,75,382	47·0
	1880	27,235	12,755	47	25,584	18,776	73	7,75,589	3,65,871	47·2
	1881	26,257	11,376	43	24,374	17,254	71	8,69,141	3,69,030	40·2
	1882	24,884	10,318	41	22,844	15,357	67	8,09,828	3,46,391	42·7
Trans-Indus	1879	7,715	2,957	38	8,680	5,659	65	2,66,346	1,30,673	49·0
	1880	6,925	3,034	44	8,542	5,607	66	2,32,458	1,12,136	48·2
	1881	6,560	2,751	42	8,408	5,688	67	2,48,539	1,19,078	47·9
	1882	6,126	2,638	43	8,582	5,617	66	2,11,044	1,03,646	49·1
TOTALS ..	1879	39,330	17,880	45	37,676	26,955	72	10,64,548	5,06,055	47·5
	1880	34,160	15,789	46	34,126	24,383	72	10,08,047	4,78,006	47·4
	1881	32,817	14,127	43	32,782	22,942	70	11,17,680	4,88,108	43·6
	1882	31,010	12,956	42	31,426	20,974	67	10,20,872	4,50,037	44·8

Classes of Crime.		Cases. Reported during the year.	Cases. Last year's cases investigated this year.	Cases. Total number of cases to be dealt with.	Cases. Convicted. Number.	Cases. Convicted. Per cent.	Persons. Apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of, and pending trial.	Persons. Convicted. Number.	Persons. Convicted. Per cent.
CLASS I ...	1879	712	21	733	537	73	3,499	2,703	77
	1880	707	32	739	545	74	3,986	3,050	76
	1881	750	32	782	584	75	4,914	3,684	75
	1882	735	19	754	532	71	5,375	3,925	73
CLASS II ...	1879	2,247	70	2,317	1,310	56	3,485	2,049	59
	1880	2,358	78	2,436	1,377	56	3,506	2,158	63
	1881	2,448	100	2,548	1,465	57	3,751	2,352	67
	1882	2,616	94	2,710	1,507	56	3,948	2,255	57
CLASS III ...	1879	12,971	173	13,144	3,552	27	7,840	5,354	68
	1880	10,781	130	10,911	2,820	26	6,081	4,104	67
	1881	10,857	124	10,981	2,428	23	5,680	3,640	64
	1882	10,471	152	10,623	2,236	21	5,254	3,214	61
CLASS IV ...	1879	1,632	14	1,646	1,036	63	2,399	1,620	67
	1880	1,885	24	4,909	1,109	58	2,757	1,819	66
	1881	1,718	25	1,743	1,167	67	2,772	1,961	70
	1882	1,968	28	1,996	1,328	66	3,125	2,185	69
CLASS V ...	1879	21,197	293	21,490	11,445	53	20,453	15,229	74
	1880	17,851	314	18,165	9,938	54	17,796	13,252	74
	1881	16,459	304	16,763	8,483	51	15,665	11,305	66
	1882	15,220	370	15,590	7,353	47	13,724	9,396	68

284. The results are that, as against the return of 1881, 1 per cent. less cases have been successfully prosecuted, and a falling-off of 3 per cent. has taken

place in the number of persons who have been convicted, but 1 per cent. more property has been recovered. As regards all classes of offences, including those under Special and Local Laws and cases of bad livelihood and vagrancy, the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested was 4 per cent. less than in 1881. The want of success is noticeable under the heading of serious offences against the person, there having been a decrease of 10 per cent. in the number of arrests that were followed by convictions as compared with the preceding year; but there has been an improvement in the working of the police in the frontier districts; as a rule, Trans-Indus, the recoveries of stolen property were better than in other parts of the Province. The rate of convictions, generally, in cases of 'lurking' or 'criminal house trespass' is low in comparison with the results of previous years. In cases of robbery the working has again improved by 3 per cent., but this is balanced by an equal decline in thefts successfully prosecuted. In respect of dacoities, which were for some time dealt with unsuccessfully, there is much reason to believe that a large number of these offences, during 1882 and in previous years also, were committed by organized gangs of Sansís from the North-Western Provinces, who had been arrested and were awaiting their trial at the close of the year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

285. Number on the Registers.—There were on the registers, at the close of the year under report, 13,957 persons, of whom 8,732 were men and 5,225 women, being a decrease of 2,591 names as compared with the number registered in 1881. On the whole, with a few exceptions, the criminal tribes have given little cause for complaint during the year. Special measures were taken in respect of the Mínas in the Gurgaon District, who, in consequence of the restrictions imposed by Rules under Act XXVII of 1871, were leaving their homes to pursue elsewhere their hereditary vocation of robbery and dacoity. The Rules have now been relaxed as far as is prudent, while at the same time special efforts have been made with the object of inducing them to adopt peaceful pursuits and of providing them with the means of gaining an honest livelihood. The action that was taken may here be briefly indicated. The names of the Mínas women and children against whom no crime could be proved were erased from the registers, the guard of police was withdrawn, and the practice of demolishing the houses of absentees was prohibited; several male members of the tribe were employed in Government service, and work found for others under the Gurgaon District Committee in repairing roads and tending trees. Inducements were held out to the Mínas to send their children to school, and grants of *takavi* were made with the view of encouraging them to take to an agricultural life. Their condition is gradually improving; and they are commencing to cultivate the lands that have been allotted to them, while their neighbours are willing to accept them as tenants. At the end of the year 401 male Mínas were on the registers. The Sansís have generally behaved well. In the Lahore District their reformation has been sufficiently complete to permit of the removal of the great majority from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. In the adjacent district of Gujránwála they bear an equally inoffensive character, and in the other districts, Gujrát, Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Jullundur and Karnal, where the Sansís are subject to the restrictions of the Act, their behaviour gives ground to believe that a relaxation of its more

stringent provisions in those cases that merit a mild treatment will not be followed by serious consequences. The conduct of the Harnís has been less satisfactory. There can be little doubt that the Harnís of the Ludhiána District are addicted to the systematic commission of serious crime, wandering over the country for the purpose. During the year 12 Harnís in disguise were recognized in other districts by Police officers who had seen them in their homes. There is, moreover, a heavy record of convictions, both under the Penal Code and under the Criminal Tribes Act, against them ; and it would not yet be safe to exempt this tribe from the operation of the Act. In the Jullundur Division they have given no trouble, but the propinquity of their tribesmen in Ludhiána calls for caution in dealing with them. The other criminal tribes whose members are on the registers, the Baurías, Bilúchis and Tágus, have, with the exception of the last named, been well behaved, and are reported to be settling down to agricultural pursuits. The Gurmangs in the Ráwalpindi District have been removed from the registers.

286. Result of the working of the Act.—Speaking generally, it seems that the working of the Criminal Tribes Act has much curbed the hereditary inclinations of most of the criminal tribes of the Province, and that the time has come for substituting, in most cases, the ordinary criminal procedure for the special restrictions of the Act of 1871. The latter system, while supplying accurate information for judging the conduct of tribes at their homes, has failed in showing to what extent crime is committed by them at a distance from the districts where they reside ; and measures are being considered which will ensure the transmission of intelligence relating to the convictions elsewhere of members of the tribes to the districts where they live.

287. The main features of the operation of Act XXVII of 1871 are shown in the annexed table. As it is impossible to trace men who have absconded, it is probable that many of those entered in the last column as absent without leave have died :—

Tribe.	District.	Number on Register at close of year.		Number of Convictions in 1882.		Absent without pass at close of year.
		1881.	1882.	Under Act XXVII of 1871.	Serious offences under Indian Penal Code.	
Sansís	Karnál	795	278	...	3	...
	Ludhiána	913	905	17	4	21
	Jullundur	512	498	21	5	19
	Hoshiárpur	181	169	10	1	21
	Gurdáspur	1,333	1,298	56	23	88
	Siálkot	1,217	1,210	47	10	226
	Gujránwála	2,313	2,551	48	10	46
	Lahore	1,879	255	32	1	10
	Gujrát	629	610	39	2	41
	Total	9,772	7,774	270	59	472
Minas	Gurgaon	870	401	10	11	4
Biluchís	Karnál	121	79	3	...	34
	Umballa	406	417	31	13	124
	Total	527	496	34	13	158
Tagus	Karnál	276	283	6	8	125
Harnis	Ludhiána	2,084	2,130	123	11	298
	Jullundur	82	79	...	...	1
	Hoshiárpur	417	407	17	...	39
	Total	2,583	2,616	140	11	338
Baurias	Ludhiána	305	308	3	1	101
	Ferozepore	1,012	1,051	38	27	...
	Total	1,317	1,359	41	28	101
Pakhiwárs	Siálkot	1,048	1,028	14	4	57
Gurmangs	Ráwalpindi	42	...	...	...	...

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

288. Offences Committed and Brought to Trial.—During the year under report the number of complaints received and of offences reported rose to 120,047 from 114,769 in the preceding year. Probably the greater part of the increase is nominal, and is due to the introduction of the revised forms of statements for showing the working of criminal courts which were mentioned in last year's Report. This is specially the case as regards the returns of complaints that were summarily rejected, which show a large increase, owing, no doubt, to more careful registration. As compared with 1881, there has been an increase in crime generally of 1·8 per cent. in the number of substantive offences ; there was a rise of 3·4 per cent. in the offences punishable under the Penal Code, and a fall of 2·3 per cent. in cases under Special and Local Laws. The increased number of cases returned as true is traceable, however, to a larger number of prosecutions for petty personal injuries, there having been a diminution in serious crime ; there were also fewer offences against property, consequent upon a year of agricultural prosperity and good harvests. The subjoined table contains statistics of offences reported and admitted to have occurred, and of cases and persons brought to trial during the past five years, excluding the number of complaints received that were rejected :—

	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1878	71,087	1,615	69,472	53,392	103,876
	1879	69,859	1,291	68,568	51,805	101,432
	1880	69,778	987	68,791	54,583	111,485
	1881	68,607	1,031	67,576	53,131	112,073
	1882	71,080	1,436	69,644	55,015	117,693
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1878	18,154	17	18,137	17,836	36,023
	1879	19,018	37	18,981	18,666	39,468
	1880	20,188	21	20,167	19,618	42,263
	1881	20,319	18	20,301	20,056	43,560
	1882	19,840	26	19,814	19,792	40,898
Total ...	1878	89,241	1,632	87,609	71,228	139,899
	1879	88,877	1,328	87,549	70,471	140,900
	1880	89,966	1,008	88,958	74,201	153,748
	1881	88,926	1,049	87,877	73,187	155,633
	1882	90,920	1,462	89,458	74,807	158,591

289. Complaints rejected.—One thousand four hundred and sixty-two cases were expunged as false on the application of the police, as compared with 1,049 cases in 1881. The increase in the number is satisfactory, inasmuch as no case is now removed from the register of offences except by the immediate order of the District Magistrate on an application supported by an English memorandum from the District Superintendent of Police. The rejected complaints and cases struck off on application by the police account for 30,589 out of the total number of 120,047 cases, leaving a balance of 89,458 cases returned as true, as compared with 87,877 true cases last year. There was an increase of 2,958 in the number of persons brought to trial.

290. Classification of Offences.—There was an increase, as compared with last year, of 7 per cent. in the number of offences affecting human life, of 9 per cent. in the number of persons tried for such offences, and a decline of 2 per

cent. in the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried. The number of offences affecting human life was 815, as against 763 in the preceding year being a rise of 7 per cent. The number of admitted cases of murder increased from 325 to 356 ; the rise was marked in the districts of Pesháwar and Hazára, which return 89 true cases as against 65 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was lowest in the Pesháwar and Delhi Divisions, 24 and 26 per cent., respectively, and highest, 68 per cent., in the Mooltan Division.

291. Under the recent orders of the Supreme Government all cases in which women are convicted of the murder of their infant children are reported to Government. Six cases of infanticide were brought to notice during the year, and, in five, the Lieutenant-Governor was able to commute the sentences of transportation for life to sentences of rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

292. Seventy-one cases of attempted murder occurred, as against 69 in 1881 ; 187 persons were tried for such attempts, and 36 per cent. were convicted compared with only 28 per cent. in the preceding year. The cases of criminal force, hurt and assault show a large increase in the number of prosecutions, but only a slight increase in the number of cases in which the prosecution was persisted in. There is apparently a growing tendency in the Province to bring charges of petty offences that are ultimately abandoned.

293. The total number of offences against property, charged under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code, was 29,864 in the year under report, and 30,913 in 1881. The decrease of 7 per cent. shown last year has been followed by a further fall of 3 per cent. Thefts have decreased by 8, and offences relating to coin and Government stamps by 30 per cent. There has been a slight rise in the number of robberies and dacoities, which is partly to be ascribed to the operations of a notorious dacoit in the Hissar District, who has been apprehended and sentenced to transportation for life, and to a gang of Sansi robbers from the North-Western Provinces, who are now awaiting their trial. The table below gives a brief review of the numbers of the more serious classes of offences against property for this and the past four years :—

Cases.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
Theft and receipt of stolen property.	19,336	14,253	18,210	13,074	15,831	11,337	14,583	9,960	13,379	9,208
Criminal trespass ...	15,421	5,596	14,931	5,558	11,995	4,901	9,325	2,811	8,764	2,433
Robbery and dacoity	351	205	422	218	371	154	316	168	324	185
Total ...	35,108	20,054	33,563	18,850	28,197	16,392	24,224	12,939	22,467	11,826

294. SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.—The principal variations in offences against Special and Local Laws are given below :—

ACT.	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Arms Act	382	376	277	394
Canals and Drainage Act	650	520	1,013	821
Cantonments Act	3,881	3,508	5,686	5,210
Cattle Trespass Act	1,157	1,468	730	784
Chaukidars Act	76	145	123	211
Contract by Workmen Act	540	622	64	40
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act ...	509	466	612	475
Excise Act	140	238	154	300
Forests Act	800	1,039	2,484	2,424
Gambling Act	283	236	1,095	968
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act ...	70	120	96	106
Municipal Act	4,416	3,438	5,827	4,905
Opium Act	232	379	232	594
Police Act	5,789	5,853	10,923	9,455
Punjab Laws Act	542	533	872	697
Stamp Act	135	159	180	170

295. The working of the Arms Act in Kángra District, where the increase in the number of prosecutions was most pronounced, is receiving the attention of Government. Special enquiries that have been made show that the apparent want of success in prosecutions undertaken by employers of labour under Act XIII of 1859, as evidenced by the returns, does not argue a misapplication of the Act, but that the reason for the small proportion of convictions is that workmen on the issue of a criminal process against them usually return to their work when the proceedings are dropped. Greater attention to the enforcement of the law resulted in a rise in the number of cases under the Excise, Forests, Stage Carriages, and Opium Acts. While, however, the number of cases under the Forests Act increased, the percentage of convictions fell from 79 to 72. More vigilance appears to have been shown in the detection of evasions of the Stamp Law.

296. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.—The miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1882, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209.	1881 1882	639 936	701 1,185	700 1,185
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	1881 1882	1 3	1 5	1 5
Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII ...	1881 1882	160 135	238 209	177 133
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414	1881 1882	1 5	2 5	... 4
Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	1881 1882	240 289	277 328	262 299
Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace.	1881 1882	2,681 2,684	11,380 11,255	7,514 6,692
Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII, security for good behaviour.	1881 1882	5,199 4,289	7,680 6,420	6,388 5,198
Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	1881 1882	91 206	199 457	73 134
Possessions, Chapter XL...	1881 1882	109 120	288 320	90 102
Maintenance, Chapter XLI	1881 1882	3,074 2,771	3,074 2,771	486 474

297. There was a falling-off of 11 per cent. in the number of persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace ; 6,525 persons were required to give security for good behaviour, as compared with 7,755 in 1881. Of this number 1,223 persons were discharged, 5,198 were obliged to furnish security, and 104 were under trial at the close of the year ; 3·5 per cent of the total number from whom security was demanded were imprisoned in default, and 46 persons so confined were kept in prison for more than a month. The table given below illustrates the frequency with which it is necessary to resort to this procedure in the frontier districts :—

Districts.	Number of persons from whom security was taken.	Number imprisoned in default.	Number confined for more than one month.
Peshāwar	1,701	117	19
Bannu	1,470	72	10
Kohát	752	20	9
Dera Gházi Khan	185	11	...
Other Districts	2,584	17	8
Total ...	6,692	237	46

298. Results of trials in Magisterial Courts.—Proceedings were instituted before Magistrates against 178,105 persons in the year under report, as compared with 176,795 in the previous year. The manner in which the appearance of the accused in court was enforced will appear from the statement below :—

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Under arrest by Police ...	71,770	68,569	41	39
Upon warrant	12,207	13,477	7	8
On summons	86,605	89,645	49	50
Voluntarily	5,713	5,761	3	3
On reference	437	601	...	...
By transfer	63	52	...	...

The variations are the natural consequence of the decrease in serious and increase in petty crime which was noticed above.

299. Including 2,510 persons under trial at the commencement of the year, there were 180,615 persons for disposal by Magistrates during the year 1882. Of these, 177,632 persons, or 98·4 per cent., were disposed of during the year as under :—

Died, escaped, or not proceeded against in consequence of insanity ...	150
Transferred	66
Discharged for want of prosecution ...	48,791, or 27 per cent.
Discharged on other grounds or acquitted ...	49,273, or 28 "
Convicted	77,719, or 44 "
Committed or referred	1,633, or 1 "

The ratio of persons disposed of to persons for disposal was, as nearly as possible, the same as in the previous year. As regards the manner of disposal, the proportion of persons discharged for want of prosecution is 3 per cent. higher, of persons otherwise discharged or acquitted 1 per cent. higher, and of persons convicted 4 per cent. lower, than in the preceding year.

300. RESULTS OF TRIALS.—The results of trials and enquiries in the different classes of Magisterial Courts are given for the two past years in the annexed table :—

CLASS OF COURT.		Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
		1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Deputy Commissioners	...	8,387	7,290	58	64
Judicial Assistants, including Judicial Extra Assistants.	Europeans ...	3,042	2,458	54	37
	Natives ..	2,816	4,590	50	50
Assistant Commissioners	...	13,073	13.538	50	45
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	Europeans ...	3,546	3,863	42	34
	Natives ...	43,859	42,530	49	44
Tahsíldárs	...	55,972	60,975	44	39
Náib-Tahsíldárs	...	8,663	6,599	35	42
Munsiffs	...	192	146	90	95
Cantonment Magistrates	...	7,596	6,597	79	75
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	97	53	40	36
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	...	1,627	1,734	67	77
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	...	16,602	15,216	52	46
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	11,503	12,043	38	44
TOTAL	...	176,975	177,632	49	45

301. Of the entire number of persons who were convicted during the year, 70,822, or 91 per cent., were convicted on regular trial, and 6,897, or 9 per cent.' summarily. Of the sentences passed in regular trials, 76 per cent. were appealable, the percentage of appealable sentences in summary trials being ·44. There were 1,431 cases pending at the close of the year in the Magisterial Courts of the Province as compared with 1,225 last year.

302. SUMMARY TRIALS.—The number of summary trials held by the various classes of the Magistracy during the past and the previous year are given below :—

	1881.	1882.
Magistrates of Districts ...	471	302
Boards of Magistrates ...	2,993	2,321
Cantonment Magistrates ...	2,373	2,086
Other Magistrates ...	2,145	939

303. The falling-off in the number of cases tried summarily by Boards of Magistrates is principally due to a decline in prosecutions for breaches of Municipal rules. The majority of summary trials are still conducted by Municipal and Cantonment Magistrates, in what are, comparatively speaking, petty cases.

304. AVERAGE DURATION—of the cases disposed of by Magistrates of all denominations was eight days as in the preceding year.

305. Distribution of Work.—The following table will give a general view of the distribution of criminal business among the different classes of Magistrates :—

Class of Court.	Year.	Number of cases.	Percentage.
Special Magistrates	1881	781	0·9
	1882	699	0·8
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	1881	5,212	6·2
	1882	5,810	6·9
Benches of Magistrates	1881	8,518	10·1
	1882	7,682	9·1
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates	1881	64,956	76·7
	1882	66,094	77·9
Magistrates of Districts	1881	4,417	5·2
	1882	3,741	4·4
Courts of Session	1881	707	0·8
	1882	705	0·8
Chief Court	1881	108	0·1
	1882	90	0·1

306. The work performed by special Magistrates has remained almost the same as in 1881 ; but Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of more cases than in either of the two previous years. The jurisdiction of the Wazirabad Board of Honorary Magistrates was restricted during the year ; but the Board of Honorary Magistrates at Ferozepore re-commenced its sittings, the discontinuance of which was noticed in last year's report. Less work generally was done by the Boards in the large cities, owing, in great degree, to the diminution in prosecutions under the Municipal Act.

307. Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.—Seven hundred and eighteen cases were disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced powers, 38 per cent. being triable by a Court of Sessions only, while 62 per cent. were cases triable by a Magistrate in which the ordinary powers of punishment of a Magistrate of the first class were exceeded. The total number of persons dealt with by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 986, of whom 265 were acquitted and 721 were convicted. Of these last, 311 persons received sentences requiring the confirmation of the Sessions Judges ; of the sentences so referred, 262 were confirmed, 20 were modified, 14 annulled, and 15 were under disposal at the end of the year.

308. Working of the Frontier Rules.—The working of the Frontier Rules during the past two years is compared in the annexed table :—

District.	*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 3.*		*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 4.*		*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 8.*		*Regulation IV. of 1873, Sec. 2.*		*Regulation VIII. of 1873, Sec. 6.*		*Regulation IX. of 1874.*	
	Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Adultery.		References to Councils of Elders.		Crossing the Frontier.		Grazing.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	5	3	6	51	65	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	3	...	1	...	3	32	38	...	1	...	...
Bannu ...	2	6	...	...	...	2	106	143	...	...	...	1
Pesháwar ...	2	7	6	9	...	...	115	128	...	...	...	...
Haz ra ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	27	13	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	2	4	6	3	...	...	233	172	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	21	13	18	3	11	564	559	...	1	...	1

309. Proceedings were taken against 21 village communities last year, as compared with 6 in the preceding year, for suppressing evidence or harbouring criminals. In the case of 6 villages, the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner were not approved by the Commissioneer. Fifteen villages were fined with the concurrence of the Commissioner, the aggregate sums awarded in the different districts being as noted in the margin. Sections 4 and 8 of Regulation No. I. of 1872 were also used more freely last year than in the previous year. Five hundred and fifty-nine cases, in which 1,462 persons were concerned, were disposed of by Councils of Elders during the year under report. The percentage of convictions for the whole frontier was 49 in 1881 and 57 last year. The result for each district is given for the past and previous year below :—

		Rs.
Bannu	(3 villages) ...	1,129
Peshâwar	(7 „) ...	5,129
Hazára	(1 village) ...	160
Kohát	(4 villages) ...	730

District.	*Precentage of Convictions.*		*Fines imposed.*		*Amount awarded in compensation.*	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	57	86	3,334	5,001	3,334	4,919
Dera Gházi Khan	77	90	7,514	9,131	4,234	7,264
Bannu	31	51	8,975	7,574	7,408	6,108
Peshâwar	70	67	16,573	19,973	9,354	10,098
Hazára	54	39	1,482	650	856	490
Kohát	43	43	29,067	13,020	5,995	7,241

It will be seen that the fines imposed last year in the Kohát District were more moderate in amount than in the previous year, and that a larger proportion was awarded in compensation to the injured persons. In the Dera Gházi Khan District the average incidence of the fines imposed was Rs. 240 per head, but four-fifths of the whole amount were awarded as compensation. One person in the Dera Gházi Khan District was required to furnish security that he would not cross the frontier, and one person was fined in the Bannu District for disregarding the Grazing Regulation of 1874. One person was convicted under the Murderous Outrages Act in the Bannu District and sentenced to death and executed.

310. Doubts were expressed last year whether there was sufficient reason for keeping the Cis-Indus portion of the Bannu District under the operation of the Frontier Regulations, especially of that which sanctions the reference of criminal cases for decision to Councils of Elders. After considering the opinions of the local officers and of the Chief Court, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to maintain for the present the present arrangement, which includes the Cis-Indus tracts of Bannu within the sphere of the frontier rules.

311. Sessions Cases.—The number of cases for disposal in Sessions Courts fell from 482 in 1881 to 450 in the year under review. There were pending at the close of the year 49 cases as compared with 59 in the previous year. Commitments increased only in the Jullundur and Mooltan Divisions. Of the total number of persons for disposal, 89 per cent. were disposed of as against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The manner of disposal is shown in the following table, which also gives the results of the trials of the previous year.

	Persons. 1881.	*Persons.* 1882.	*Percentage.* 1881.	*Percentage.* 1882.
Convicted and sentenced to death ...	136	108	16	14
Convicted and sentenced otherwise ...	411	346	48	43
Acquitted	296	342	35	43
Died, &c.	7	3	1	0

The decrease in the number of convictions is noteworthy; it chiefly appears in the Peshάwar Court, where the percentage fell from 62 to 48.

312. The average duration of sessions trials was 56 days as compared with 58 days in 1881.

313. WITNESSES.—The total number of witnesses who were examined in criminal cases last year was 229,332, as compared with 229,048 witnesses examined in the previous year. Further particulars are given for each year below:—

	1881.	1882.
District Courts	223,146	224,668
Sessions Courts	5,807	4,591
Chief Court	95	73

Including witnesses who were not examined, the total number of witnesses who attended District Courts was 232,474. Of these, 90 per cent. were discharged on the first day of their attendance, 7 per cent. on the second day, 2 per cent. on the third, and 1 per cent. were detained for more than three days. In the two previous years, 89 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the first day, 8 per cent. on the second, and the other proportions were the same. The attention of the Courts has recently been directed to the release of witnesses with the least possible delay from attendance upon the Court.

314. PUNISHMENTS.—Throughout the Province 77,884 persons were punished for criminal offences last year, as compared with 84,630 persons in the previous year. Of the persons punished last year, 736 had been once previously convicted, and 328 more than once. In the preceding year, 906 persons were punished for the second time, and 368 had been at least twice before convicted. These figures show a diminution of 8 per cent. in sentences generally, and point to a satisfactory decrease in offences committed by habitual offenders.

315. SENTENCES.—The following statement shows the sentences passed by the different classes of courts during the past two years:—

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO: DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION: For life.	TRANSPORTATION: For a term.	PENAL SERVITUDE.	IMPRISONMENT: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	IMPRISONMENT: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	IMPRISONMENT: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	WHIPPING: In addition to other punishment.	WHIPPING: In lieu of other punishment.	FINE: With imprisonment.	FINE: Without imprisonment.	PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE: Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Punished otherwise.
Magistrates' Courts	1881	83,747	...	...	...	...	9,894	5,485	758	...	467	2,666	11,110	51,265	4,836	2,433	6,388	23
	1882	77,083	...	...	...	...	9,109	5,217	738	...	271	1,597	10,405	48,672	4,589	2,103	5,194	33
Sessions Courts ...	1881	762	...	118	31	...	446	119	7	23	29	2	251	21	...	...	18	...
	1882	702	1	115	36	...	375	114	2	3	10	...	190	36	5	...	23	...
Chief Court ...	1881	121	81	31	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	1882	99	63	28	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1881	84,630	81	149	31	2	9,484	5,611	765	23	496	2,668	11,365	51,286	4,836	2,433	6,406	23
	1882	77,884	64	143	41	2	10,340	5,332	740	3	281	1,597	10,595	48,708	4,594	2,103	5,217	33

316. The proportions in which the various punishments were inflicted are exhibited in the following table :—

Punishment.	1881.		1882.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Death	81	0·1	64	0·1
Transportation for life	149	0·2	143	0·2
Transportation for a term	31	...	41	...
Penal servitude	2	...	2	...
Imprisoned and fined	11,365	13·4	10,595	13·6
Imprisoned and whipped	496	0·6	281	0·3
Imprisoned only	4,855	5·7	4,506	5·8
Whipped only	2,668	3·2	1,597	2·1
Fined only	51,286	60·6	48,708	62·5
Ordered to find security to keep the peace	4,836	5·7	4,594	5·9
Ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace	2,433	2·9	2,103	2·7
Ordered to find security for good behaviour	6,406	7·6	5,217	6·7
Punished otherwise	22	...	33	...
Total ...	84,630	...	77,884	...

The falling-off in the number of death-sentences and sentences of transportation for life unfortunately does not represent a decrease in the number of offences for which these punishments are commonly awarded. As has been already stated, murders and other homicides increased, but fewer of the offenders were brought to justice than in the previous year.

Only three sentences of forfeiture of property were passed last year as compared with 23 such sentences in 1881 ; 1,878 sentences of whipping were given, compared with 3,164 sentences in the preceding year. It appears that only 15 per cent. of the persons were whipped, who, on the charges upon which they were convicted, might have been whipped either in lieu of, or in addition to, other punishment.

The total amounts of fines imposed and realized, and of compensation awarded and paid away, during the last two years, are compared below :—

	Fines.			*Compensation.*		
	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Awarded.	Paid.	Percentage.
1881...	6,80,355	4,97,993	73	1,01,282	54,516	54
1882...	6,45,932	4,95,502	77	1,14,530	57,659	50

The realizations of 1881 include Rs. 95,401, and those of the year under report Rs. 95,596, collected on account of fines imposed in previous years. Payments made on account of award of previous years are also included in the sums shown as paid in compensation.

The average incidence of fines in District Courts is the same, Rs. 10, as in the two previous years ; in Sessions Courts it has risen considerably, from Rs. 83 to Rs. 124, and the percentage of realization has improved from 21 to 27 per cent. The percentage of fines awarded as compensation has risen from 15 to 18 in District Courts, and from 9 to 19 in Sessions Courts.

317. Appellate Jurisdiction.—There were passed during the year 46,318 sentences from which an appeal lay to a District Court, and the number of persons who appealed was 4,310, or about 9 per cent. of persons who were convicted availed themselves of their right of appeal. Of the cases in appeal in the District

Courts, including those standing over from last year, 2,538 were disposed of, affecting 4,367 persons, the average duration being 10 days as compared with 11 days last year. The proportion of sentences which were not interfered with was 55 per cent., the same as in 1881.

Ten thousand two hundred and ninety-eight sentences were passed which were appealable to a Court of Session, and 3,561 persons preferred such appeals. The latter number represents 34 per cent. of the whole number of persons who could have appealed, as against 32 in the preceding year. Of the total number of appeals, 91 per cent. were disposed of, or 2 per cent. less than in 1881. The average duration of an appeal in a Court of Session was 17, as against 18, days in the previous year. The results of the appeals in both years will appear from the table below :—

	1881.	1882.
Percentage of sentences upheld	72	71
" " " enhanced	2	1
" " " reduced or modified	8	7
" " " reversed	18	21

Of the whole number of appeals which were decided, 97 per cent. were disposed of on the record as it stood, and 3 per cent. after making further enquiry. Two hundred and fifty applications for revision were made to Courts of Session, or 60 less than in 1881.

318. The Chief Court.—In the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the Chief Court held four trials during the year, of which three terminated in convictions. Juries were employed in all the trials. On the reference side 105 cases came up for disposal, against 120 in 1881, of which 86 were settled, and the remainder were pending at the close of the year. The average number of days each reference case lasted was 31, and 36 in 1881. Since 1879 the criminal appellate business of the Court has increased by about 15 per cent. : 277 appeals from orders of Courts of Session, and 454 from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners, as against 420 last year, were instituted during the year in the Chief Court. A fall in the number of appeals from orders passed by Deputy Commissioners is anticipated from a change in procedure introduced by the new Criminal Procedure Code. Under Act X of 1872 the appeal lay to the Chief Court whenever a Deputy Commissioner passed a sentence which he could not have passed under his ordinary powers ; whereas under the new law of Procedure such orders are only appealable to the Chief Court if a sentence is passed which requires the confirmation of the Court of Sessions. The effect will be to transfer to Courts of Session a considerable number of appeals which have hitherto come before the Chief Court.

319. The average duration of the appeals decided during the year was 39 days, as compared with 49 days in the preceding year.

320. The number of cases dealt with by the Court under its powers of revision has again increased largely—in 1881, 961 cases were instituted, in which 1,726 persons were interested, and in the year under report 1,032 cases affecting 2,133 persons ; 105 cases remained from last year, and 1,039 cases were decided during the year. The average duration of proceedings in revision was 27 days, as compared with 34 days in 1881.

321. During the year the Chief Court was strengthened by the addition of two temporary Judges, who were appointed in consequence of the large increase in the work and the heavy pending file of cases.

PRISONS.

322. Jail Population.—The total prison population during the year, taking all classes of prisoners and persons under confinement—convicted, under trial, and civil—amounted to 57,190, or 6,234 less than last year. The daily average number of each class was for convicts 12,359; for under-trial prisoners 861; and civil prisoners 124; the total daily average number of all persons confined in the prisons of the Province being 13,344, as against 14,337 in 1881. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 18,120, showing a decrease of 1,372 as compared with the preceding year. The number of convicts in jail at the close of the year under report was 12,009, composed of 11,602 men and 407 women. The decrease in the jail population was doubtless due in part to the abundant harvests of the preceding year and to the concurrent fall in the price of food-grains, with an extension of cultivation, which afforded a greater sphere of employment for the poorer and labouring classes.

323. Escapes.—Out of the total jail population of 57,190 souls, there were only 13 escapes, one of which was from the prisoners extra-murally employed at Rúpar. Some escapes from the Hissár, Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan jails were effected through the carelessness or connivance of the jail staff who have been duly punished; there were 15 escapes in the previous year. In the year under review 14 escaped prisoners were recaptured.

324. Deportations beyond sea.—The number of prisoners who left the Province for the Andaman Islands during the year was 126, or 55 more than the year before. A number of life-prisoners cannot, however, be deported beyond the sea, as they are unfit, by reason of age or infirmity, for transportation. The prisoners so detained are debarred from the privileges of convicts in the Andamans who can earn a relaxation of their sentences by a long course of good conduct. Rules are in the course of preparation which will tend to assimilate the condition of the life-prisoners detained in the Punjab, as regards possible eventual release, with that of prisoners who have been deported; it is expected that the hope thus held out will lessen the danger inseparable from a hopeless incarceration.

325. Jail Buildings.—Repairs to various jails were the principal works carried out during the year. Provision is being made for a Central Jail at Mooltan, for a new jail at Amritsar, for an extension of the jail at Kohát, and for quarters for European prisoners in Dharmsála, and a new lock-up at Hoshiárpur. The entire subject of the jail-accommodation for the Province is under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, who has decided, as far as funds will permit, gradually to concentrate prisoners, at selected localities, in Central Jails built on the radiating system and capable of extension if required. The growth of railways in the Punjab has rendered this plan feasible, and it has many obvious reasons in its favour.

326. Classification of Prisoners.—There were 12 Christians, 7,802 Muhammadans, 3,026 Hindús, 1 Buddhist and 1,168 individuals belonging to other denominations in prison at the close of the year. The number of juvenile prisoners was 129, or 43 less than in 1881; 120 were children received into jail with their mothers, and 31 were born in jail; 9 children were handed over to their friends, and 24 died. Measures are being taken to provide separate cellular accommodation for the juvenile prisoners detained in the Lahore Reformatory.

327. Of the total number of prisoners, 58·77 per cent. were persons engaged in agriculture or with animals; 6·35 per cent were in service or performing personal offices; 4·90 per cent. were artisans; 3·70 per cent. were employed in commerce and trade; and 20·15 per cent. are classed as of "miscellaneous" occupations.

328. Among the female prisoners, 68·06 per cent. were married, 24·81 per cent. were widows, 3·69 were unmarried, and 3·44 per cent. were prostitutes.

329. Sentences.—On the last day of the year, of the total number of prisoners in jail, 1·32 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 38·65 per cent. were sentenced to terms up to one year's imprisonment; 29·94 per cent. to one year, but not over two; the sentences of 19·54 per cent. varied from two to five years; of 7·72 per cent. the terms extended to ten years or under; and 0·96 per cent. of the prisoners had sentences of more than ten years passed on them. There were 346 prisoners in jail under sentence of transportation; of these 242 were for life and 104 for a term of years. There were 34 men and 2 women under sentence of death when the year closed.

330. The percentage of prisoners who had been re-convicted was 15, the same as in 1881. Of the prisoners admitted, 12 per cent. had been previously convicted. Of the juvenile prisoners received during the year, 15 per cent. had been in jail before. The treatment of habitual offenders and the identification of previously convicted persons, with a view to the enhancement of their sentences and to especially deterrent treatment in jail, have recently received the attention of Government; and the Judges of the Chief Court, the Inspector-General of Police and the Inspector-General of Prisons have been addressed on the subject. It is hoped that the measures taken will tend to check habitual crime.

331. Offences in Jails.—Of the daily average number of male prisoners in jail 18 per cent., and of the female prisoners 12 per cent., committed offences of various kinds. Of the entire number of offences, 978 related to the work of the prisoners, other offences against discipline amounted to 892, and there were 376 cases of smoking or having forbidden articles. This last class of prison offences points to connivance on the part of the contingent jail guard and subordinate prison officials. Attention has recently been directed by the Government of India to the question of improving the prospects and position of jail guards and officials of the lower grades. The punishments amounted to 2,262, of which 23 were inflicted by the Criminal Courts. The whole number of persons punished represented 18 per cent. of the daily average number in jail, and 6 per cent. of the total prison population for the year. Corporal punishments have fallen from 9 per cent. on the daily average strength in 1881 to 6 per cent. during the year under

report, and to 2 per cent. as calculated on the total strength of all prisoners in jail during 1882. The instructions of the Supreme Government in the matter of whipping have been carefully observed.

332. Education of Prisoners.—Of the 17,286 male prisoners admitted into jail, 16,992 on entering the prisons were unable to read and write, 157 could read and write a little, and 137 were fairly well educated. None of the female prisoners could read and write. Of male prisoners 11·07 per cent., and of female prisoners 5·23 per cent., of the daily average strength attended school. There were released during the year 1,377 male and 9 female prisoners who had been under instruction in prison. Of this number 68 men could read and write a little, and 17 could do so well on coming into jail; the remainder or 1,292 male and 6 female convicts were unable to read and write at all when they were sentenced to imprisonment. On leaving jail, of the number who had been under instruction, 686 men and 2 women were able to read and write a little, and 291 male prisoners could do so well; it appears therefore that 892 men and 2 women had profitted by the instruction they received.

333. Prison Manufactures.—There was throughout the year a daily average of 178 prisoners not sentenced to labour; the average number under sentence of labour, taken on working days, was 11,039; the daily average number of sick was 572, and of convalescent and infirm, 189. No prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour. There were employed on prison duties, on working days, the following: prison officers, 589; prison servants, 1,307; in gardening, 450; in preparing articles required for prison use, 1,110; on jail repairs, 558; on jail buildings, 114; on manufactures, 5,908; and on public works at Rúpar, on the Sirhind Canal, 1,022. The direct profit from convict labour during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,66,183, or Rs. 16,858 less than in 1881; but the average profit per head of prisoners sentenced to labour remained the same, Rs. 14. The average cash profit, however, has fallen from Rs. 11 in the previous year to Rs. 10 in 1882. This result is chiefly due to a temporary stoppage of work at the Lahore Central Jail carpet factory and to a withdrawal of work from the Typographic Press at the same jail by the Indus Valley State Railway. The financial results of the different branches of jail labour are given below in a tabular form:—

Branch of Manufacture.	Expenditure. Rs.	Receipts. Rs.	Profits. Rs.	Percentage of profit on expenditure.
Carpets ...	42,601	36,654	— 5,947	...
Durries ...	13,049	16,925	3,876	30
Weaving cotton (1) ...	25,243	27,662	2,419	10
Weaving worsted (2)	47,394	48,963	1,569	3
Tent-making	39,045	40,410	1,365	3
Typographic printing	71,381	49,236	— 22,145	...
Lithograph printing	15,984	44,544	28,560	179
Paper-making	61,213	1,08,018	46,805	76
Pottery ...	2,136	3,327	1,191	56
Rope-making	4,331	8,492	4,161	96
Ice ...	4,579	2,984	— 1,595	...
Labour supplied to Municipality, or Department Public Works, or any one else (3)	6,972	73,270	66,298	951
Miscellaneous (4)	23,541	33,947	10,406	44
Commission	14,378	...	— 14,378	...
Total ...	3,71,847	4,94,432	1,22,585	33

(1)—Includes all woven cotton fabrics, dasúti, garrah, towels, dusters, &c., &c.

(2)—Includes all woven woollen fabrics, blankets, horse-rugs, puttís, &c., &c.

(3)—Includes all labour paid for as labour, whether by cash or transfer in account.

(4)—Includes everything not mentioned in this return.

334. The most profitable employment for prisoners continued to be that in connection with the Sirhind Canal Public Works at Rúpar. This form of convict labour has proved to be penal, remunerative, and, with proper precautions, healthy.

335. The whole subject of prison labour in the Punjab is under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in accordance with a recent resolution of the Government of India.

336. Out-door employment of Prisoners.—As the Rúpar jail has been closed, a brief notice of its working will not be out of place here. It was commenced in 1870, on the comparatively small scale of a strength of 500 men; the number of prisoners at work was, however, soon raised to an average strength of about 2,000 men. The health of the prisoners suffered much during the first years of the experiment from the unhealthy nature of their work, and from a diet which, it was discovered, was too low for men at hard labour. These defects were remedied; and finally the jail became healthier than the average. Financially, the jail was a great success. The average annual net cost of maintaining the prisoners at Rúpar, from the year 1871 to date, has been Rs. 41-11-10 per head, whereas the average for all the other jails for the same period has been Rs. 57-14-9. The experience thus gained in the management of large masses of convicts at out-door work is very valuable.

337. Prison Convict Officials.—Five per cent. of the male and 2 per cent. of the female prisoners, calculated on the daily average strength, were employed as prison officers. Of a total of 1,164 men and 22 women so employed, 168 of the former and 1 of the latter forfeited their posts, or were otherwise punished for misconduct. The convict officers have, on the whole, done good service, especially where, as at Rúpar, prisoners were extra-murally employed, and utilized in managing and directing the gangs on the work, thus setting free, for purposes of watch and ward, the jail establishment, and effecting a considerable saving in the management of the jail.

338. Expenditure.—The total cost of the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the year was Rs. 7,72,267; there is a decrease of Rs. 57,319 as compared with the cost last year. This is due principally to a fall in the price of food-grains and other provisions. But the total cost per head of the jail population remained much the same; it was Rs. 59-2-0 in the year under report and Rs. 59-3-0 in 1881. There was a fall in the cost per head for rations, but a rise under the heading of police and jail establishments, as the strength of these remained stationary, while the daily average number of prisoners among whom the cost has to be divided fell considerably.

The cost of clothing increased by 11 annas per head owing to the issue of new and better clothing in several jails, and an improvement throughout in the quality of jail clothing.

339. The table given on the opposite page shows the expenditure, under every heading, of the keeping and guarding of the prisoners during the past five years.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Rations per head of average strength.					Cost of Establishment and police guard per head of average strength.					Cost of Hospital charges per head of average strength.					Cost of Clothing per head of average strength.					Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.					Total Cost per head of average strength.					Serial Number.
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1	Delhi ...	25 7	22 15	18 12	18 3	21 3	21 0	24 6	22 4	21 14	20 8	1 9	1 15	1 15	3 9	2 1	2 1	1 8	3 4	3 1	3 10	4 3	3 14	4 0	3 7	6 6	54 4	54 10	50 3	50 2	53 12	1
2	Gurgaon ...	23 12	22 3	17 11	17 10	19 2	23 6	30 14	48 15	52 11	55 0	1 9	0 14	1 5	1 6	2 12	3 1	1 15	0 8	3 6	4 5	11 1	5 8	4 12	6 7	11 7	62 13	61 6	73 3	81 8	92 10	2
3	Karnál ...	22 15	21 10	19 7	16 9	17 5	22 15	22 11	26 14	28 14	30 13	1 4	1 3	0 15	1 7	1 13	4 12	3 6	2 6	3 15	5 0	3 2	3 5	2 2	2 10	3 0	55 0	52 3	51 12	53 7	57 15	3
4	Hissar ...	22 8	22 5	19 8	18 13	18 2	28 10	28 15	30 6	30 8	34 6	1 6	1 1	1 0	1 6	1 5	2 5	3 11	3 10	3 4	3 10	6 11	6 7	5 2	4 4	5 15	61 8	62 7	59 10	58 3	63 5	4
5	Rohtak ...	25 12	23 15	19 1	17 13	19 8	23 10	26 6	32 9	26 2	37 4	0 12	1 3	1 3	1 1	0 15	4 13	2 4	1 10	1 14	4 7	5 10	5 13	4 8	4 4	4 5	60 9	59 9	58 15	51 2	66 6	5
6	Sirsa ...	21 8	20 11	17 6	17 6	15 8	28 13	33 3	39 13	34 10	46 3	2 5	1 4	0 8	1 6	1 4	4 9	3 11	2 2	4 11	1 4	4 5	3 2	3 12	4 1	8 4	61 8	61 15	63 9	62 2	72 6	6
7	Umballa ...	22 13	24 6	22 3	18 0	16 5	17 9	20 5	20 1	19 15	22 3	2 1	3 6	1 0	1 3	0 15	4 9	4 11	4 10	4 9	2 9	7 6	7 4	4 2	4 10	3 13	54 6	60 0	52 0	48 5	45 13	7
8	Rúpar ...	28 7	31 7	28 13	25 13	23 6	21 1	27 10	24 9	29 10	28 1	5 15	6 2	3 7	4 9	1 14	5 6	5 3	3 9	6 0	5 1	4 3	4 15	4 4	4 0	7 11	65 0	75 5	64 10	70 0	66 1	8
9	Ludhiána ...	25 9	23 2	20 3	18 11	16 10	26 0	25 0	25 5	24 13	25 6	2 11	2 0	1 7	1 2	1 2	5 10	3 0	3 1	4 7	5 2	5 11	5 1	3 1	3 11	3 11	65 9	58 3	53 1	52 12	52 0	9
10	Simla ...	37 5	44 15	37 4	32 0	29 5	66 15	77 1	130 0	116 9	82 7	4 15	1 2	1 6	1 12	1 12	2 6	2 15	12 11	...	2 15	9 14	11 2	9 8	16 12	14 12	121 7	137 3	190 13	167 1	131 2	10
11	Jullundur ...	24 1	24 5	20 8	18 10	16 10	22 6	22 2	27 13	24 13	24 8	1 0	1 2	0 13	0 8	0 8	4 2	3 5	3 9	4 11	4 7	3 1	3 13	3 6	2 10	2 12	54 10	54 11	56 1	51 4	48 14	11
12	Hoshiárpur ...	19 11	21 5	16 13	15 6	15 10	69 4	75 1	57 7	52 7	63 2	2 14	3 14	2 8	2 7	2 6	2 12	1 1	0 1	...	3 14	3 3	1 9	3 11	3 6	5 9	97 12	102 14	80 8	73 10	90 9	12
13	Dharmsála ...	28 10	30 14	21 14	19 7	17 14	43 4	44 1	51 15	46 4	58 4	1 2	1 0	1 10	3 5	3 10	4 11	4 2	2 13	2 13	6 6	7 1	7 11	8 1	6 11	10 6	84 12	87 12	86 5	78 8	96 8	13
14	Amritsar ...	23 2	26 0	21 7	19 3	15 14	22 12	21 11	26 14	28 0	30 15	2 4	1 13	1 0	2 2	4 3	2 11	3 11	8 3	7 9	3 8	3 15	2 15	3 7	3 9	3 12	54 12	56 2	60 15	60 7	58 5	14
15	Gurdáspur ...	25 2	27 1	20 10	18 12	16 2	23 7	24 8	27 11	31 0	28 0	0 13	1 4	1 4	1 2	0 14	3 13	2 7	3 2	5 10	6 2	6 6	3 8	6 3	4 9	5 3	59 9	58 12	58 14	61 1	56 5	15
16	Siálkot ...	24 10	26 0	22 3	19 13	17 0	19 6	19 9	19 5	21 8	24 14	1 2	0 10	0 13	0 14	0 13	6 3	8 9	5 11	1 3	7 0	3 6	4 1	3 2	3 10	4 10	54 11	58 13	51 2	47 0	54 4	16
17	Lahore Central Jail	24 13	28 11	23 7	23 0	20 9	19 12	20 6	21 9	21 9	21 13	3 11	2 14	2 4	3 2	3 2	3 11	4 7	4 6	4 2	7 5	4 11	5 12	5 12	9 7	8 5	56 10	62 2	57 6	61 4	61 2	17
18	" Female "	21 2	24 6	21 4	19 10	17 11	24 3	20 11	22 5	22 9	25 10	4 0	2 5	1 13	3 0	4 6	5 8	4 6	3 6	6 13	7 4	6 7	5 3	11 1	8 9	12 3	61 4	56 15	59 13	60 9	67 2	18
19	" District "	24 12	27 15	22 14	21 0	19 4	12 11	11 14	14 5	15 0	14 10	2 15	1 12	1 2	2 11	2 5	4 13	2 4	6 9	2 2	8 2	3 8	3 3	2 8	4 0	2 15	48 11	47 0	47 6	44 13	47 4	19
20	Gujránwála ...	24 1	26 14	23 9	21 0	17 12	21 7	18 15	22 6	21 3	24 9	1 13	2 3	1 11	1 13	1 15	3 11	2 5	3 1	5 7	5 0	4 3	4 5	2 8	2 6	2 4	55 3	54 10	53 3	51 13	51 8	20
21	Ferozepore ...	2 1 15	22 0	19 1	17 3	16 14	30 7	23 0	21 6	24 9	25 12	2 13	1 11	1 5	1 0	0 10	4 7	4 2	2 12	2 10	5 12	3 13	3 1	2 9	2 0	4 6	63 7	53 14	47 1	47 6	53 5	21
22	Ráwalpindi ...	25 0	36 7	37 9	32 3	25 10	17 9	16 7	19 2	20 11	19 7	2 7	5 1	6 11	3 11	1 15	4 6	4 10	4 6	7 10	9 10	6 5	6 5	7 14	9 4	11 0	55 11	68 14	75 10	73 7	67 9	22
23	Jhelum ...	22 4	26 7	24 13	22 15	18 9	27 10	26 5	23 12	23 0	29 8	2 10	3 5	1 12	0 15	1 5	2 3	8 13	4 9	4 5	5 15	7 10	6 1	6 0	5 5	7 3	62 5	70 15	60 14	56 8	62 8	23
24	Gujrát ...	25 11	27 5	23 12	20 15	17 2	25 2	28 5	32 10	30 4	37 11	0 9	0 13	0 14	1 6	1 6	4 15	4 2	5 8	3 2	4 8	3 15	5 3	5 14	4 2	5 10	60 4	65 12	68 10	59 13	66 5	24
25	Shahpur ...	21 5	30 2	27 13	24 10	19 3	23 0	23 14	23 12	24 3	32 15	1 2	0 10	0 5	0 5	1 5	1 7	3 4	2 5	3 0	3 7	1 9	2 4	1 9	2 3	2 11	48 7	60 2	55 12	54 5	59 10	25
26	Mooltan ...	27 6	27 8	25 11	25 6	21 6	18 1	16 1	17 2	17 7	17 8	2 5	2 0	0 15	1 3	1 9	0 8	6 0	1 4	3 6	3 13	4 14	4 6	3 7	3 7	2 14	53 2	55 15	48 7	50 13	47 2	26
27	Jhang ...	26 9	28 14	25 6	22 12	18 14	36 7	30 0	30 4	25 13	29 4	1 11	1 9	1 1	0 8	1 1	2 3	4 3	3 1	3 8	6 7	4 12	3 13	2 6	3 5	3 10	71 10	68 7	62 2	55 14	59 4	27
28	Montgomery ...	26 2	28 2	25 1	22 13	17 11	19 11	18 10	24 2	23 2	28 0	0 12	0 13	0 12	1 1	2 1	5 1	4 5	2 2	5 11	2 10	4 13	4 4	4 9	4 14	3 15	56 7	56 2	56 10	57 9	54 5	28
29	Muzaffargarh ...	29 8	29 9	26 9	26 4	21 9	48 6	41 9	42 12	37 15	39 11	4 3	2 8	3 6	2 4	2 2	4 10	4 9	3 0	3 6	0 8	9 12	11 11	6 6	6 0	8 14	96 7	89 14	82 1	75 13	72 13	29
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	26 1	30 15	29 9	23 2	18 15	22 7	21 13	20 9	22 7	24 1	1 12	2 2	1 12	1 13	2 4	4 3	6 4	5 8	8 9	7 2	3 2	6 13	4 7	6 0	5 4	57 9	67 15	61 13	61 15	57 10	30
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	31 9	29 4	27 3	24 7	20 13	23 9	19 13	21 14	20 13	24 14	0 13	1 1	0 11	0 14	1 4	1 0	4 6	3 5	4 13	4 11	2 14	9 1	3 10	3 4	3 9	59 13	63 9	56 11	54 3	55 2	31
32	Bannu ...	24 3	30 12	31 10	23 6	17 9	43 14	37 10	32 9	37 2	36 2	1 3	1 6	2 0	1 4	1 1	6 6	4 6	1 2	5 10	4 13	4 6	4 7	6 9	6 1	6 12	80 0	78 9	73 14	73 7	66 6	32
33	Peshawar ...	22 4	41 7	43 7	26 5	16 13	19 7	21 12	19 1	18 1	21 12	1 5	2 14	1 12	3 2	1 9	2 6	3 0	5 13	8 15	6 3	2 14	3 10	1 14	3 12	5 5	48 4	72 11	71 15	60 3	51 10	33
34	Hazára ...	22 11	28 6	25 4	22 14	16 14	24 4	31 4	41 6	35 5	44 7	3 7	4 2	3 5	3 2	3 13	0 14	0 1	...	7 5	3 4	8 2	11 9	9 7	13 1	20 3	59 6	75 6	79 6	81 11	88 9	34
35	Kohát ...	20 11	34 12	39 7	28 15	22 12	33 14	32 15	34 5	36 9	44 2	1 10	2 4	3 6	1 9	1 10	2 8	3 0	3 10	4 13	5 1	2 9	4 1	6 1	7 15	6 14	61 4	77 0	86 13	79 13	80 7	35
	Total ...	25 1	28 7	25 15	22 9	19 10	22 2	22 12	23 14	24 6	25 15	2 11	2 10	2 0	2 4	1 15	3 14	4 4	3 14	4 14	5 9	4 11	5 0	4 6	5 2	6 1	58 7	63 1	60 1	59 3	59 2	...

340. Health.—There has been a marked improvement in the health of the prison population. In 1881 the death-rate on the daily average number of all classes of prisoners in jail was 6·47 per cent.; in 1882 it was 4·17, or 2·30 per cent. less. In future returns the ratio *per mille* will be adopted.

341. Mortality.—Taking each class of prisoners separately, the death-rate among convicts has fallen from 6·67 to 4·37 per cent.; among under-trial prisoners from 3·57 to 0·80 per cent., and among civil prisoners from 1·83 to 0·81 per cent.

The subjoined table is interesting, as it shows the jail rate of mortality for the past five years, compared with that of the free population, classified as urban, rural and police:—

Year.	Jail death-rate.	General Provincial rate.	Urban rate.	Rural rate.	Police rate.
1873	4·87	2·	3·7 (1873–1876)	2·2 (1873–1876)	Not available. (1873–1876)
1874	3·25	1·8			
1875	3·19	2·6			
1876	3·66	2·8			
1877	3·34	2·	3·3	1·9	1·2
1878	10·88	3·6	6·4	3·4	1·8
1879	14·01	3·8	5·8	3·7	2·6
1880	7·87	2·7	3·2	2·66	1·7
1881	6·47	3·	4·8	2·8	1·6
1882	4·17	2·67	3·3	2·6	1·2

The prison and police returns may be considered to be correct; the statistics of deaths in towns and villages are less reliable. Fluctuations in the jail rates appear to correspond broadly with variations in the general public health, but special care is necessary to maintain the health of prisoners in a satisfactory condition.

342. Prevailing Diseases.—The figures given below show the diseases which caused the greatest number of admissions to hospital and deaths among prisoners:—

Diseases.	*Admissions.*	*Deaths.*
Intermittent fever	11,986	82
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,894	157
Ulcers and boils	1,429	12
Respiratory diseases	777	160
Anæmia and general debility	289	20
Remittent and continued fever	244	38
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	44	8
Jaundice	39	...

There were 19,842 admissions and 540 deaths. Of the admissions, 71 per cent. were from fevers and bowel complaints, and 51 per cent. of the deaths were from the same cause.

343. The admissions to hospital from intermittent fever amounted to 11,986, or 1,561 more than last year ; 97 per cent. of the prisoners suffered from this cause. As regards bowel-complaints, the admissions decreased by 1,027, being only 1,894 ; the deaths from this cause fell to 157. Under the head of remittent and continued fevers the decrease was marked ; the admissions were 244 as against 644 in 1881, and the deaths fell from 126 to 38. Admissions from respiratory diseases fell from 971 to 777, but the number of deaths increased by 1 ; the admissions from ulcers fell from 2,001 to 1,429, the number of deaths remaining the same. Intermittent fever was most prevalent at Rúpar, and in the jails at Shahpur, Lahore, Amritsar, Dera Ismail Khan, Pesháwar and Montgomery. In many cases in these jails attacks of this form of fever were followed by pneumonia. Bowel-complaints were most prevalent at Lahore, Rúpar and Dera Ismail Khan.

344. Improvement in the Health of certain Jails.—There has been a decided, and in the case of Dharmsála, Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi a very great, improvement in the health of the jails which were mentioned in the report for last year as markedly unhealthy. The death-rate in the Lahore Central Jail fell from 15·74 to 11·35 per cent., but it still continues high when compared with the provincial jail rate, or even with the rate of 6·46 per cent. at the adjacent district jail, which is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Central Jail.

345. In 22 jails in the Province the mortality was below 3 per cent. on the daily average strength, while in 15 of them it was below 2 per cent., and in 6 no death occurred.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

346. Suits instituted.—The total number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts during the year was 256,052 ; the total exceeds by ·5 per cent. the number of institutions in 1881, and is very slightly higher than that of 1880. It will be seen from the table below that the increase in institutions chiefly manifested itself in Small Cause Courts. The statement gives the fluctuations in institutions in the various classes of courts for the past five years :—

Class of Courts.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Chief Court	2	4	2	1	1
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	4	3
District Courts and general jurisdiction	223,075	225,841	237,921	236,069	236,147
District Small Cause Courts ...	14,515	11,695	12,497	12,438	12,942
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	8,653	6,647	5,595	6,178	6,959
Total ...	246,245	244,187	256,015	254,690	256,052

347. There has been an increase in civil litigation in Sirsa, Kohát, Ferozepore and Pesháwar. In the first named district, it is doubtless due to the close of settlement operations. In Kohát and Pesháwar, since the conclusion of the Afghán war, the people have had more leisure to attend to their private affairs, and in the former district they are gradually coming to appreciate the security afforded by judgments of the Civil Courts, as compared with decisions of Councils of Elders. General sickness in tracts along the rivers is said, on the other hand, to have checked litigation in Jhang and Shahpur.

348. CLASSIFICATION OF SUITS.—The following statement gives an abstract classification of the suits instituted during 1882 aud the previous year :—

Description of Suits.		Institutions. 1881.	Institutions. 1882.
I.—Suits for money or movables.	On registered bond	5,023	4,132
	On unregistered bond	88,259	86,617
	Otherwise than on bond...	96,316	96,173
	For breach of contract not otherwise shown ...	2,594	1,671
	For rent other than of land	3,050	2,984
	For movable property or value thereof ...	16,327	16,624
	For damages	1,398	1,291
	Total ...	212,967	209,492
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.	For arrears of rent	5,933	7,160
	To establish or contest rights of occupancy ...	796	1,151
	For enhancement or abatement of rent ...	640	821
	Connected with ejectment	994	1,579
	Other suits	537	376
	Total ...	8,900	11,087
III.—Other suits ...	For immovable property	19,629	21,169
	For a declaration of right	1,944	2,024
	For specific performance	268	214
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower ...	4,971	4,972
	For or relating to partition	258	260
	Relating to revenue	3,578	4,637
	Other suits	2,177	2,197
	Total ...	32,825	35,473
	GRAND TOTAL ...	254,692	256,052

In suits for movable property or money there is a decline of 1·6 per cent. ; in suits on registered bonds there is a fall of 18 per cent., while suits on unregistered bonds have diminished by 1·8 per cent. The increase in rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, amounting to 24 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, is principally due to the withdrawal of powers from the Settlement Courts in Sirsa and Ráwalpindi, and in a portion of the Hoshiárpur District, and is therefore partly nominal ; at the same time there can be little doubt that the uncertainty of some of the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act has engendered excessive litigation, and the question of revising them is under consideration. Suits by bankers and shop-keepers against agriculturists were both relatively and absolutely less numerous than in any year since 1876, as will appear from the annexed table :—

Year.	Number of suits.	Percentage of total litigation.
1876	101,272	42
1877	115,778	49
1878	116,717	48
1879	111,444	45
1880	108,116	42
1881	113,591	44
1882	102,799	40

The fall in the number of such suits observed in the year under report is probably due to the general prosperity of the country.

349. Value of Suits.—The total value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,61,46,560, having been Rs. 1,64,26,172 in the preceding year. Below are given statistics showing in detail the number of suits within fixed limits of value that were disposed of in 1882 :—

Valuation of Suits.	Number of Suits.				Aggregate Value of Suits.			
	For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	53,729	7,390	1,800	2,110	3,32,901	44,173	12,347	11,573
" " 50 ...	100,834	9,431	3,900	3,195	27,31,810	2,34,871	1,06,649	90,590
" " 100 ...	33,116	4,001	1,462	1,248	22,60,302	2,77,122	1,03,420	97,623
" " 300 ...	19,763	2,773	971	1,033	31,47,679	4,65,022	1,66,169	1,85,375
" " 500 ...	2,767	618	316	198	10,43,592	2,27,282	1,21,922	76,511
" " 1,000 ...	1,291	301	148	70	9,03,355	2,13,422	1,07,369	50,964
" " 5,000 ...	659	153	74	35	12,48,399	2,61,896	1,31,849	80,402
" " 10,000 ...	49	4	2	3	3,39,379	26,324	13,400	22,547
" " 1,00,000 ...	26	2	9	2	5,35,942	27,100	2,71,898	61,000
Exceeding " 1,00,000 ...	1	1	...	...	2,00,000	1,83,067	...	...
Total ...	212,235	24,674	8,682	7,894	1,27,43,359	19,60,279	10,35,023	6,76,585
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed ...	...	1,455	771	2,573	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	212,235	26,129	9,453	10,467	1,27,43,359	19,60,279	10,35,023	6,76,585

350. The petty nature of the vast mass of civil litigation in the Province is clearly seen from this table. No less than 70 per cent. of all the suits instituted in Courts of ordinary civil jurisdiction did not exceed Rs. 50 in value, and 16 per cent. more did not rise above Rs. 100 in value. In all, 211,600 civil suits were suitable for disposal by Courts exercising the powers ordinarily conferred on Tahsíldárs and Munsiffs. But only 174,617 suits were actually taken up by those Courts ; the remainder, excluding a moderate number disposed of by Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with ordinary powers, were determined by superior officers to the detriment of their magisterial and other duties. The evident necessity for increasing the present number of subordinate Civil Courts has been recognized, and the appointment of 10 additional Munsiffs has received the sanction of the Supreme Government. A proposal to extend the pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of Munsiffs, and where necessary of Tahsíldárs also, and to reduce that of Assistant Commissioners, is under consideration. The proposal further contemplates that Munsiffs shall be principally employed in trying suits of the nature of small causes, Tahsíldárs taking up rent, tenancy and revenue suits. The measures that are suggested would on the one hand facilitate the distribution of civil business, and on the other ensure that all suits of a higher value should be tried by Courts exercising the powers of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

351. Costs of Original Suits.—The statement below gives a view of the average cost, and proportion of cost to value of each class of original suits disposed of during the year :—

	Average Cost of Suits.												Percentage of Cost to Value.			
	For money or movable property.			For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.			For rights in other immovable property.			Other suits.			For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	1	3	6	1	13	8	1	14	3	1	5	4	20	31	27	24
" " 50 ...	3	0	2	3	13	1	4	1	2	3	8	6	11	15	15	18
" " 100 ...	6	9	5	8	4	4	9	1	10	9	4	1	9	12	13	13
" " 300 ...	15	3	2	17	8	1	19	4	9	18	4	6	10	10	11	10
" " 500 ...	36	6	10	42	10	1	39	13	11	38	13	6	10	11	10	10
" " 1,000 ...	69	5	0	72	7	8	71	5	7	80	1	10	9	10	10	11
" " 5,000 ...	168	2	8	185	4	3	166	0	5	234	9	2	9	11	9	10
" " 10,000 ...	523	11	5	389	4	0	393	0	0	440	5	4	7	6	6	6
" " 1,00,000 ...	1,025	4	3	839	8	0	1,465	5	5	857	0	0	5	6	5	3
Exceeding " 1,00,000 ...	2,767	0	0	1,922	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	0

In many suits, such as those for arrears of rent, in which the value of the ostensible matter in litgation is small, questions of title are raised which are of great importance to the parties concerned. In the same way in suits for rights in other kinds of immovable property, and in suits classed as other suits, the subject matter is very frequently of greater intrinsic value to the parties than would appear from the valuation for purposes of stamp duty. These considerations explain to some extent why in suits of small pecuniary value the ratio of cost to value is so high.

352. Disposal of Original Suits.—The total number of original suits for disposal was 285,699, including suits pending from last year; 269,773 suits or 94·3 per cent., as against 93·7 per cent. in 1881, were decided during the year, and 15,926 were pending at its close, being 1,741 less than the number pending at end of 1881. The mode of disposal was as follows :—

Without trial	19	per cent.
Without contest	48	"
On reference to arbitration	1	"
After contest { for plaintiff	23	"
After contest { for defendant	9	"

More than half of the whole number of civil suits, or 67 per cent., were settled either without trial or without contest. It would appear that in the majority of claims the Civil Courts are used merely as a machinery for the convenient registration or collection of demands that are admitted as due.

353. The number of commissions issued by Civil Courts during the year was 2,364 compared with 2,173 last year. Steps have been taken to ensure that no revenue officials shall be employed on commissions without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

354. There were 2,456 applications for review of judgment, being 51 less than in the preceding year; 1,019 were rejected; a review was granted upon 1,241 applications, and 671 orders were reversed or modified; 196 applications were pending when the year closed.

355. Average duration of Original Suits.—The average duration of contested cases has risen from 29 to 33 days; that of uncontested suits remained 21 days, the same as last year.

356. The average duration in the different Civil Courts is given below :—

	Contested.		*Uncontested.*	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	91	63	53	85
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	60	67	38	42
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	41	42	28	28
District Small Cause Courts ...	22	23	20	22
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	23	19	18	12
Tahsíldárs' Courts ... ... {	30	...	...	20
Naib-Tahsíldárs' Courts ... ... {	28	...	18	...
	22	...	...	13
Munsiffs' Courts	22	28	16	20
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts ...	28	26	20	18

357. The average number of attendances required for the disposal of a suit was three, as in the four previous years.

358. Agency employed in Districts.—The annexed table shows in detail how the suits which were decided last year by District Courts were distributed, and compares the distribution with that of the two previous years :—

Number of Officers.			Grade of Officers.	Original Suits decided.						Average Number of cases decided by Officers of each Grade.		
				Number.			*Percentage.*					
1880.	1881.	1882.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
32	32	32	Deputy Commissioners ...	106	177	229	...	0·1	0·1	3	5	7
13	14	14	Judicial Assistants ... Europeans	1,887	1,867	1,458	0·7	0·7	0·5	145	138	104
9	8	9	Judicial Assistants ... Natives ..	3,462	3,146	3,950	1·3	1·2	1·5	385	393	439
30	28	24	Assistant Commissioners ...	8,120	6,283	6,620	3·1	2·4	2·5	271	224	276
15	11	16	Extra Assistant Commissioners. Europeans	3,696	3,198	3,223	1·4	1·2	1·2	246	291	201
68	68	66	Extra Assistant Commissioners. Natives ...	30,360	33,353	33,349	11·5	12·6	12·3	446	490	505
122	122	123	Tahsíldárs	30,489	30,205	31,839	11·6	11·4	11·8	250	248	259
31	25	24	Naib-Tahsíldárs	5,727	5,786	5,355	2·2	2·2	2·0	185	231	223
74	74	74	Munsiffs	149,805	150,459	151,588	56·8	56·9	56·2	2,024	2,033	2,048
44	43	50	Honorary Civil Judges ...	12,200	11,019	11,613	4·6	4·1	4·3	277	256	232
4	4	4	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	12,467	12,587	13,426	4·7	4·8	5·0	3,117	3,147	3,357
8	9	8	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	5,556	6,211	7,123	2·1	2·4	2·6	694	690	890
			Total ...	263,875	264,291	269,773	...	...	...	...	...	...

359. Executions of Decrees.—The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 189,928, being 13,087 in excess of the corresponding number in last year. The total number that was disposed of amounted to 169,109 as against 156,021 in 1881.

There were completely executed, 57,017 decrees; partially so, 45,557; and wholly infructuous, no less than 65,904 decrees. The percentage given below has remained almost the same this year as in previous year :—

	1881.	1882.
Completely executed	34·1 per cent.	33·7 per cent.
Partially "	27·3 "	27·0 "
Wholly infructuous	38·2 "	39·0 "
Transferred	0·4 "	0·3 "

Of the decrees that were executed in full, 95 per cent. were executed through the Courts and 5 per cent. were adjusted out of Court.

360. The percentage of realizations has somewhat improved; 32 per cent. of the value of the money decrees in execution was realized during the year, or 2 per cent. more than last year; and 7 per cent. more if the value of decrees being executed at the close of each year is excluded from the calculation.

The following figures show in what proportions the various modes of realization allowed by the law were efficacious :—

		Sum realized.	Percentage.
		Rs.	
Paid in voluntarily	... ...	3,71,850	11
Realized	After issue but without execution of process	5,09,400	14
	By arrest only	2,39,351	7
	After imprisonment	44,733	1
	By attachment only	19,73,353	55
	By sale	4,28,857	12

361. Arrests of judgment-debtors were more frequent than last year, but there was not a corresponding increase in the number of commitments to prison. One thousand and sixty-three persons were detained for judgment debts, the period of detention being 43 days, 10 more than in 1881.

362. The number of sales of joint-acquired or hereditary property in land fell from 63 to 30, but on the other hand temporary alienations of landed property were effected in 651 cases in the year under report as compared with 555 last year. Special rules are in force in this Province which provide that no land or interest in land shall be sold without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, or of the Chief Court in the case of hereditary or joint-acquired property; further, that all sales of rights in land paying revenue to Government, in satisfaction of decree, shall be made on the requisition of the Court executing the decree and by the Deputy Commissioner, to whom is reserved power under Section 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure to intervene in any case in which he considers the public sale of land objectionable, or the satisfaction of the decree within a reasonable time by a temporary alienation or management of the property possible; and, having so intervened, to act in arranging for such temporary alienation or management as if the first clause of Section 320 of the Code were in force in the Punjab. These rules are probably sufficient protection against unnecessary sales of land in execution of decree. Rules are being drawn up for the relative guidance of the Courts and Revenue Officers in these matters.

363. Insolvency Proceedings.—Creditors or judgment-debtors did not avail themselves much of the provisions of the insolvency law. Two hundred and eighty-three applications by judgment-debtors, for a declaration of insolvency, were filed. Of these 103 were withdrawn, in the remainder action was taken. The total number of estates in the hands of receivers was 46. In 16 cases administration proceedings were finally closed, and 30 remained under management. Out of a total amount of scheduled debts, aggregating Rs. 3,23,997, only 9 per cent. were satisfied during the year; and only Rs. 23,709 remained in the hands of receivers, at the end of 1882, for the satisfaction of Rs. 2,93,533 of claims admitted to be due and recoverable.

364. Small Cause Courts.—Four Small Cause Courts were open during the year in the Municipalities of Delhi, Simla, Amritsar and Lahore. One thousand and forty-eight cases were pending in them when the year commenced, 12,942 were added during the year, and 989 were pending at its close, leaving

13,425 suits disposed of. Fourteen per cent. were decided without trial and 55 per cent. without contest. Thirty-one per cent. of the suits were contested, and of this number 24 per cent. were awarded in favour of plaintiff. The average duration of contested cases was 23 days, of uncontested cases 22 days. The percentage of decrees that were completely executed to those disposed of in these Courts has risen from 28 to 41 per cent., chiefly owing to the great rise in the number of complete executions of decrees in the Lahore Small Cause Court. Of the whole amount realized, 44 per cent. was paid in voluntarily, and 11 per cent. more after the mere issue of a process.

365. Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.—Thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty-two appeals were preferred to District Courts of Appeal from a total of 66,478 appealable judgments of Lower Courts. An increase of 3 per cent. in the number of contested decisions, from which an appeal lay to District Courts, has been accompanied by a rise of 6 per cent. in the number of appeals so instituted; 15·5 per cent. of the appeals lay to Deputy Commissioners, 84·2 per cent. were heard by Judicial Assistants and 0·3 per cent. by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. There were in all, for disposal, 15,121 appeals, of which number 1,527 appeals awaited disposal when the year closed, being an increase over the 1,310 cases on the files for disposal at the commencement of the year.

366. The average duration of appeals was 35 days in District Courts, as against 38 days in the previous year.

367. Particulars of the number, average value and cost of the appeals disposed of by District Courts will appear from the table below :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals.				Average Value of Appeals.				Average Cost of Appeals.				Percentage of Cost to Value.			
	For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.
Rs.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Not exceeding 10	1,332	850	140	93	6 9 9	5 1 11	7 0 1	6 13 11	2 2 6	2 5 6	2 13 0	3 4 2	33	46	40	47
" 50	3,856	1,283	502	196	30 11 8	27 1 11	28 0 1	30 4 1	4 0 12	4 7 7	4 14 0	4 12 5	15	16	17	19
" 100	1,574	573	228	85	69 5 2	70 4 8	74 14 5	68 15 7	8 11 0	8 5 1	9 8 1	8 12 3	13	12	13	13
" 300	1,154	309	166	58	171 10 8	173 8 2	170 14 3	180 13 0	17 7 1	16 10 7	21 0 0	19 15 5	10	10	12	11
" 500	141	34	25	13	373 4 4	404 4 3	370 5 1	370 4 11	39 8 0	38 4 8	43 1 3	38 2 5	11	10	12	10
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	328	78	235	...	...	...	...	12 12 9	10 4 4	14 11 10	12 8 0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,057	3,377	1,139	680	59 4 6	48 2 2	65 11 9	60 1 1	7 3 0	6 9 9	9 6 6	9 10 1	12	13	14	14

368. Five thousand two hundred and fifteen appeals were instituted in Divisional Courts from among a number of 11,057 cases in which an appeal lay at the option of the parties. Disposals did not keep pace with the rate of institutions; for when the year closed the pending file had risen to 1,614 cases from 1,068 at the beginning of the year. The table below gives particulars regarding the number, average value and cost of appeals decided by Divisional Courts last year:—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals.				Average Value of Appeals.												Average Cost of Appeals.												Percentage of Cost to Value.			
	For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.			For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.			For rights in other immovable property.			Other suits.			For money or movable property.			For rights in land assessed or subject to asse ssment.			For rights in other immovable property.			Other suits.			For money or movable property.	For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	For rights in other immovable property.	Other suits.
Not exceeding-					Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P				
Rs. 10	86	344	21	38	7	3	0	5	13	8	9	1	6	5	10	6	4	5	3	4	0	1	5	7	7	4	5	1	60	69	60	76
" 50	302	586	161	50	28	11	0	41	11	4	27	4	0	30	9	11	6	8	9	6	7	0	6	13	5	7	1	11	23	15	25	23
" 100	248	352	130	58	74	15	6	79	12	5	76	4	7	66	0	3	11	0	11	11	8	2	11	4	11	10	11	7	14	14	15	16
" 300	347	411	141	39	200	5	2	196	13	1	178	14	7	164	9	0	21	7	3	20	7	6	21	7	2	17	11	1	11	10	12	11
" 500	147	142	63	13	388	7	0	408	2	9	401	4	4	363	8	7	38	4	0	41	10	8	42	12	11	36	12	4	10	10	10	10
" 1,000	122	102	52	13	684	4	6	734	12	2	686	11	1	679	12	4	63	4	1	60	8	9	67	4	0	60	3	8	9	8	10	9
" 5,000	87	51	36	3	1,786	8	8	1,830	3	9	1,891	12	11	2,865	10	8	129	8	10	173	9	1	148	5	4	173	0	0	7	9	8	6
" 10,000	12	4	3	...	7,568	0	0	6,463	0	0	6,122	10	8	...	...	...	1,174	6	8	488	12	0	515	10	8	...	...	...	15	7	8	...
" 1,00,000	6	1	...	...	28,207	13	4	10,800	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	10	8	852	0	0	...	...		...	...	...	3	8	.	...
Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	1	...	...	...	1,07,527	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,615	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	320	99	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	0	17	13	5	15	1	8	.	...	...	...
Total ...	1,358	2,313	706	565	560	5	5	199	12	3	308	6	0	159	9	8	44	0	5	19	14	5	29	1	10	15	12	5	8	14	10	10

369. The average duration of appeals was 65 days in Commissioners' Courts, as last year, and 72 days in the Courts of Additional Commissioners, against 81 days in 1881. Special measures have been found necessary to relieve the over-burdened appellate Divisional Court of Jullundur.

370. The Chief Court.—The Court, which consisted of four Judges during the first 7½ months of the year, was reduced to its normal strength of three Judges during the Civil vacation and the succeeding fortnight. On the 2nd November two additional Judges were appointed for a period of one year

and sat as a second Bench for the disposal of Civil appeals and revision cases admitted to a Bench from the 23rd November to the end of the year.

371. Details of the Civil appellate work of the Court will be found in the statement annexed :—

Description of Appeals.		Year.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Percentage of Appeals.							Average duration.
						Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	
First and further appeals.	From decrees ...	1881	470	819	363	...	2	41	24	4	21	7	182
	,, orders ...		36	61	41	...	...	49	22	2	12	15	171
	Total ...	...	506	880	404	...	2	42	24	4	20	8	181
	From decrees ...	1882	561	1,019	481	1	1	39	28	4	19	8	274
	,, orders ...		63	83	55	2	2	44	18	...	20	15	143
	Total ...	...	624	1,102	536	1	1	40	27	3	19	9	295
Second appeals ...	From decrees ...	1881	1,846	2,544	1,336	...	1	69	11	1	3	15	161
	,, orders ...		50	83	49	...	...	47	27	2	10	14	167
	Total ...	...	1,896	2,627	1,385	...	1	68	11	1	4	15	161
	From decrees ...	1882	1,878	3,097	1,819	1	2	60	16	1	5	16	172
	,, orders ...		75	109	80	...	1	36	12	2	12	35	214
	Total ...	...	1,953	3,206	1,899	1	2	59	16	1	4	17	173
Grand Total ...		1881	2,402	3,507	1,789	...	2	62	14	2	7	13	166
		1882	2,577	4,308	2,435	1	2	55	18	2	8	15	193

There has been an increase of 7 per cent. in the institutions of Civil appeals in the Court; and although the staff has been strengthened and 2,435 appeals or 646 more than in 1881 were disposed of, still 155 cases were added to the pending file. At the close of the year it consisted of 309 appeals pending in chambers and 1,564 awaiting disposal by a Bench. Of the whole number of 1,873 appeals thus pending, 1,455 had been pending for more than three months and 732 for more than a year.

372. Costs.—The annexed table shows the number, average value and cost of the Civil appeals decided by the Court in 1882:—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals: For money or movable property.	Number of Appeals: For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	Number of Appeals: For rights in other immovable property.	Number of Appeals: Other suits.	Average Value of Appeals: For money or movable property. Rs. A. P.	Average Value of Appeals: For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment. Rs. A. P.	Average Value of Appeals: For rights in other immovable property. Rs. A. P.	Average Value of Appeals: Other suits. Rs. A. P.	Average Cost of Appeals: For money or movable property. Rs. A. P.	Average Cost of Appeals: For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment. Rs. A. P.	Average Cost of Appeals: For rights in other immovable property. Rs. A. P.	Average Cost of Appeals: Other suits. Rs. A. P.	Percentage of Cost to Value: For money or movable property.	Percentage of Cost to Value: For rights in land assessed or subject to assessment.	Percentage of Cost to Value: For rights in other immovable property.	Percentage of Cost to Value: Other suits.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	...	133	48	43	...	4 15 1	5 0 8	3 5 11	...	6 11 2	5 1 0	5 0 4	...	135	100	150
Ditto 50	...	403	160	22	...	26 10 1	30 1 8	22 10 2	...	8 8 7	7 15 7	9 2 10	...	32	26	40
Ditto 100	15	217	92	20	76 4 3	68 5 4	76 0 8	77 9 7	13 3 2	13 11 6	14 1 10	12 7 2	17	20	18	16
Ditto 300	34	189	90	33	197 10 9	177 12 6	176 3 2	203 1 5	22 13 2	23 6 6	23 0 10	25 4 10	12	13	13	12
Ditto 500	28	39	34	8	388 1 4	402 14 4	400 9 0	432 8 0	44 0 7	45 14 0	45 8 5	61 4 0	11	11	11	14
Ditto 1,000	44	25	21	12	718 4 9	650 6 5	718 14 6	708 9 4	74 12 0	71 8 4	103 12 2	82 12 0	10	11	14	12
Ditto 5,000	22	6	8	12	1,902 5 1	1,862 5 4	1,638 8 0	2,165 2 8	198 5 9	172 0 0	161 10 0	302 12 8	10	9	9	14
Ditto 10,000	5	...	1	2	6,007 6 5	...	6,000 0 0	7,221 8 0	438 6 5	...	326 0 0	1,304 8 0	7	...	5	18
Ditto 1,00,000	...	1	...	...	...	10,326 0 0	...	...	...	504 0 0	...	...	...	5	...	...
Exceeding 1,00,000	...	1	1	1	...	5,68,076 0 0	1,45,000 0 0	2,45,000 0 0	...	3,026 0 0	3,206 0 0	2,278 0 0	...	1	2	1
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	*285	*40	*168	...	...	...	...	...	13 12 0	17 2 0	16 4 1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	148	1,299	495	321	846 4 1	671 15 5	485 1 11	2,001 13 9	81 6 11	18 5 0	28 8 10	44 9 2	9	3	6	4

* Appeals connected with occupancy rights 125
" " " declaratory decrees 315
" " " custody of wives 53
Total ... 493

373. The Bar.—The attention of the Judges of the Chief Court was directed, during the year, to the condition of the local bar and the qualifications for admission to the status of Pleader. Improved facilities of communication the creation of new and varying interests, the rise in the price of land, and the progress in advancement of the country, and especially the ever-increasing intricacies of the law, all contribute to the extended employment of Pleaders by suitors, and the expansion of the area of their functions. It has become necessary to provide for the regulation of the system in such a manner as to impose the least possible burden upon the people. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject have been communicated to the Judges, and are at present under their consideration.

REGISTRATION.

374. The results of the working of the Registration Department may be thus summarized :—

Sixty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-five documents in all were registered, of which 41,508 were of the compulsory and 22,057 of the optional class ; 52,797 related to immovable and 10,391 to movable property, 376 were wills, and 1 was an authority to adopt a son ; the value of the property affected s returned as 240 lakhs of rupees, of which 219 lakhs represent immovable property ; the income of the year was Rs. 1,65,142, and the expenditure Rs. 86,652, leaving a surplus of Rs. 78,490, or 47 *per cent.*

375. The annexed statement gives an account of the number of registrations for the year under report, together with the figures for the five preceding years and the two quinquennial averages from 1872 to 1882 :—

		Under Act VIII of 1871.	Under Act III of 1877.						
		Average of 5 years ending 1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Average of 5 years ending 1881-82.	Average of 5 years ending 1882-83.
Number of documents registered. Book No. 1 Documents relating to immovable property	Compulsory	32,123	39,895	40,650	41,711	44,350	43,795	42,080	41,507
	Optional ...	18,897	24,957	22,120	17,738	14,799	12,352	18,393	11,290
	Total ...	51,020	64,852	62,770	59,449	59,149	56,147	60,473	52,797
Book No. 3 Wills	... Optional	116	175	204	241	241	287	230	376
Book No. 3 Authorities to adopt	—Compulsory	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	1
Book No. 4.—Miscellaneous documents—Optional.		21,289	19,925	14,162	11,472	11,354	10,964	13,575	10,391
Grand Total ...	Compulsory	32,125	39,895	40,652	41,712	44,351	43,795	42,081	41,508
	Optional ...	40,302	45,057	36,486	29,451	26,394	23,603	32,198	22,057
	Total ...	72,427	84,952	77,138	71,163	70,745	67,398	74,279	63,565
Value of immovable property transferred ...		Rs. 1,50,00,000	Rs. 1,90,85,000	Rs. 1,96,13,000	Rs. 2,04,26,000	Rs. 2,23,20,000	Rs. 2,34,50,000	Rs. 2,09,70,000	Rs. 2,19,35,000
Total receipts from all sources		1,57,828	11,86,119	1,79,432	1,72,366	1,77,349	1,74,146	1,77,882	1,65,142
Total expenditure		1,02,035	1,06,410	1,01,299	1,02,643	1,02,124	1,06,256	1,03,746	86,652
Annual surplus		55,793	79,709	78,133	69,723	75,225	67,890	74,136	78,490

The total number of registrations has fallen off by 3,833 as compared with the results of last year, the decrease being 3,350 in the case of documents relating to immovable property, 2,288 under the head of compulsory, and 1,062 under that of optional registration. The decrease in the registration of miscellaneous documents, such as bonds, the registration of which is optional, was not so marked. In 1881, 10,964 such documents were registered, and during the year under review 10,391, or 603 less than in the preceding year. The number of wills that have been registered has risen by 89.

376. The following tables give particulars of the numbers of registrations in 1881 and 1882 for each class of documents affecting immovable and movable property and miscellaneous instruments :—

I.—Documents affecting immovable property.

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts	1,087	...	1,087	1,003	...	1,003
Sales, agricultural	8,297	1,711	10,008	7,173	1,505	8,678
" non-agricultural	5,635	2,448	8,083	5,798	2,224	8,022
Mortgages, agricultural ...	21,641	5,626	27,267	20,161	5,079	25,240
" non-agricultural ...	5,720	2,320	8,040	5,922	2,165	8,087
Leases	739	107	846	755	129	884
Others	676	140	816	695	188	883
TOTAL ...	43,795	12,352	56,147	41,507	11,290	52,797

II.—Documents affecting movable property and miscellaneous instruments.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Documents relating to movable property ...	1,260	1,190
Bonds and other obligations for payment of money ...	4,440	4,008
Miscellaneous documents (chiefly powers-of-attorney and adoption-deeds) ...	5,264	5,193

377. In view of the remarkable and continued decrease in the total number of registrations which has recently taken place, it will be convenient here to review briefly the results of registrations during the decade from 1872 to 1882. The total average number of all registrations during the five years ending in 1876-77 was 72,427 ; for the subsequent five years it has been 74,279, or 1,852 cases higher. Analysing the general figures, it appears that the average number of registrations of deeds connected with immovable property has risen considerably ; the average for the five years ending 1876-77 being 51,020 registrations, and for the five years ending with 1881-82, 60,473. This increase is due entirely to a rise in the number of registrations which were compulsory ; in the first five years of the decade the average of such cases was 32,123, and in the second five years it had increased to 42,080. From the year 1877-78 to the close of the year 1880-81, there was a steady rise in the number of compulsory registrations of such documents, while from that year onwards there has been an equally steady fall. The average number of optional registrations in this class has remained almost stationary, being 18,897 during the years 1871-72 to 1876-77, and 18,393 for the next five years. But during the latter period the falling-off has been most marked from year to year. In 1877-78 there were 24,957 such registrations ; in 1882-83 the number had diminished by steady annual reductions to 11,290. Turning to Book No. 4, the

average number of miscellaneous documents of which the registration is optional has diminished from 21,289 in the five years ending with 1876-77 to 13,575 in the latter half of the decade. It is noticeable that since 1879-80 the decrease under this head, although continuous, has been far less rapid than in former years. The following figures show the scale of decrease :—

1877-78	5,763
1878-79	2,690
1880-81	118
1881-82	390
1882-83	603

The average number of wills registered during the five years from 1871-72 to 1876-77 was 116, while for the next five years it has risen to 230.

378. As regards the decrease in the number of compulsory registrations since 1880-81, it is probable that the result is directly due to good agricultural seasons. The rise in the number of such registrations up to 1880-81 corresponds with a period of depression and occasional scarcity, and the subsequent fall was simultaneous with an advance in the general prosperity of the country and full harvests.

Local reasons for the decrease in some districts, especially in the year under review, are the liberal advances made to agriculturists under the Land Improvement Act and for the purpose of purchasing plough-cattle and grain-seed, which had probably some effect in reducing the number of sales and mortgages of land in those districts.

379. The steady diminution of optional registration has formed the subject of careful enquiries from local officers during the year. As regards the fall in optional registrations of documents treating of immovable property, there can be little doubt that the people feel that sufficient security is furnished by the mutation of names in the revenue records, and do not care to undertake the additional expense and trouble of registering deeds of transfer. The advisability of amalgamating the procedure of attestation in a registry office with the mutation of names in the revenue records was considered in 1881, and is still under consideration.

380. With reference to miscellaneous documents, the registration of which is optional, several reasons are assigned for the persistent decline. In the first place, it seems clear that the advantages conferred by registration do not compensate for the trouble and expense involved in the process. It cannot be said that obstacles, in the paucity or inaccessibility of registry offices, are presented to those who wish to register, and a careful comparison of the fees levied in the Punjab with those prescribed in other Provinces shows that the former are not excessive. It must be inferred that the people, consulting their own interests, find that in a growing number of cases they have no need of recourse to registration ; and if, after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the courses open to him, a money-lender elects not to register a bond, there is no ground to interfere. The remarks of several officers who have been consulted support the view that in the great majority of loan transactions creditors have just reason to trust their debtors without the additional safeguard of registration.

Another reason which probably conduces in part to the decrease is that money-lenders find the present period of limitation for debt on unregistered bonds sufficient for their purposes, and there is little doubt that, although the benefit of extended limitation obtained by registering a bond is patent to creditors, yet they are, as a rule, indifferent to the advantages of the longer term. It is possible that in some instances sufficient value has not been attached to a registered deed in evidence, but there appears to be not enough reason to suppose that the action of individual courts in this respect has materially influenced the general course of registration. On the whole, after a full consideration of the causes of a permanent nature which have led to the decrease in optional registrations of miscellaneous documents, it appears that this decrease is due not so much to want of facilities to persons willing to register, as to the growing conviction that the form confers not much advantage. In some districts, notably in Dera Gházi Khan, special and sustained efforts were made to popularize registration, but with no result.

381. Registry Offices.—Of the 203 offices with which the year opened, 2 were subsequently closed. At the end of the year 201 offices were working, of which 32 were the offices of Registrars, and 169 the offices of Sub-Registrars. In nearly one-fourth of the whole number of Sub-Registrars' offices, the registrations did not average two a week, and in about 15 such offices they did not amount to one a week on an average. A more equable distribution of registry offices, without reducing their total number in the Province, is being considered in view of the facts mentioned above; those offices that are practically not required being closed and re-opened at other localities where registrations may be expected to be more frequent. Proposals are also before Government to provide for the introduction of a non-official agency in the Registration Department at the larger towns of the Province; and wherever non-official agents will not be appointed at the head-quarters of districts, to transfer the duty of registering documents from Treasury Officers to the Sadr Tahsíldárs.

382. Value of Property Registered.—The value of the property affected by the documents registered during the year was Rs. 2,40,51,282, of which Rs. 2,19,34,595 represent immovable property, or about 15 lakhs of rupees less than the value of the immovable property registered in the preceding year. The details of property registered are shown below:—

		Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
I.—*Sales* of immovable property—				
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural	7,173	39,13,756	546
	Non-agricultural	5,798	34,28,978	593
Of less than Rs. 100 in value.	Agricultural	1,505	1,04,147	69
	Non-agricultural	2,224	1,71,899	77
II.—*Mortgages* of immovable property—				
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural	20,161	81,58,844	405
	Non-agricultural	5,922	37,51,480	633
Of less than Rs. 100 in value.	Agricultural	5,079	3,61,472	71
	Non-agricultural	2,165	1,57,059	73
III.—*Bonds* and other obligations for the payment of money		4,008	14,61,708	365

383. It appears that the provisions of the Law of Registration are not always observed by Revenue Officers granting certificates of "takávi" grants, and by Courts in the cases of certificates of sale in execution of decree. Such certificates should be forwarded for registration to the registry office within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the immovable property affected is situated. The question of rules to ensure observance of the prescribed procedure is at present under discussion.

384. The surplus of income over expenditure in the Registration Department was Rs. 78,490, or Rs. 10,600 more than last year. Against this, however, must be set off a reduction, as compared with 1881-82, in the charges for remuneration to registering officers, of Rs. 20,900, arising principally from the withdrawal of allowances to Sub-Registrars in charge of treasuries at Sadr stations. It has recently been decided that registry clerks on the permanent establishment are eligible for superannuation allowances under the Civil Pension Code.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

385. Early Municipal Administration.—Municipal administration of one kind or another has existed in the Punjab ever since annexation. At first it took the form of Committees of townsmen to regulate the expenditure on municipal improvements of the surplus income derived from a chaukidári cess and from town duties levied primarily for the provision of police.

386. This system was reported to have worked well, but the essentials of real Municipal Government were wanting in it, for the funds were vested in an official trustee, and the Committees, which were mainly composed of Government servants, had not the power of taxation. No material departure from these arrangements was taken, regarding the Province as a whole, till 1862; but a more regular form of Municipal Government was introduced at an earlier date in the towns of Simla and Bhiwáni by the application to them of Act XXVI of 1850.

387. In 1862 an attempt was made to improve the municipal system generally by constituting towns near the head-quarters of districts into regular municipalities, the Committees of which should be appointed by election, and have a real control over all local public affairs and generally regulate taxation.

388. The new system does not appear to have been carried out in its integrity; for in 1864, or two years after it had been authorized, there were Committees of the character described in only 49 towns, and the members of only 28 of them had been elected.

389. Municipal Act of 1867.—So far the municipal arrangements of the Province were based on the executive orders of Government. In 1866 doubts

were felt as to the status of the existing Municipal Committees, and particularly as to the legality of the octroi tax from which the funds administered by them were for the most part derived. To remove all uncertainties, Act XV of 1867, the first Municipal Act for the Punjab, was passed; a legal status was thus given to existing corporations, and the Government was empowered to extend the system at its discretion. Act XV of 1867 was of a temporary character, having been framed to remain in force for only five years; it was continued in 1872 for another year, at the expiration of which Act IV of 1873, the existing municipal law, was enacted. A revised Municipal Act for the Province is now under consideration.

390. Municipal Act of 1873.—The rules under Act IV of 1873 divide municipalities into three classes, according to the powers of expenditure vested in the Committees. First class municipalities are authorized to incur all outlay without previous official sanction; those of the second class, generally at the head-quarters of districts, must obtain the sanction of the Commissioner to expenditure in excess of Rs. 2,000 on one work, and to the employment of establishments for a longer period than six months; the powers of municipalities of the third class are further limited by the proviso that their proceedings shall be subject to official confirmation.

391. The Committees are composed of official and non-official members, the President being in all cases the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Official members hold their seats *ex officio*; non-official members may be either nominated or elected to office. The powers of taxation vested in Committees by Act IV of 1873, are extremely wide, but have, on the whole, been moderately exercised The principal impost has been octroi, which is the chief source of income in nearly all the municipalities. The tax has unfortunately, to some extent, fallen on the through trade of the country, but vigorous measures have recently been taken to check this, and octroi duties will in future be restricted to imports for local consumption. Other permissible forms of taxation, which have to some extent been adopted, are a rate on the annual value of houses, buildings and lands; a license-tax on trades and professions, and taxes on horses and carriages. The obligatory charges on municipal funds under the Act are (1) police and (2) the cost of keeping the public streets, roads, drains, tanks, and water-courses within municipal limits clean and repaired; these discharged, the surplus funds may be spent at the discretion of the Committees on public works of general utility, education, medical relief, and the public health, safety, comfort and convenience generally.

392. Working of Municipalities during the Year.—There were 202 municipalities in the Punjab during 1882-83, of which number eight, *viz.*, Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Mooltan, and the hill stations of Simla, Dharmsála, Dalhousie and Murree, belonged to the first class; twenty, generally towns at the head-quarters of districts, to the second; and the remainder to the third. Four new municipalities of the third class were created during the year, *viz.*, Garshankar in the Hoshiárpur District, and Moga, Badhni and Múdki in the Ferozepore District.

393. The population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1881, amounted to 2,118,236 souls. There were three towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants each, *viz.*, Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore, and two with more than 50,000 inhabitants, *viz.*, Mooltan and Peshávar ; the rest may be grouped as follows ;—

From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants		...	7	towns.
„ 10,000 to 25,000	„	...	34	„
„ 5,000 to 10,000	„	...	63	„
Less than 5,000	„	...	98	„

As in the previous year, the Municipal Committees were, with three exceptions, nominated to office. In the cases of Amritsar, Lahore and the hill station of Murree, the members were partly elected and partly nominated : a purely elected Committee did not exist. The average proportion of official to non-official members was a little below one-half, and of Europeans to Natives less than one-fourth.

394. A statement of the income, expenditure and balance of each municipality for the year 1882-83 is given in Appendix No. 41 of this Report. The income amounted to Rs. 28,25,262, and the expenditure to Rs. 29,87,491, against Rs. 28,56,328 and Rs. 26,18,741, respectively, in the previous year. More than five-sixths of the income was derived from taxation. The principal imposts levied during the year were the octroi and a tax on houses and lands, the former of which yielded Rs. 22,90,052, and the latter Rs. 75,713. Other taxes were a conservancy cess, and taxes on conveyances and animals. The remainder of the income includes realizations under special Acts, as for example, the Hackney Carriages Act ; rents of lands and houses ; sale proceeds of town-sweepings, and other miscellaneous items. The income from octroi increased by about Rs. 1,51,000, mainly in consequence of the imposition of a duty on imported liquor and oilman's stores at Lahore, and a considerable increase in imports into Delhi and Amritsar ; the octroi collections of the last-named town in 1881-82 were unusually low, owing to the fever epidemic of that year. The average incidence of the tax per head of the town population was Re. 1-1-3, and the rate of taxation for man and beast Re. 0-9-11.

395. The octroi was in all cases collected direct by the Municipal Committees ; but, as has been stated above, the tax has in some cases unfortunately been allowed to fall on the general trade of the country instead of being restricted to the local consumption of the towns. The Punjab Government has, since the end of 1882-83, adopted very stringent measures to get rid of the irregularities which have hitherto attended the working of the tax in the Province, and the results of the year 1883-84, when published, will, it is hoped, show a considerable improvement in octroi administration.

396. The following is a detail of the expenditure from municipal funds during the year :—

		Rs.
General Establishment—		
Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishments, &c.	...	1,20,678
Collection of Municipal taxes, including octroi	...	1,99,795
Public Safety—		
Fire (establishment, engines, buckets, &c.)	...	971
Lighting	...	28,472
Police	...	4,75,885
Public Health—		
Registration of births and deaths	...	6,905
Buildings and other works (slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)		96,030
Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.)	...	28,748
Maintenance of medical institutions	...	2,00,677
Vaccination	...	21,006
Water-works	...	50,947
Road-watering	...	50,769
Road-cleaning	...	70,752
Conservancy	...	3,19,360
Drainage works	...	82,808
Other measures (markets, public gardens, &c.)	...	91,093
Public Instruction—		
Maintenance of, and contributions to, schools	...	1,50,740
Public Works—		
Establishment	...	31,632
Construction and maintenance of roads	...	2,90,095
Other (new) works	...	3,65,110
Other repairs	...	66,501
Survey of land	...	4,479
Other charges	...	11,296
Miscellaneous—		
Other expenditure	...	63,093
Repayment of debt—		
Instalments of loans	...	30,888
Interest	...	1,28,761
Total	...	29,87,491

397. The cash balance at credit of the various municipalities at the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 9,68,481. The Delhi and Amritsar Municipalities had Rs. 1,55,000 and Rs. 62,000, respectively, invested in Government securities in addition.

398. The growth of Municipal Government during the decade ending with the year under report was considerable. In 1872-73 there were only 125 legally constituted municipalities, and the income and expenditure of these amounted to Rs. 16,77,672 and Rs. 17,58,580 respectively. In 1882-83 the number had risen to 202, and the income and expenditure to Rs. 28,25,262 and Rs. 29,87,491.

MILITARY.

399. Distribution of Troops.—The following statements show the garrisons of all the Military stations in the Punjab as they stood on the 31st March 1883, amounting to 15,554 British and 18,313 Native troops of the Bengal Army, with 96 guns, and 12,415 Native troops of the Punjab Frontier Force, with 16 guns :—

Distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab.

Where stationed.	Troops. British.	Troops. Native.	Total.	Field Guns.
Delhi	...	861	861	...
Fort Delhi	374	...	374	...
Umballa	1,188	1,175	2,363	12
Kasauli	537	...	537	...
Dagshai	906	...	906	...
Simla	...	415	415	...
Jutogh	398	...	398	6
Subáthu	550	...	550	...
Fort Ludhiána	...	52	52	...
Fort Phillour	...	86	86	...
Jullundur	828	677	1,505	6
Meean Meer	981	1,699	2,680	12
Fort Lahore	139	70	209	...
Mooltan	805	1,299	2,104	6
Fort Mooltan	74	46	120	...
Ferozepore	1,038	701	1,739	6
Fort Ferozepore	222	...	222	...
Fort Govindgarh...	32	...	32	...
Amritsar	276	115	391	...
Fort Kángra	...	102	102	...
Dharmsála	...	510	510	...
Banikhet	100	...	100	...
Bakloh	...	893	893	...
Dalhousie	16	...	16	...
Ráwalpindi	2,471	2,181	4,652	30
Murree	48	...	48	...
Jhelum	...	1,367	1,367	...
Campbellpur	112	...	112	...
Fort Attock	72	112	184	...
Siálkot	1,289	1,375	2,664	6
Pesháwar	2,258	2,829	5,087	12
Fort Shabkadar	...	132	132	...
Fort Michnî	...	100	100	...
Fort Abázai	...	135	135	...
Naushahra	840	1,237	2,077	...
Fort Jamrúd	...	144	144	...
Total on 31st March 1883 ...	15,554	18,313	33,867	96
Total on 31st March 1882 ...	15,479	19,071	34,550	96
Difference ...	+ 75	— 758	— 683	...

Distribution of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Stations.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Staff.	Total.	Guns.
Abbott-abad	174	...	1,714	2	1,890	4
Mardán	...	369	835	...	1,204	...
Kohát	262	244	2,443	...	2,949	4
Edwardes-abad	171	318	1,585	...	2,074	4
Dera Ismail Khan	165	562	1,623	...	2,350	4
Dera Gházi Khan	...	561	824	...	1,385	...
Rájanpur	...	563	...	...	563	...
Total strength ...	772	2,617	9,024	2	12,415	16
Total on 31st March 1882 ...	930	2,893	9,469	2	13,294	16
Difference ...	— 158	— 276	— 445	...	— 879	...

400. The cost of the Punjab Frontier Force, as shown in the following statement, was Rs. 41,46,630 during 1882-83, or Rs. 4,78,327 less than in last year,—a decrease accounted for by the disbandment, on the 1st July 1882, of two of the regiments of the force, the 4th Punjab Cavalry and the 3rd Punjab Infantry. The cost of these regiments consequently appears for three months only. The actual expenses of disbandment do not appear in the statement. These were, for the 4th Punjab Cavalry, Rs. 1,55,425, including gratuities and bonuses to the men, and compensation to the funds of the regiment. The cost of disbanding the 3rd Punjab Infantry was Rs. 44,121, giving a total of Rs. 1,99,546 for disbanding the two regiments.

Cost of Punjab Frontier Force.

Year.	Staff.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1882-83	48,604	2,65,917	15,34,719	22,97,390	41,46,630
In 1881-82	47,692	2,98,101	18,25,359	24,53,805	46,24,957
Difference ...	+ 912	— 32,184	— 2,90,640	— 1,56,415	— 4,78,327

401. Militia.—The strength of the Deraját Border Militia on the 31st March 1883 was 306 sabres and 180 bayonets. The cost during the year was Rs. 98,368. These levies are furnished by the tribes living nearest to the several posts, and who are responsible for the safety of their own sections of the border. They garrison 24 outposts, and assist in tracking marauders into the hills, and recovering cattle.

402. Enlistments.—The returns received from all districts showing the number of recruits for the Native Army obtained in the Punjab during 1882-83 give the following results :—

For Punjab Frontier Force	1,880
For Bengal Army	1,435
For other Presidencies	108
Total ...	3,423

403. Caste Return.—The castes from which these recruits were taken are as follows :—

Ahír	38
Ját	237
Gújar	9
Bráhman	18
Rájpúts and Dográs	366
Sikh	1,562
Pathán	639
Other Hindús	63
Other Muhammadans	491
Total ...	3,423

As this is the first year during which these numbers have been systematically recorded, there are no previous data with which to compare them ; but in future

years it may be a matter of interest to note the progress of recruiting in the Province. The men obtained from beyond the border for the Punjab Frontier Force are not included in the above statement, which is framed from statistics furnished by the District Civil authorities giving the number of recruits attested in their districts.

The caste return shows that by far the largest number are Sikhs, next come the Patháns and other Punjábi Muhammadans, after them the Rájpúts, amongst whom the Dogra Rájpúts have been included, followed by quite an insignificant number of Bráhmans, Gújars, Ahírs and other Hindús.

404. Raids and Offences by trans-Border Tribes.—There were no occurrences of any note under this head on the Deraját border during the year, and the number of petty offences was, as last year, extremely small.

District.	Raids.	Murder.	Wounding.	Kidnapping.	Thefts.
Bannu	...	1	...	1	15
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	2	1	18
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	2
Rájanpur	...	...	1	...	4
Total ...	...	1	3	2	39
In 1881-82 ...	...	1	2	...	38

405. The murder committed in the Bannu District was near Latammar, on the 12th December 1882, on the high road to Kohát; three men were seen making off to the hills, leaving the dead body of a man on the ground; but nothing more is known of the occurrence, its perpetrators, or its motive.

406. The men wounded in Dera Ismail Khan were a banya, at Tánk, attacked by Wazíri thieves while asleep in his shop, and a traveller, a Miráni, who was wounded near Draband on the night of the 13th August 1882, also by Wazírís.

407. Volunteers.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The enrolled strength of the Corps on the 31st March 1883 was 548, or whom 491 were efficients. The inspection of the companies at and near Lahore was held at the same time as that of the 3rd (Railway) Volunteers; but the report not having been received from the Government of India, no details can be given in this place. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Major-General Hume considered the inspection satisfactory.

408. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The 2nd (Simla) Battalion was inspected on the 13th and 14th October 1882, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Harvey, King's Own Borderers, 270 men being present at parade. Colonel Harvey found the whole of the arms and other appointments of the Corps in good order. He considered that a deficiency was noticeable in the knowledge of minor

details of certain portions of drill, and that the feeling of the men inclined them to sacrifice the good appearance of the battalion for the sake of keeping intact the companies, which were very unequal in numbers. But he reports that the movements on parade were well executed ; and a sham fight, which consisted in defending and storming a position on a hill, was well conceived and carried out, all ranks showing great interest in the operations. The men moved smartly and steadily, and commands were well and clearly given. The report of the Corps is upon the whole very favourable. Some reform in regard to economy is, however, necessary, as the debt had not been wiped out, but on the contrary slightly increased, and amounted to over Rs. 5,500.

The necessity for a new armoury is dwelt upon in the report, the present arrangement being considered inadequate, and the fact of the custody of the ammunition being in the hands of Native troops not altogether satisfactory. The enrolled strength of the Corps on 31st March 1883 was 335, of whom 298 were efficients.

409. *3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The following statement shows the distribution of the Corps on 31st March 1883 :—

Company.	Station.	Strength.	Remarks.
A	Karachi ...	88	Detachment at Kiamari.
B	Mooltan ...	59	Ditto Montgomery.
C	Lahore ...	63	Ditto Meean Meer.
D	Amritsar ...	52	Ditto Jullundur.
E	Umballa ...	57	Ditto Ludhiána and Phillour.
F	Saharanpur ...	61	Ditto Meerut and Ghaziabad.
G	Kotri ...	62	Ditto Bugatora, Laki, Sehwan and Radhan.
H	Lahore ...	65	
I	Sakkar	83	Detachments at Ruk, Jacobabad and Sibi.
K	Rohri ...	71	Ditto Reti, Khanpur and Samasata.
L	Sakkar ...	51	
	Total No. ...	712	Efficients—665.

410. The inspection of the head-quarters of the Battalion at Lahore was made by Major-General Hume, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, on the 31st March 1883—101 officers and men being present. The usual battalion movements were performed under Lieutenant-Colonel B. Hill, Commanding the Corps, and General Hume remarks—

"The battalion drill was very good and steady. The companies were well commanded and worked well together. The men were steady under arms and silent in the ranks. The 1st and 3rd Volunteers were combined for inspection. On 2nd April a portion of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins attacked a position occupied by the remainder under Major Masson, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps. The attacking and defending parties carried out the idea very intelligently. The skirmishing was good. The annual musketry course was generally correctly carried on, and the result is satisfactory, as shown by the figure of merit obtained."

General Hume concludes his report—

"Considering the difficulties that exist for the members of this corps being assembled for battalion drill, the drill is very creditable, and company drill very good. All ranks seem to take much interest in their work on parade. The conduct of the men while in camp at Lahore for drill and instruction was excellent. Captain Wilson is a good officer and an excellent Adjutant. Lieutenant-Colonel B. Hill has a good knowledge of drill, and is a very energetic and good Commanding Officer, who understands and takes much interest in his work."

411. The Left Half Battalion was inspected at Sakkar and Karachi on the 15th and 30th of March by Brigadier-General Oldershaw, Commanding Sind District—195 officers and men were present on parade. The usual manœuvres and marching past were executed, companies were drilled, and volley firing took place at the range. The Inspecting Officer states that the condition of the arms, accoutrements and clothing was satisfactory, and the inspection on the whole very creditable to the Volunteers.

412. Lahore Veterinary School.—This school, which was sanctioned in the Secretary of State's letter dated 15th September 1881, has now gone through two sessions, and completed the first year of its existence.

413. After some delay, from the difficulty of finding a suitable site at Lahore, the school was opened on the 3rd of May 1882, a Professor, an Assistant Professor, and 51 students being present; and the necessary buildings, including a forge, a dissecting-room, and a range of stabling being gradually constructed.

414. The course of study is practical, embracing veterinary medicine, surgery, anatomy, physiology and chemistry, bovine pathology, clinical lectures in hospital on diseases of cattle and horses, and shoeing. The students are made to work in the forge, handle lame and diseased animals, pronouncing on their ailments, performing operations and administering medicines.

415. At the examination in May 1883, 36 of the students obtained certificates as Assistant Veterinary Surgeons, and most of these have already found employment. It is hoped that a class of efficient veterinary subordinates will thus be produced, able to supervise horse-breeding, to act as regimental *salutris*, and to aid in stamping out infectious diseases, both of horses and cattle, in the country.

416. Horse-breeding.—The following table gives the main statistics for the year, and is taken from the report submitted by the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations :—

	For Horse-breeding.		For Mule-breeding.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of stallions	161	184	117	152
Do. of branded mares	7,596	8,905	4,792	4,684
Do. of mares covered	3,791	5,305	2,807	5,980
Produce as far as reported	799	1,167	253	537
Average produce per stallion	5·00	8·51	4·86	7·46
Do. do. per 100 mares covered	29·75	34·00	20·67	22·20
Do. number of mares per stallion	23·54	33·15	23·53	43·33

417. It will be seen that there were 184 stallions attached to the Department of Horse-breeding Operations and distributed in the Punjab during 1882-83; of these—

44 were thorough-bred English,
63 half-bred English, including Norfolk Trotters,
2 Walers,
52 Arabs, and
23 Stud-bred.

The cost of feed and keep was Rs. 43,304 ; 5,305 mares were covered, against 3,701 last year. The produce of last year's coverings, so far as reported by zilladárs to the officers of the Horse-breeding Department, was 1,167, giving an average of 8·5 per stallion and 34 per 100 mares.

418. The castration of colts is less unpopular than formerly, and has made rapid strides in some districts, especially in Dera Gházi Khan.

Districts.	No. of colts castrated.
Gujrát	25
Ráwalpindi	62
Lahore	27
Mooltan	77
Dera Gházi Khan	205
Muzaffargarh	5
Shahpur	40
Ludhiána	23
Umballa	19
Jhelum	2
Total	485

Last year's total was 380.

419. In *mule-breeding*, 152 donkey stallions are employed, of which 34 are European importations, 74 Arab, and the remainder of various Asiatic breeds. The industry is a large and prosperous one, and is nearly sure to increase, as the price of good mules does not fall much below that of horses, and the cost of production is much less, especially as a sound and valuable mule may be the foal of a mare herself so unsound as to be nearly valueless : the faults of the dam not descending to the mule offspring. At the same time the average produce is small, only 22 mules being foaled for every 100 mares covered.

420. The statistics furnished by the Horse-breeding Department, although necessarily incomplete,[1] show that there has been a considerable increase in efficiency. Thus the average number of mares per stallion has risen from 23·54 to 33·15 ; average produce from 5 to 8·51 ; produce per 100 mares covered from 29·75 to 34 ; colts castrated from 380 to 485. In mule-breeding the coverings are 5,980 against 2,807 last year ; produce 537 against 253 last year ; donkey mares covered 578 against 198 last year. Thus mule-breeding appears to have doubled, and donkey-breeding from imported sires to have trebled, during the year. The practice of branding mares for mule-breeding has for good reasons been abandoned. The number of mares now devoted to mule-breeding is estimated at 8,000.

421. Mr. Anderson, the present Assistant Superintendent of Horse-breeding, states that the success of the operations is due to the great interest shown in the work by all officials throughout the Province. Among its most zealous

[1] The only statistics available are those collected by 16 zilladárs, so that in several districts the produce, number of coverings, &c., are not reported at all.

supporters may be mentioned Colonel E. Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur; Colonel C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore; Major R. T. M. Lang, Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi; and Mr. F. W. Fryer, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan. In Dera Gházi Khan it appears that 205 colts were castrated during the year. Under the old Bilúch custom every one of these would have been destroyed at birth, and the change is evidently due to the influence of the Deputy Commissioner, and to the patient manner in which the practicability of rendering the colts as docile as the fillies has been explained to the breeders. Ráwalpindi, Mr. Anderson reports, "has (under Major Lang) again taken its place as one of the best horse-breeding districts of the Punjab. During the past year 883 mares have been covered against 468 last year; only 178 were branded against 284 last year, most of the mares in this district being already branded. The zamíndárs are keeping their fillies for breeding, notwithstanding the tempting offers they receive from dealers. The resources of the district for mule-breeding are great: 1,750 pony mares have been covered by donkey stallions this year, besides 383 donkey mares. Runs are increasing in size and number, and many small paddocks have been formed by the small breeders."

422. In acknowledging the assistance freely given by Punjab officials, Mr. Anderson says—

"I cannot help remarking that a great deal of the success of the horse-breeding operations in the Punjab is mainly due to the support so freely given, and the very great interest taken in the horse and mule-breeding, by all the officials throughout the Province. On the other hand, I am sorry to say that the greatest check to the industry at present is the paucity of Officers in the Horse-breeding Operations Department. From this cause many districts cannot be visited, stallions, branded mares and young stock are not inspected, and hundreds of good mares are unbranded." [1]

423. In the Report of the Horse-breeding Operations Department for 1881-82, Mr. Hallen states that the reason why so few remounts have been bought is that the Remount Agent has to compete with 25 regiments of Native Cavalry, besides agents of Native States and the general public, and that, although he can give up to Rs. 550, equally good prices can be obtained from other sources, notably officers, British and Native, in want of chargers. This would seem to show that the purchasing agency is inadequate, and that either this agency should be increased, or resort be had to purchase of young stock. If a sufficient staff of Veterinary Surgeons were attached to the Horse-breeding Operations Department (or to the Local Government, as formerly, without the cost of a separate department), these officers could make continual inspection of the young stock of their respective circles, and buy, when opportunity offered, for the Remount Agent, assist District Committees, and could besides exercise great influence over breeders, inducing them to geld and retain their colts, and to imitate the system begun by District Committees. They could also greatly assist speculators by pointing out unlikely colts, to be at once weeded out of stock, thus avoiding the great loss arising from keeping unfit animals. At present the vast majority of the yearling colts got by Government stallions are carried off by dealers and sold to the Native States of Central India, or in the Bombay and Bengal markets;

[1] Para. 39 of his report to General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, No. 42, dated 17th May 1883.

and it is probable that if the best of these became the property of Government, they could be made to take the place, after three years, of the imported remounts—Arab, Persian and Australian—for which high prices are now paid. The Remount Agent has been allowed, by a recent order, to purchase 100 colts per annum in the open market, 1½ years old.

424. From Appendix XIV of Mr. Hallen's Report it appears that only five remounts of full age were obtained during 1881-82 by the Army Remount Department. The numbers were—

By Army Remount Department, 4 years to 8	...	5
By ditto ditto, 1 year to 4	...	34
By Native Cavalry	...	755
By Police	...	100
TOTAL	...	894

425. HORSE FAIRS.—*Ráwalpindi.*—The fair held on 24th March 1883, although much smaller than last year—1,382 horses present against 2,451—was very successful as regards the presence of animals of the stamp calculated to win prizes. The following numbers competed for prizes in three years :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Horses	353	429	580
Mules	121	115	267
Donkeys	7	13	40
TOTAL ...	481	557	887

There was therefore an increase of about 60 per cent. in the entries for the various prizes. The absence of inferior horses showed that the breeders had learned to know how to select the best of their stock ; and another subject of congratulation is the high average soundness of the animals exhibited. The steady increase in soundness year by year is most satisfactory, showing the benefits of imported sires and selected dams, and also proving that the young stock are better treated than formerly. Remount Officers from Native regiments state that there is a remarkable improvement every year in the class of remounts procurable at this fair. Major Lang, however, in his report points out a great defect in the absence of four-year-old geldings fit for mounting the British Cavalry soldier. He writes—

"Not one animal of this class was, I believe, brought to this fair. Every year's additional experience of the results of our horse-breeding operations strengthens my conviction that our present horse-breeding system merely improves the breed of horses in our districts, and thereby produces a better class of animals fitted for Native Cavalry regiments, without producing the gelding suitable for mounting the British soldier. From what I have seen of horse-breeding in this district, I am more than ever convinced that the zamíndár cannot, ordinarily, afford to rear his young male stock, and that those who do keep and rear their colts cannot afford to rear them properly.

"The result is that almost every colt is sold as a yearling to dealers, who either sell them to Native States or sell them back to us ruined by the treatment they undergo. Those not thus sold are either not worth purchasing, or are half starved by the owners, and never fill out into substantially-built, good horses. I would here remark that the class of geldings shown at

the fair bears out these remarks. Colts (generally born between March and June) cannot be gelt till they are a year old, and therefore go up still entire to the fair for sale; those not sold, which are generally the poorest of the lot, are possibly gelt after the fair, and are then reared by their owners; the result is, that the gelding class is throughout a poor one,—bad even when yearlings, and worse in each succeeding year.

"A large sum of money was awarded in prizes for paddocks at the fair. These paddocks were made by the owners, principally, I believe, to please me by showing their interest in horse-breeding, and are, I believe, used to a certain extent, especially during the rains. I think it is good policy to encourage these paddocks by giving prizes to the owners, and by trying to induce them to let their animals run loose. If they actually do make use of them, one point is gained, and the fillies (which owners do not generally part with) will gain in soundness by running loose; but where no colts are reared, these paddocks will be no direct benefit towards producing the sound and good limbed gelding fit for the British Cavalry."

426. *Jhang.*—This show was well attended, and horse-breeding is evidently gaining ground in the district; 1,050 animals were present against 472 last year, and 850 the year before. The number competing for prizes was 366 against 202 last year. There are now 420 branded mares in the district, and many more would have been branded had the Superintendent of Horse-breeding been able to visit the district: some 400 had been lately selected by Major Bartholomew as fit for branding.

The characteristic defects of the Jhang stock are unsound hocks, deficient limbs, and toes turned in: the result of want of liberty, and of being mounted while yet young and immature, and cruelly bitted. Runs for young stock are much required, and the Deputy Commissioner is in favour of starting one as a district speculation, having himself bred several fillies on the full-liberty system; yearling colts, he considers, could be easily purchased, as the zamíndárs do not keep them. Only one remount was purchased at this show.

427. *Muzaffargarh.*—At this show Rs. 1,000 were given in prizes by Government, but this sum was thought insufficient, and the District Committee were desirous of contributing an equal amount. The law in regard to District Funds did not permit of this being done, and the zamíndárs themselves subscribed Rs. 1,100, of which Rs. 787 were distributed in extra prizes. The breeding system has been only a short time in operation in this district, and remounts are not as yet procurable, nor can they be expected in any numbers for some years to come. But both horse and mule-breeding have been entered into warmly by the people,—the latter especially. As at Mooltan and Jhang the produce of the Government stallions are nearly all exported, except a few of the fillies, which are kept for breeding purposes.

428. *Mooltan.*—This fair was held immediately after that held at Muzaffargarh, and was well attended. The mares of the indigenous breed in this district are large and roomy, but with unsound limbs. The branded fillies are however very superior, and the young stock, when at all well cared for, very promising. As a rule, however, the young colts are much neglected. The stock of Arab and Norfolk Trotter stallions appear to be the best.

At Mooltan 19 remounts were purchased by the Native Cavalry.

429. *Dera Gházi Khan.*—This fair is the only horse fair held in the Derajât. Horse-breeding in the Northern Derajât has not been successful, but the Bilúch population in the Dera Gházi Khan District are exceedingly fond of riding; their famous breed of mares are fleet, and of astonishing endurance, the ordinary racing distance being three miles, all of which is run by them at full speed. These people have taken kindly to our system: they have allowed their mares to be branded, and have learned to keep and geld their colts, which formerly they destroyed. In the old days, before British Rule had caused a respect for law and order, the Bilúch rode frequent journeys for the purpose of committing raids and forays. After a long and rapid night march, the mares could be trusted to silently surround an enemy's village, whereas stallions would assuredly have betrayed their presence by neighing. Hence it happened that colts were not valued and were commonly destroyed at birth.

At the gathering in March 1883, the attendance was extremely good, 1,723 animals being present against 1,117 last year, and 626 competed for prizes. Rupees 2,000 are annually given in prizes at this fair. The mares and fillies were highly commended, and indeed unsoundness is almost unknown among them.

Only 28 remounts were obtained at the fair, and these only by Native Cavalry—a poor out-turn, considering that horse-breeding under Government auspices has been going on for many years in this district; that last year 211 colts were gelt by the *salutri*, 145 were gelt in 1880, and at last year's fair 117 geldings were exhibited. These geldings are now sought after and largely purchased by down-country merchants; and, although they thus become a source of wealth to the Bilúchís, are of little, if any, advantage to the State.

There are now between 1,300 and 1,400 branded mares in Dera Gházi Khan, and many more could have been branded had the Veterinary Superintendent been able to extend his annual tour. The district affords a fine field for horse-breeding operations.

The Deputy Commissioner deprecates the removal of the English thorough-bred stallions during the hot weather. He states that the District Committee last year built 9 stables for them at Fort Munro, the hill station of the district; that plenty of grass was cut and stacked for fodder; that the horses suffered very greatly by being removed, in the hot weather of last year, to Babugarh; and that "the expense of removing them to a climate no better suited to them than Dera Gházi Khan would have covered the whole cost of erecting permanent stabling for them at Fort Munro."

Mr. Fryer also remarks that the loss of Mr. Queripel's services will be very much regretted by the horse-breeders of his district, whom Mr. Queripel had always aided and encouraged to the utmost during the short visits his other engagements made it possible for him to pay the district.

The other shows at Shahpur, Gujrát, Lahore, Rohtak and Jalálabad were well attended and successful.

430. The following sums have been sanctioned for the fairs and shows of 1883-84 :—

	Rs.
Ráwalpindi	2,000
Shahpur	1,000
Jhang	750
Gujrát	750
Lahore	1,000
Mooltan	2,000
Muzaffargarh	1,000
Dera Gházi Khan	2,000
Rohtak	350
Jalálabad	500
TOTAL ...	11,350

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

431. Weather.—The year 1882-83 was again a prosperous one for agriculturists in the Punjab on the whole. Although the average rainfall for the Province was nearly three inches less than in the previous year, when it amounted to 27·4 inches, it was better distributed, and, as a rule, came at more favourable times. The spring crop of 1882 was, generally speaking, an unusually full one; and though a break in the rains of nearly three weeks in August and the tardy advent of the winter showers threatened at one time seriously to affect the autumn crops of 1882 and the spring crop of 1883, especially in the Gurgaon and Rohtak districts, where suspensions of the revenue demand were ultimately necessitated, yet in the end the area under cultivation was larger and the outturn better than ordinary, except in the western districts of the Mooltan Division and the southern districts of the Deraját, which suffered from floods and fever. The total area under crops in 1882-83 was 23,389,731 acres as compared with 22,101,850 acres in 1881-82, and the reported yield was much the same as in the previous year. The health of the agricultural population continued to be remarkably good, with the exceptions above named, and cattle disease was far less rife than is usually the case.

432. Meteorology.—The meteorology of the Punjab during 1882-83 was almost absolutely normal. The first heavy falls of monsoon rain in July were followed by the prevalence of low temperature, to which the healthiness of the year is to be in a large measure ascribed, and cold nights set in somewhat earlier than usual owing to the copiousness of the late rains. The winter showers which fell at the end of January were more plentiful than usual, while the snow-fall on the hills was remarkably heavy and prolonged, and ultimately affected the summer rains of 1883.

433. Chief Crops.—The principal crops grown in the Punjab are, in the spring harvest, wheat, gram and barley, and in the autumn harvest bájra, jowár, Indian corn, pulses, rice, cotton, sugarcane and indigo. The largest areas under wheat are found in the districts of the Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi and Deraját Divisions; the largest areas under barley in the Pesháwar, Ferozepore, Sirsa, Delhi and Gurgaon Districts; and the largest areas under gram in Jhelum, Ferozepore, Rohtak, Lahore and Amritsar. The Hissar and Delhi Divisions show the most extensive acreage under jowár, and the same divisions, with Ráwalpindi, the largest areas under bajra. Indian corn is grown principally in the montane or submontane districts of Umballa, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Pesháwar and Hazára; pulses, as distinguished from

gram, are cultivated the whole Province over; the area under moth *(Phaseolus aconitifolius)* being more than double of that of all other kinds put together; rice is grown chiefly in the Umballa and Kángra districts, and elsewhere on the canals. The chief cotton-producing districts are Dera Gházi Khan, Gurgaon, Ráwalpindi, Lahore and Umballa; the principal sugar-producing districts are Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Umballa; while the area under indigo is confined almost entirely to the districts of Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan. Of special crops of unusual value, but occupying smaller areas, it may be noticed that tea is grown in Simla and Kángra alone; that the poppy occupies the largest areas in Umballa, Shahpur and Kángra; and that tobacco is cultivated principally in the Pesháwar, Siálkot, Umballa, Gujránwála and Gurdáspur Districts.

434. Spring Crop of 1882.—The area under the spring crop of 1882 was 11,870,135 acres, or 610,000 acres more than in the previous year. The area under the principal spring crops was as follows in the year under report and in the two previous years:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	6,509,225	6,596,605	6,734,357
Barley	1,909,550	1,616,790	1,618,076
Gram	1,739,478	1,618,435	1,940,222
Mustard	360,166	302,599	294,408
Vegetables	138,793	144,406	135,409
Tea	9,980	10,023	10,160
Tobacco	78,413	75,549	62,143
Poppy	11,150	13,658	14,219

The returns of the year show an increase of nearly two millions of acres over the returns of 1872-73, of which three-fourths have taken place under the heads of wheat and gram. The area under tea has increased by about 2,000 acres during the past ten years, and the area under poppy by about 3,000 acres; on the other hand, the area under tobacco has fallen off by 25,000 acres.

435. Autumn Crop of 1882.—The acreage of autumn crops in 1882 extended over 11,519,596 acres, and was larger than that in the previous year by 677,000 acres. The areas under the principal crops during the last three years have been as follows:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	806,418	868,771	775,367
Bájra	2,649,097	2,895,012	3,218,243
Jowár	2,234,251	2,338,889	2,552,248
Indian corn	1,478,484	1,334,982	1,380,781
Pulses	1,428,980	1,459,626	1,724,740
Cotton	785,834	890,037	860,631
Indigo	72,618	109,467	162,903
Sugarcane	365,317	377,270	401,045

The increase of the acreage of autumn crops over that reported in 1872-73 is 1¾ millions of acres, of which nearly the whole has occurred in the area under jowár, bájra, Indian corn and pulses, the increase in the case of Indian corn being the largest proportionately. The areas under the valuable crops of indigo, cotton and sugarcane compare as follows :—

Crop.	1872-73.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	789,762	860,631
Sugarcane	372,816	401,045
Indigo	71,713	162,903

The acreage of indigo in the present year is extraordinarily large. In 1880-81 it amounted to 72,618 acres only, or to much the same as that of 1872-73. As all these three crops entail expensive cultivation, the area under them cannot be expected to increase so rapidly as in the case of crops whose culture demands little labour and less capital.

436. Spring Crop, 1883.—The spring crop of 1883 was a full average crop in all parts of the Province, except in the case of a few villages in Rohtak and Gurgaon, and more than an average crop in many districts, especially in the Lahore, Amritsar and Ráwalpindi Divisions. The delay in the advent of the winter rains caused some anxiety in December and January, but the heavy downpour for three days at the close of the latter month removed all cause of apprehensi , and finally enabled the cultivators to reap an excellent harvest.

437. Yield of Crops.—The average rates of yield of principal crops during 1882-83 and in the previous year are reported to have been as follows :—

Crops.	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
Wheat	678	660
Barley	624	669
Gram	530	475
Rice	754	795
Jowár	399	364
Bájra	303	293
Cotton	193	173
Indigo	104	141
Tea	183	203

These rates are probably approximately correct. As a rule, they range somewhat lower than the results reported ten years ago.

438. Rates of Rent.—The usual statement of rates of rent is attached to the present Report, but it is not possible to place any great reliance on the statistics which it contains, or to draw any general conclusion from them. Where such great variations in rent occur in a single district as may be seen in Ráwalpindi and Hoshiárpur in the case of irrigated wheat lands, which are rented at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 32 per acre in the former case and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 44 in the latter, or in Siálkot and Hoshiárpur in the case of rice lands, of which the rents rise from Re. 1 to Rs. 21 and Rs. 26, it is useless to attempt to strike a provincial average or to base any conclusions on such figures for the Punjab as a whole. The rates of rent are very carefully enquired into and recorded when the settlement of each district takes place, and the results of the enquiries made are always available for the guidance of District Officers whenever they may have need to refer to them; but the statistics contained in the annual returns prepared by the Patwárís are by no means reliable, and in many cases they are beyond doubt admitted with too little check and circumspection. The creation of an Agricultural Department in the Punjab will no doubt gradually remove the chief defects in this respect; but it will be some time before the annual returns of such matters as the rate of rents in the Punjab can be accepted with confidence as reliable guides.

439. Prices.—Owing to the excellent harvests of the past two years, which have been common to the whole of the north of India as well as to the Punjab, prices ruled very low during 1882-83 in spite of the fact that the amount of wheat exported was nearly double of that which left the Province in the previous year. The following table shows the gradual decline during the past twelve months in the market value of the principal staple crops and articles of necessity to the agricultural population :—

	No. of Seers per Rupee.											
	1st June 1881.			1st January 1882.			1st June 1882.			1st January 1883.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Wheat	0	16	14	0	19	0	0	20	14	0	22	15
Flour	0	14	7	0	15	14	0	17	12	0	19	2
Barley	0	25	8	0	30	4	0	32	2	0	36	14
Gram	0	20	1	0	24	5	0	24	14	0	29	0
Jowár	0	18	5	0	27	14	0	26	8	0	34	17
Bájra	0	16	0	0	21	5	0	22	2	0	28	8
Indian corn	0	20	6	0	24	13	0	28	0	0	34	1
Rice	0	6	9	0	6	15	0	7	9	0	8	4
Sugar	0	2	5	0	2	7	0	2	12	0	3	0
Ghi	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	10
Tobacco	0	6	3	0	6	12	0	7	2	0	7	8
Salt	0	12	5	0	11	8	0	14	6	0	15	0
Cotton	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	2	15	0	3	3
Firewood	2	31	6	2	32	6	2	33	0	2	37	0

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1841 TO 1856.

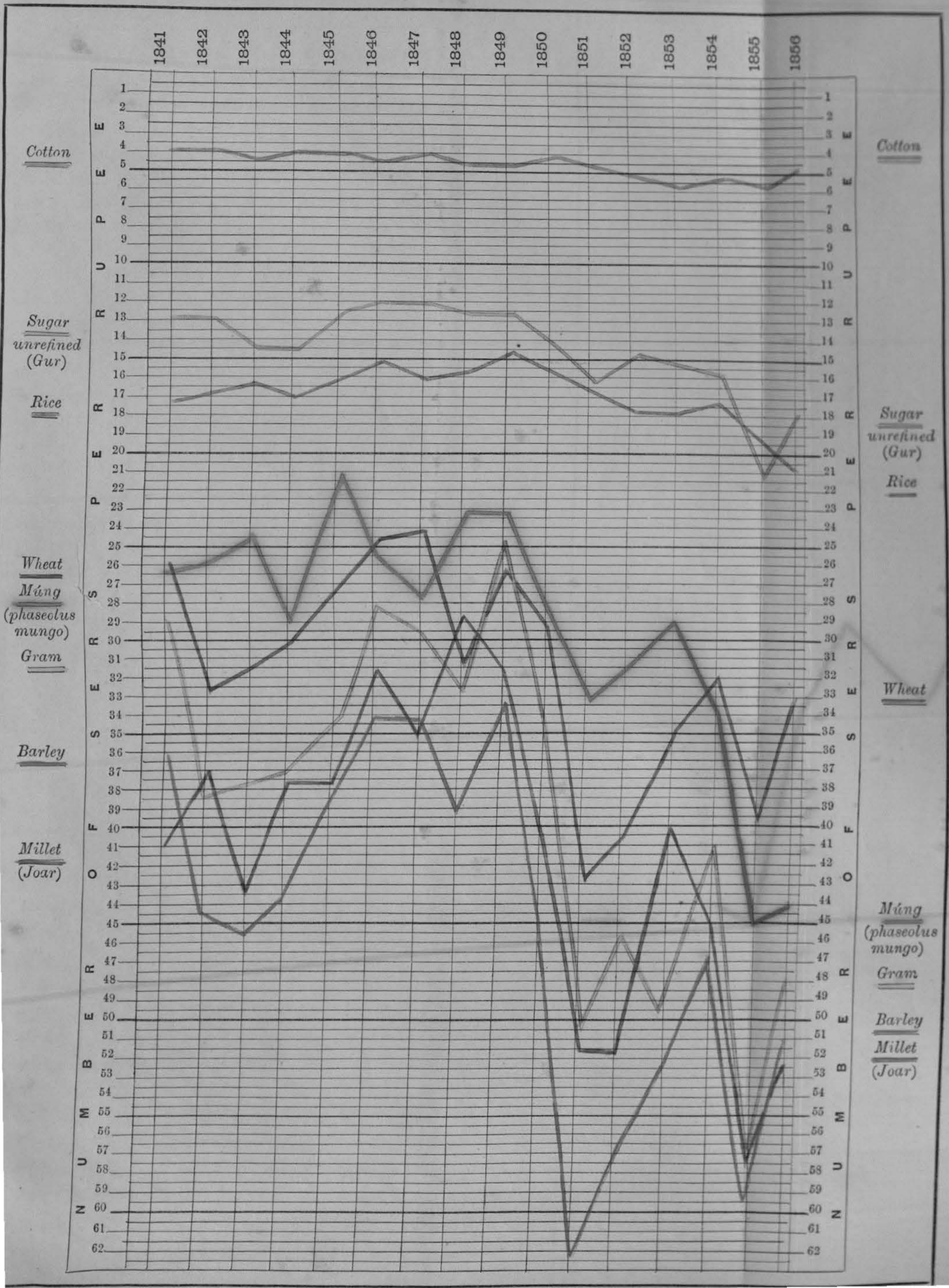
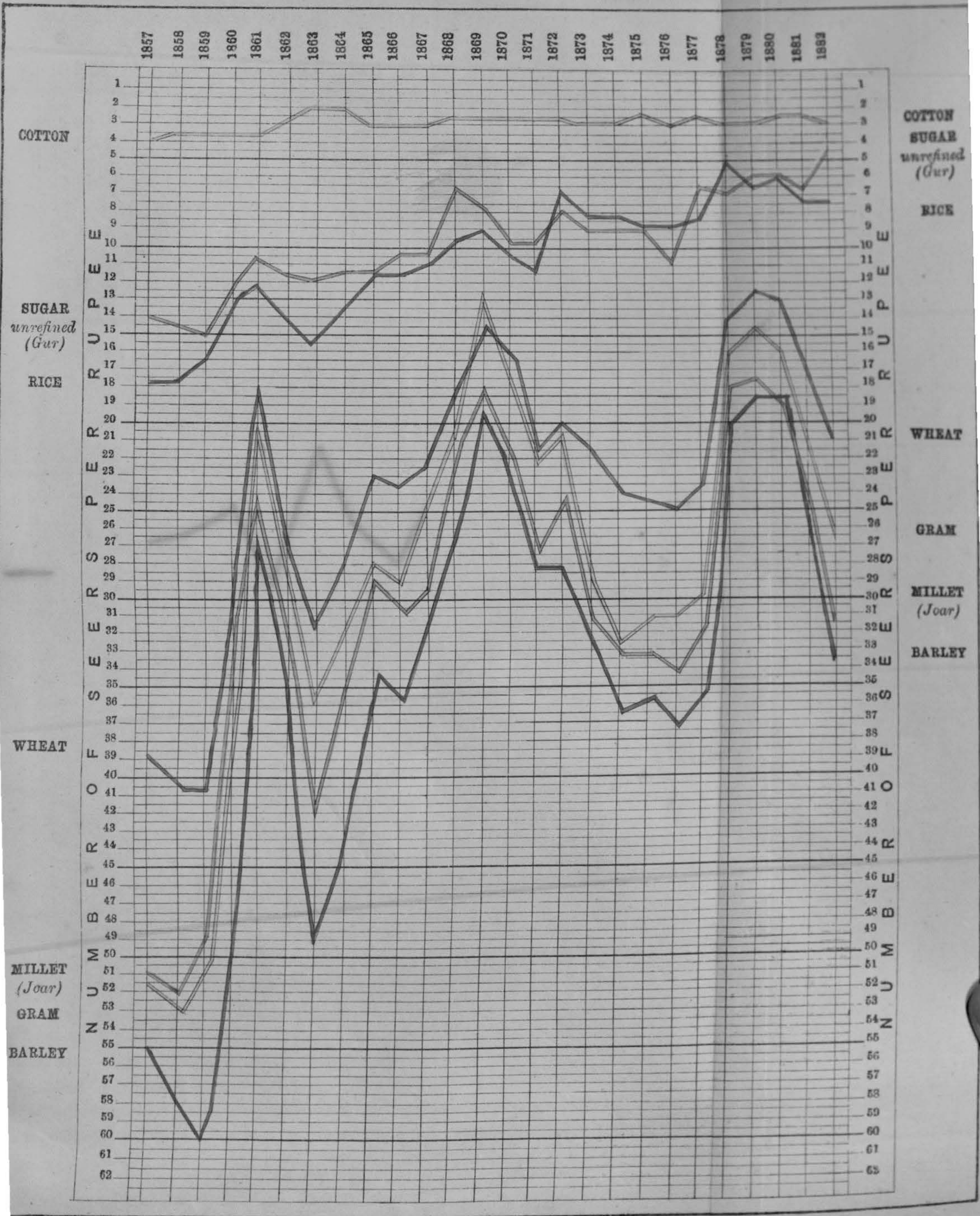




DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1882.



These prices are generally lower than those which prevailed in 1872-73, which was also a favourable agricultural year, with the exception of ghi, in the cost of which no change has occurred. The decrease in the selling price of salt, which at the opening of the year stood at the same figure as at the close of 1872-73, is due to the reduction of the Government duty, and to improved facilities of direct communication with the Mayo mines. The wholesale price of salt per maund in February 1882 and February 1883 at the principal markets of the Punjab is stated by the Commissioner of Customs for Northern India to have been as follows :—

	1882.			1883.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Lahore	3	5	4	2	10	8
Amritsar	3	4	3	2	10	8
Ludhiána	3	6	2	2	10	8
Mooltan	3	1	3	2	10	8
Delhi	3	7	7	3	3	2
Ráwalpindi	3	4	9	2	8	0

The extension of railways has now so far opened up the Province that, except in the districts on the banks of the lower course of the Indus and Jhelum, variations in the prices of agricultural produce due to local circumstances are as a rule very slight.

440. Agricultural Experiments.—The Behea sugar-mills continue to make their way into favour with the agriculturalists of the Punjab, and large numbers are now manufactured for the Province every year. The saving in money effected by the use of the mills is said to be nearly Rs. 20 per mensem. The Kaisar plough meets with approval for the preparation of heavy soils in which valuable crops, such as sugarcane and cotton, are cultivated, but is not likely to come into general use. A winnowing machine was tried during the year at Muzaffargarh, but the inferior workmanship of it prevented any reliable results being obtained from the experiment. Guinea grass and lucerne grass grow luxuriantly in the Punjab, but cultivators show indifference towards fodder crops which do not produce grain, and the storage of green fodder in silos is more likely to prove popular with them if the difficulties in connection with this subject can be overcome. Special experiments in preserving ensilage in vats are now being made by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture and the Forest Department, and it may be hoped that reliable results will be forthcoming for record in the Report of 1883-84.

441. Agri-Horticultural Gardens.—Since the close of the year the Agri-Horticultural Society has ceased to exist, and the Report of 1882-83 is therefore the last in which its operations will be noticed. The gardens will in future be termed the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, and will be under the management of a Committee presided over by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. The functions of the so-called Society during

late years have been to distribute plants and seeds, to conduct experiments on behalf of Government, to train skilled gardeners, and to maintain the gardens at the head-quarters of the Province, all of which duties will in future be undertaken by the Committee. The year 1882-83 was on the whole favourable for horticultural operations, the rain fall being opportune, and the frosts of winter less severe than usual. The expenditure of the late Society amounted to Rs. 22,532, and the income to Rs. 21,637, including Rs. 9,000 from the Government grant-in-aid, which will be continued in future ; Rs. 5,790 from the subscriptions of District and Municipal Committees; Rs. 1,056 from private subscriptions ; and Rs. 5,196 from the sale of garden produce.

442. The cultivation of Eucalyptus trees was successfully prosecuted during the year. There are now some 5,000 young plants in the gardens ready for distribution, although more than 1,000 were sent to various districts in 1882-83, principally to Ludhiána, Lahore and Kohát. The young trees which have been hitherto planted out appear to succeed remarkably well in Hazára and in the Dera Ghází Khan District at Fort Munro. The Carob also flourishes at the latter place, and it is hoped that many young plants of this species, germinated from seed procured from Cyprus during the year under report, will be available for planting out in 1883-84. The success which has attended the growth of olive trees in the plains would seem to show that they ought to produce good fruit at favourable localities in the lower hills. The number of fruit-bearing plants sent out from the gardens in 1882-83 was 5,042, consisting chiefly of mangoes, oranges, peaches, limes, loquats, pears, plantains, plums, vines and jamúns. The nurseries for fruit-trees are being gradually re-arranged and extended, and attention is being paid to raising a large stock of different kinds of stone fruit. A considerable amount of acclimatized pea seed was collected during the year, and experiments were continued with the *Reana luxurians* and *Sorghum*, which proved once more that these plants are not suited to take the place of the more hardy jowár as a general fodder staple. Further trials will be made in the present year with the Minnesota amber-cane. The distribution of flowers and seed was as usual of wide extent, but does not call for any special notice.

443. Live Stock.—The last quinquennial returns of live stock in the Punjab showed that, owing to the prevalence of drought, bad seasons, and cattle disease, and the demands made for carriage by the Afghán campaigns, the number of cattle and animals of burden in the Province had seriously diminished. The return of better seasons has probably made this loss good now, and it may be hoped that the question of storing ensilage and providing fodder reserves, which are at present under the consideration of Government, will result in the prevention in future of such serious losses as occurred in 1877, 1878 and 1879. The young stock begotten by Hissar bulls is beginning to have a marked effect on the breed of cattle in many parts of the Province, and the Hissar bulls themselves are highly prized, and are usually well taken care of by the villagers. A request has been recently made to the Government of India for the annual provision of a much larger number of bulls than has hitherto been made available for distribution to Punjab districts.

444. Cattle Disease.—On the whole, the year was free from serious attacks of cattle disease, especially of the severer types, such as rinderpest and foot-and-

mouth disease, which often claim thousands of victims in a single year in the Punjab. Small losses occurred in Karnál, Siálkot and Gurdáspur, and a heavier loss in Muzaffargarh, but, as a rule, the health of the cattle was remarkably good, as well as that of the agricultural population. Efforts are being made in all districts to induce the villagers to segregate diseased animals, and in Muzaffargarh they have made special pounds for this purpose in some cases, but in most localities great apathy is still displayed on the subject by all ordinary cultivators. The revised edition of Mr. Hallen's Manual is about to be distributed throughout the Province, and may perhaps work some good, especially when trained students from the Lahore Veterinary College, of which an account is given in paragraphs 412—15 of this Report, become available for employment in districts. The proposals for legislation on the subject of cattle disease are still under the consideration of Commissioners of Divisions, whose reports are awaited by the Local Government.

445. Cattle Fairs.—The usual cattle fairs were held during the year, and 325,285 head of cattle were exhibited at them as compared with 242,083 in the previous year. The principal fairs are those held at Amritsar, Hissar, Sirsa and Georgegarh, in the Rohtak District, of which the latter three are almost exclusively bullock fairs. The number of cattle shown, the money realized by sales, and the fees levied at these fairs during the past two years have been as follows :—

District.	Name of Fair.	Number of Cattle exhibited. 1881-82.	Number of Cattle exhibited. 1882-83.	Money realized by sales. 1881-82.	Money realized by sales. 1882-83.	Fees levied. 1881-82.	Fees levied. 1882-83.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar	Diwáli	34,065	55,894	4,06,609	8,16,999	3,796	5,850
	Baisákhi	97,289	87,131	10,34,358	10,25,219	8,434	8,002
Hissar	Autumn	18,147	26,000	2,32,416	6,05,547	3,643	9,539
	Spring	15,999	12,133	2,89,539	2,78,095	4,524	4,350
Rohtak	Autumn	23,976	28,599	3,68,994	2,90,911	5,770	4,548
	Spring	33,927	31,401	4,12,593	2,83,994	6,451	4,440
Sirsa	Autumn	18,343	32,649	2,69,103	4,55,321	4,205	7,149

A special fair was held at Rewári, in the Gurgaon District, to enable the cultivators to purchase oxen with the advances made to them by Government for this purpose. The number of animals brought to the fair was 14,823, of which the greater number changed hands.

SERICULTURE.

446. This industry has suffered a good deal of late in the Kángra District from disease amongst the worms. The disease first showed itself amongst the native worms, and was unfortunately allowed to spread to the Japanese stock imported and distributed by Messrs. Lister and Co. During the current year

the joint exhibition held at Madhopur for the districts of Gurdáspur and Kángra has been discontinued. A separate show for the two districts will in future be held at Páthankot and Núrpur. A mulberry plantation with some surrounding land in the station of Gurdáspur has lately been leased to Messrs. Lister and Co., to enable them to extend their enterprise on a larger scale, and it is hoped that their sheds will serve as a good example to the native rearers of the advantages of proper methods of management and of careful attention.

447. In the Siálkot District, and especially in the Pasrúr Táhsíl, where mulberry trees are plentiful, sericulture continues to attract attention, and is being encouraged by the District Committee; but the want is felt of a fresh and healthy stock of good foreign seed, as all the indigenous worms are more or less diseased. In Pesháwar the climate appears to be too hot for the successful rearing of silk-worms, but the industry is one that might apparently be carried on at a great advantage in Hazára.

448. The proposals of the Commissioner of the Amritsar Division for destroying the diseased stock of worms in order to prevent further contamination of the imported seed have not yet been formally submitted for the consideration of the Local Government. It would be much to be regretted if this promising industry, on which much care and capital have been expended of late should be seriously checked by the present disease, and it may be hoped that the existing drawbacks will ultimately prove to be temporary only. The districts in which sericulture is practised are at present Kángra, Gurdáspur, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Amritsar and Pesháwar, to which may be added the Chamba State.

ARBORICULTURE.

449. The year was generally favourable for arboricultural as for agricultural and horticultural operations, and good progress was made in planting avenues and groves, 216,000 young trees having been successfully put out on the former, and 80,000 in the latter. The length of the roads along which trees have been planted in the Punjab is reported to be 4,690 miles, and the area under groves to be 2,259 acres. The expenditure on district arboriculture in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 99,581, and the income to Rs. 32,864, a net surplus being realized in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts only. Since the annexation of the Province a great deal has been done to develop arboriculture, and in many cases with signal success, which will now be still further enhanced, it may be hoped, under the policy for the creation of Local Boards. The Manual of Arboriculture, published by the present Conservator of Forests, forms a most useful guide to District Officers, and a brief statement is about to be prepared, showing for all the common trees of the Province where, when, and how they can be grown. The improvement in the method of pruning trees in the Punjab has been very marked of late years, and when Forest Officers and Civil Officers are more closely associated than is at present the case, the former will no doubt be able to effect much good in assisting to develop district arboriculture. The number of miles along canal banks planted with trees in the Punjab is 2,221, and the area under canal groves 14,468 acres. The income from these during the year was Rs. 63,866, and the expenditure Rs, 29,635, the net surplus amounting to Rs. 38,266.

FORESTS.

450. Area administered.—The Forest Department administers an area of 4,694 square miles in British territory or in Native States of which the forests have been leased by the Punjab Government. The latter, which are situated principally in Chamba and Bashahr, are managed in accordance with the agreements made with the States. The former are subject to the Forest Act (VII of 1878), the Hazára Forest Regulation (II of 1879), and, in a few cases, to the rules for the conservancy of forests in hill districts, which were published in 1855. A further area of 13,000 square miles, covered more or less with inferior forest growth, is managed by the Deputy Commissioners of the Province, chiefly as grazing ground. Efforts have been made to secure the lease of a larger forest area in the Simla Hill States, but these have not been attended with success, and there is not much ground for expecting that they ever will be.

451. Number of Divisions.—The above area is divided into ten Forest Divisions, comprising the localities and administered from the head-quarters noted opposite each as follows :—

Division.	Area comprised.	Head-quarters.
1. Hazára ...	The forests in the Hazára district and the control of the River Jhelum and its feeders down to the highest catching depôt.	Abbott-abad and Changla Gali.
2. Ráwalpindi ...	The forests in the Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar districts.	Ráwalpindi and Gora Gali.
3. Jhelum ...	The forests in the Jhelum district and in the Khusháb tahsíl of the Shahpur district, and the control of the lower course of the River Jhelum.	Jhelum.
4. Gujránwála...	The forests in the Gujránwála, Gujrát and Jhang districts, and in the Bhera tahsíl of the Shahpur district, and the control of the lower course of the River Chenab.	Gujránwála.
5. Chamba ...	The Forest Department situated in the Chamba State, and the Shahpur-Kandi Forests in the Gurdáspur district, also the control of the River Chenab down to the highest catching depôt and the control of the River Ravi.	Dalhousie and Kálatop.
6. Lahore ...	The forests in the Lahore and Amritsar districts.	Lahore.
7. Beas ...	The forests in the Kángra and Hoshiárpur districts, and the control of the River Beas.	Dharmsála.
8. Bashahr ...	The forests in the valley of the Sutlej above Biláspur (excepting those situated in Kullu), and the control of the River Sutlej down to the highest catching depôt.	Kilba.
9. Phillour ...	The control of the lower course of the River Sutlej, the charge of the Kalesar Forests, and the detached plantations and rakhs in the Simla, Umballa, Ludhiána and Jullundur districts.	Phillour.
10. Mooltan ...	The forests in the Montgomery, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghází Khan districts.	Mooltan.

452. It is now under contemplation to associate Civil officers and Forest officers more closely, and to subordinate the latter to the former in some respects, as has been done in the Central Provinces. It is believed that this organization will conduce in many ways to the favourable administration of the Forest Department, and to the general interests of Government.

453. Staff.—The Forest Department consists of 1 Conservator, 10 Deputy Conservators, *viz.*, 3 of the first and second grades, 3 of the third grade, and 4 of the fourth grade ; 7 Assistant Conservators *viz.*, 4 of the first grade, and 3 of the second and third grades ; and 4 Sub-Assistant Conservators : or 22 officers in all. During 1882-83 the first Native officer, Bábu Kirpa Rám, was appointed to the superior staff of the Department as a probationer in the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservator. Of late years the upper grades have been very much underhanded, and the work of the Department has suffered to some extent in consequence of this. During 1882-83, however, the staff of superior officers was complete throughout the year.

454. Area.—The area under forests and preserves (rakhs) is divided as follows in the various Divisions :—

Division.	Area of Reserves.		Area of Protected Forests.	Area of Unreserved Forests.	Total Area.
	Under the Forest Act.	Under lease.			
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Hazára	...	236	...	...	236
Ráwalpindi	104	...	171	375	650
Chamba	...	196	...	37	233
Beas	60	...	...	526	586
Bashahr	...	135	...	34	169
Jhelum	183	...	...	407	590
Gujránwála	77	...	140	455	672
Lahore	38	...	...	392	360
Mooltan	197	...	...	949	1,146
Phillour	2	...	...	50	52
Total ...	661	567	311	3,155	4,694

Of the reserves, 517 square miles consist of upper hill forests, 110 square miles of lower hill forests, and 601 square miles of plain forests and preserves, while of the protected and unreserved forests, about half are situated in the plain districts.

455. Classification of Forests.—The forests of the Punjab may be roughly classified as follows according to the quality of their produce :—

(1). Deodár (*Cedrus Deodara*) and other pine forests of the higher Himalayan Ranges in Hazára, Chamba, Kullu and Bashahr.

(2). Chíl (*P. longifolia and P. excelsa*) forests in the Siwáliks and other hill tracts situated in the Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and Ráwalpindi districts.

(3). The Chánga Mánga plantation and such of the shísham blocks in the Indus Valley as have escaped the action of the river in recent years.

(4). The small sál *(Shorea robusta)* forest at Kalesar in the Umballa district.

(5). The plain rakhs, situated principally in the Bár tracts of the Province and producing chiefly kikar *(Acacia arabica)*, jand *(Prosopis spicigera)*, jál *(Salvadora persica and S. oleoides)*, phulái *(Acacia modesta)*, karíl *(Capparis aphylla)*, bér *(Sizyphus jujuba)*, and dákh (*Butea frondosa*) trees.

456. Demarcation.—Demarcation has been effected in the case of all the reserved and protected forests in British territory, and is being gradually accomplished in the case of many unreserved forests. During the five years which have elapsed since the passing of the Forest Act, special attention has been paid to this subject, and in the course of a few seasons more the demarcation of the whole of the Punjab forest areas should be completed. The heavy labour involved by this work has prevented as much progress as was desirable in preparing survey and working plans and in developing production, but all these matters will receive full attention in future. The area surveyed so far is considerably less than half of the area under the management of the Department—a result which is due to the large areas leased from the Chamba and Bashahr States.

457. Plantations.—The area under plantations and which had been subjected to cultural operations up to the end of 1883 was 15,324 acres in the former case and 1,038 acres in the latter. The expenditure on plantations up to date amounted to Rs. 5,92,621, of which Rs. 5,37,460 were spent at Chánga Mánga, while the money laid out on cultural operations, chiefly in the Beas, Lahore and Gujránwála Divisions, showed a total sum of Rs. 47,117. Throughout the hill divisions natural reproduction is progressing satisfactorily in almost all places, and particularly where it is possible to close areas against grazing for a time ; cultural operations in the hills were being successfully prosecuted in the Chamba, Beas and Bashahr Divisions, while in the lower hills and plains the plantation at Chánga Mánga has proved a magnificent success, and great hopes are entertained of a similar result on a less scale in the Pabbi reserve in Gujránwála. The wood, on an area of 947 acres in the Chánga Mánga plantation, was sold at an average price of Rs. 52 per acre, and it is calculated that the sales for this plantation will in future yield a return of 4 per cent. on the capital outlay. The attempt to afforest the Pesháwar jhíl has now, after the experience of a number of years, and after a considerable expenditure, been definitely abandoned. Year by year the development and yield of all important forests are being improved by the construction of better communications, bridges, slides, forest paths and shelter for those engaged on forest work.

458. Experiments.—The experiments made during the year were not of an extensive or remarkable character. During the past few years, however, many successful experiments have been made in connection with Eucalyptus and Carob trees ; and though less satisfactory results have attended efforts to acclimatize the ash, oak and elms in the hill divisions, the Spanish chestnut, olive and cork oak seem likely to take kindly to an Indian home. The experience of some years would seem now to prove that little can be hoped from the introduc-

tion of foreign trees into the plains of the Punjab, and greater attention is therefore being at present bestowed on the improvement of the hardy indigenous trees of the country.

459. AREA CLOSED.—Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the people or the physical conditions of the country in many parts of the Province, the Government forest areas in the Punjab are burdened with rights, which it is impossible to transfer or reject, to an extent which is unusual in most parts of India. The area closed against grazing is small, as will be seen from the following statistics; the question is under consideration, and it may be possible by degrees to close larger areas in future.

DIVISIONS.	AREA CLOSED.		
	Entirely.	Part of the year.	Against camels, goats and sheep.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Hazára	144	...	...
Ráwalpindi	78	...	...
Chamba	4	...	...
Beas	58	...	...
Bashahr	2	...	...
Jhelum	23	...	47
Gujránwála	6	33	148
Lahore	42	...	...
Mooltan	42	23	...
Phillour	2	...	...
TOTAL ...	401	56	195

460. PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.—A still more difficult question than the exclusion of grazing from forest areas is the protection of such areas against fire. In spite of special precautions which have been taken by the district officers and the Forest Department against the destruction of forest by fire, the areas burnt in the last four years have been—

	Acres.
1879-80	... 142,599
1880-81	... 22,073
1881-82	... 15,633
1882-83	... 37,796

461. PROSECUTIONS.—During the same period the number of prosecutions for forest offences have been pretty constant, *viz.*, 726, 875, 710 and 903. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions in 1882-83 was 75; more than half the cases of forest offences consisted of unauthorised selling or the appropriation of wood or minor forest produce, and the largest number of offences naturally occurred in the hill divisions.

462. Timber operations.—The number of trees felled by the Forest Department during 1882-83 was 7,204, of which 5,937 were deodars, principally in the Chamba and Bashahr forests. The number of deodars felled during the last three years has been 4,625, 4,553 and 5,937, of which most were either dead or dying trees. The timber received in the sale depôts, exclusive of bamboo and firewood, amounted to 128,000 pieces, containing 1,112,171 cubic feet. This result is very much in excess of that of 1881-82, and is due chiefly to the fact that the heavy floods of the Jhelum swept that river clear of great quantities of old timber which had been lying in it for years. Most of this wood, however, had suffered from long exposure to the water, and proved of very little value. The amount of timber sold from the depôts during the year consisted of 96,700 pieces, containing 782,150 cubic feet, and the balance at the close of the year was 335,760 cubic feet, or about treble that in stock at the end of the previous twelve months. Besides the sales from the depôts, 45,470 pieces of timber, containing 87,344 cubic feet, were sold locally to purchasers, and were removed by them from the forests. The selling price of deodar logs varied from 8 annas 9 pie to 9 annas 6 pie per cubic foot; the price of pine logs from 3 annas 8 pie to 5 annas per cubic foot; and the price of scantlings from 6 annas to 12 annas per cubic foot. The grants of forest produce, free of cost, amounted to 60,423 trees, including 1,667 deodar trees, of which two-thirds were given in the Beas and Ráwalpindi Divisions. These grants appear somewhat large; but the conditions of the Kullu Valley, and the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls compel Government to be liberal in granting free supplies of timber and firewood to the people.

463. Financial results.—The financial results of the working of the Forest Department in 1882-83 show a net surplus of Rs. 2,50,959; the income having been Rs. 7,66,709, and the expenditure Rs. 5,06,750. During the last ten years the net surplus income of the Department has been Rs. 16,18,000, a deficit having occurred in one year only, *viz.*, 1878-79, and the surplus of the present year being the largest ever reached except that of 1875-76. The Beas Division is the only one which shows a large expenditure in excess of its receipts; the largest surplus is in the Lahore, Mooltan, Gujránwála and Bashahr Divisions. The outstandings due by the contractors and disbursers at the close of the year were much the same as when the year opened, *viz.*, Rs. 21,000; and the outstandings of revenue, chiefly on account of grazing fees, were Rs. 20,500. If regard be had to the heavy cost of planting operations in the plain divisions of the Punjab, and the large sums, aggregating nearly Rs. 35,000, which are paid as royalty to Native States of which the forests are leased in the hills, the financial working of the Department, which shows a net annual surplus of over Rs. 1,50,000 during the last ten years, must be considered very satisfactory.

464. Miscellaneous measures.—Since the close of the year reports on the forests of Shahpur-Kandi and of the Kángra tahsíls other than Kullu, and on the action of the "chos" or sandy torrents of the outer Siwáliks, have been submitted to Government. All these reports involve forest questions of the first importance, and so far it has only been possible to pass preliminary orders on them, and to call for the further opinion of the Local Civil and Forest officers regarding them. The report on the treatment of the Murree and Kahúta forests will, it is hoped, be submitted to Government during the course of the present year.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

465. A full account of the mineral resources of the Punjab is supplied by that portion of the recently published Manual of the Geology of India which treats of the economic aspect of that study, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to the subject at any length in the Administration Report of the Province, or to repeat the facts contained in the Report for the year 1872-73. The chief mineral products of the Province are iron and salt. A note on the former has been recently written by Mr. E. Oliver, C. E., Assistant Secretary to the Punjáb Government in the Department of Public Works, in which all the available information has been brought up to date, and a full account of the latter may be found in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Customs for North India. Grey natural salt is excavated at the Kohát mines, red natural salt at Kálabagh and in the Salt Range Cis-Indus, and impure rock salt at the Drang and Gumah mines in the Mandi State; while salt of an inferior character is manufactured from brine wells at a few villages in the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts. The question of the presence of coal of marketable quality in the Jhelum Salt Range was fully considered during the year by the officers of the Customs and Public Works Departments, and experiments are now being made in connection with this mineral in the above locality, which will probably set the matter at rest once for all. The lease of the Wazíri-Rúpi and Shigri mines in Kullu is under resumption at the present moment. The terms on which fresh leases will be granted to the London firm which has applied to be allowed to work the mines have not yet been fully determined.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

466. Value of Outturn.—The statistics of manufactures in the Punjab are still far from satisfactory, and any conclusions based upon them must be accepted with great caution. The estimated gross value of the outturn for 1882-83 was Rs. 13,71,00,625, or about 154½ lakhs more than in the previous year. This increase, however, is due to amended valuations in the returns, and not to any actual change in the facts. The number of large manufactories has risen from 382 to 406, but this, too, is probably a mere variation on paper.

467. Variations in Manufactures.—The most noticeable features of the present year are the decline of the industries connected with the weaving and dyeing of cotton. This is due to the increased importation of European stuffs. The pashmina manufacture is also said to be in a condition of decay. This is attributed partly to a diminished demand in Europe, partly to dishonest practices in the trade at Amritsar and Ludhiána, and partly to the jobbing operations of the dealers in London. The other manufactures do not exhibit any noticeable variations. The oil industries are reported to be suffering under the competition of kerosine from America. The better kinds of pottery are coming into considerable demand, and in two districts attempts are being made to establish the manufacture of raw silk.

468. Chief Manufactures.—The following table gives details of the chief manufactures during the last four years :—

List of Chief Manufactures.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	13,36,360	13,68,091	13,69,230	12,23,618
Cotton	2,79,67,090	3,23,17,644	2,87,48,267	3,64,40,025
Wool	11,21,318	12,24,691	12,68,596	14,12,269
Other fibres	3,85,615	4,24,306	3,65,834	5,30,417
Paper	1,71,073	1,86,532	1,77,609	1,77,325
Wood	97,36,934	85,20,189	87,78,440	1,16,41,474
Iron	94,42,705	73,40,482	72,30,381	70,23,806
Brass and copper	12,89,269	16,48,277	16,32,687	16,76,887
Building	42,20,073	70,44,763	42,69,029	47,98,871
Dyes and dyeing	38,22,902	40,39,474	37,42,717	38,16,404
Oil-pressing and refining	64,84,430	83,82,612	82,53,778	87,31,657
Leather	1,15,39,611	1,30,03,500	1,36,70,456	1,54,47,312
Pottery	25,11,185	31,26,069	31,15,566	33,34,674
Pashmína and shawls	9,82,131	11,04,642	8,34,315	7,94,049
Carpets	1,34,233	2,03,760	2,16,708	2,61,204
Gold and silver work and jewellery	2,30,73,055	2,74,86,425	2,97,91,885	3,22,30,579
Other manufactures	92,37,579	77,37,629	81,91,979	75,59,654
Total	11,34,55,563	12,49,55,466	12,16,57,477	13,71,00,625

469. The following sections of the report are devoted to a brief account of the different manufactures of the Province and to a sketch of their history and development during the period of ten years which has just closed. This account has been prepared by Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell at the request of Government.

470. Period to which this Review applies.—The last notice of the manufactures of the Punjab which has appeared in the Provincial Administration Report was written in 1872. At that time the results of a detailed enquiry into the natural and manufactured products of the Province, based on the

collections sent to the first Exhibition of 1864, had just been published. Between 1864 and 1872 little or no change had taken place, but within the last ten years there can be no doubt that manufactures in the Punjab have developed and in some respects changed considerably.

471. THE EXHIBITION OF 1864.—The Exhibition of 1864 almost naturally followed the close of the first decade of Punjab Administration. The organization of the Civil Government, and the supply of the first wants of a new Province in the matter of roads, public buildings and surveys, claimed attention first of all; but as soon as the most pressing work was accomplished, Sir Robert Montgomery was able to turn his attention to the material wealth of the country, and it was under his auspices that the design took shape to gather together at Lahore a complete collection of all it could produce from its fields, its forests and its mines, no less than from its workshops.

472. EXHIBITION OF 1882.—In 1882, nearly twenty years later, a second Exhibition was held, the collection being this time confined to industrial and art products, and being designed with the special object of testing the progress made since 1864. It was not to be expected that new processes of manufacture would have sprung up, as they do with such rapidity in Europe; for the manufacturing industries of the East are handicrafts pursued on ancient and traditional methods, and are specially marked with the conservatism which is proverbial in eastern countries. Progress was, however, to be expected, chiefly owing to the revival in taste and art-culture which these past years have witnessed in Europe, and which led to a demand for Oriental work, and that in its national and unchanged forms. The Exhibition of 1882 certainly showed that the expectation of progress was not a vain one.

473. EFFECT OF THE EUROPEAN REVIVAL OF ART ON THE PUNJAB MANUFACTURES.—Without going into any detail on the subject of the modern revival of taste, it is necessary, to understand the nature of the development to be recorded in the following paragraphs, to note those principles which are prominent among the recognized doctrines of modern taste. The first is in respect of *colour*, giving preference to tertiary or compound and sober hues for all large extents of surface, leaving brilliant and simple colours to be used as relief and in sparing proportion; the second is the recognition of the true form which design-ornament for all flat surfaces, whether carpet, fabric or paper, should take. In former days manufacturers delighted to depict flowers, animals, birds, and even metallic scroll-work, not only in vivid colours but in their natural form, shaded to give the appearance of solidity. This is now discarded, and it has become recognized that all natural forms must be conventionalized, *i. e.*, turned into *patterns*, before they can be rightly used for decorating fabrics or carpets. The third and last principle requiring mention is the recognition of the proper use of material and the manner of decoration appropriate to each kind. A new interest has been awakened in all kinds of beaten and pierced work in metal, in wood-carving, and in marquetry and inlay in wood and ivory; and in consequence many neglected methods have been restored, which were remembered to have been once followed in Europe, and which have never ceased to be used in the East.

474. Oriental Art-Manufactures naturally conform to these principles.—No sooner did such principles begin to command recognition than it was discovered that the best traditional art-manufactures, not only of China and Japan, but of Persia and the East generally, exhibit in a marked degree the very features (especially with regard to the three points above noted) which the art studies of Europe have recently (we may say) re-discovered.

The people of the East seem to have a natural instinct in devising appropriate forms for flat decoration; and, if their power of designing in solid form is less marked (owing perhaps to their restricted use of furniture and vessels in glass and porcelain), their method of conventionalizing and adapting flowers and other ornamental forms, and their excellent ideas of colouring, leave little to be desired. Hardly anything, then, is necessary to secure the development of the best Native manufactures beyond keeping the workmen to their own national style of work, and recalling their attention to the best specimens of the work of their fore-fathers. For it is quite remarkable with what perversity a people so richly provided with the materials for good designing, will hasten to copy European models, and those none of the best.

475. Comparison of the Two Exhibitions.—The progress made in developing the native art-manufactures was visible on even a casual comparison of the first and second Exhibitions. In 1864, among the few specimens of wood-carving exhibited, the most prominent were a carved chair and two tables[1] richly and exquisitely decorated, as far as mere handiwork is concerned, but in the worst possible taste both as to form and kind of ornamentation. In that collection the ivory inlay of Hoshiárpur was hardly represented, while the carvers of Bhera, Chiniot and Bhiwáni were unknown. In 1882, on the contrary, a prominent decorative feature of the wood-work court was a splendid series of doors, frames, windows, and cabinets, all in purely Native style, and often exhibiting the utmost refinement and natural skill, alike in the delicate cusping of an arch (borrowed from standard architectural forms) and in foliated borders and skilfully chiselled mouldings. Hardly less remarkable was the contrast between the two Exhibitions in the large departments of embroideries, carpets, printed-cottons, and glazed pottery.

476. Difficulties to be overcome.—The promise of Oriental manufactures has proved to be such that almost the only difficulty now experienced is to overcome the intense apathy and dilatoriness of the craftsmen and to get them to adhere to their own traditional styles, eschewing the bright and gaudy aniline colours[2] which have already wrought such havoc both in silk embroideries, in carpets and Kashmir shawls, and avoiding their intense love of copying bad European models.[3]

477. Direction which improvements may legitimately take.—It is indeed legitimate and desirable to encourage the manufacturers to *adapt* their

[1] Figured in "Punjab Manufactures," pages 201, 204, 210.

[2] It is said that over four millions of ounces of aniline dye-crystals, chiefly the 'magenta,' and a coarse green and violet, are annually imported into India.

[3] In 1864, a Native silversmith exhibited with great pride a stiff copy of one of the worst possible designs in the then fashionable electro-silver *épergne* of some London dealer.

own methods to modern furniture, and to extend their *répertoire* by a study of good examples both of natural forms and of patterns used in other countries; and this can be done, and the way of doing it is successfully taught in the Mayo School of Industrial Art (established at Lahore within the last ten years) without sacrificing anything that is distinctive or excellent in the original styles and methods.

478. The Manufactures of the Punjab—All handicrafts.—The manufactures of the Punjab are all handicrafts. There is nothing resembling the great factory life of European towns, which comes principally from the adoption of steam machinery and the consequent extreme sub-division of labour in the parts and processes of manufacture. Even steam-mills for weaving, one of the most likely class of factories, have not yet been started beyond Bombay.[1] A woollen factory, a sugar-mill, and a silk filature, constitute our only factories, and they have been started by Europeans and are worked on the European method.

479. "Factories" hardly exist in the Punjab.—When returns are formally made of Native "factories," it can only mean that in a few places a certain number of workmen are congregated together in the same village or "mohalla" (quarter of a town) and work together, perhaps having some system of sharing the gross earnings, and dividing the labour where several stages or processes in the manufacture are well marked by custom or are in themselves inevitable. Examples of such "factories" are to be found in the groups of paper-makers at Siálkot, in a few groups of shawl-weavers, silk-winders, and gold wire-makers at other places.

480. Division of Labour in Native Manufactures.—The question of factories suggests the subject of division of labour in manufacturing processes—a question about which very little is as yet known, though it is one full of curious interest, involving, as it does, considerations of caste division and also of the relative occupations of the sexes. It is a subject well worthy of investigation.

481. Illustrations of this.—In many trades there is no doubt that the same workman will complete the article in hand, from the first shaping of the raw material down to the last finish of engraving or other ornamentation. But in some trades we have distinct branches. In the gold wire-drawing trade the workman who makes the 'kandla' or gilt ingot, the 'tárkash' or wire-drawer, the 'dabkai,' the man who flattens the fine wire, and the workman who twists the flattened wire on to red or white silk to make gold or silver thread, are all separate craftsmen. So in jewellery, the fixing of gems into their setting is a special trade. In the extensive cotton industry, again, the ginning or separation of the fibre from the seed is separately done, but is commonly practised by shopkeepers, by butchers and oil-makers. The scutching or carding is again separately done. The preparation of the web for the loom is often, but not always, done in the weaver's own family;

[1] Such weaving establishments, and especially factories for making European paper, appear to be the most promising and likely kind to be established in future.

and so the filling of spools and shuttles with thread is a separate occupation, although no doubt the women of the family largely aid in these preliminary processes.

482. Combinations of Trades.—In many districts the 'mochi' or cobbler combines weaving with his caste-business of making and mending native shoes. The late census shows that in the Province (including Native States) 674,264 persons (371,716 males and 302,548 females) are engaged in the cotton industry;[1] while the tables show 35,625 women and 177 men as engaged in preparing the web only, and 53,290 women whose trade is to charge shuttles with thread for the weavers. Another combination of trades is interesting to notice because both branches have received a great development in the last few years. The trade of dyeing is often combined with that of printing cotton fabrics with wood blocks. In some places people called 'charhoa' appear to combine both these occupations with ordinary washing; but in other places cotton-printing is a separate business. The census tables show 32,993 persons (26,844 males and 6,149 females) as engaged in cotton-dyeing, and 11,304 (10,199 males and 1,105 females) in cotton-printing. Silk-washing and dyeing (the silk is bleached by sulphur fumes and then dyed) and "pashm" dyeing are usually specially conducted, but many dyers dye all kinds of threads and fabrics.

483. Localization of Manufactures.—Another feature in the manufacturing industries of the Punjab (as in other parts of India) is their frequent exclusive localization. Not only so, but where two or more localities have similar industries the character of the work is distinctive. For example, the turning and lacquering of bed-legs, boxes, toys, &c., is practised at Ferozepore and Kasúr (the same family works at both places), in the Hoshiárpur District, at Pákpattan (Montgomery), and in the Dera Ismail Khan District; but in the former places the ornament is almost entirely done with the chisel; several layers of colour are laid on, one over the other, and the depth of cutting being varied, one or other colour is laid bare, or the cut goes through all and exposes the white wood below. In Hoshiárpur, hand-painting on a bright lacquer surface, often enhanced by a substratum of metal foil, is resorted to. The Dera Ismail Khan work, again, is distinguished by its colour, by the use of incised ornament, and by the use of discs of pierced ivory and studs of the same to relieve the work.

The cotton-prints of Rohtak, Lahore, Talamba (Mooltan), Kamália (Montgomery), and Sultánpur (Kapurthala State) are all excellent in kind, but quite characteristic, if not absolutely distinct, in style and colouring at each place.

Other manufactures are entirely local. In Hoshiárpur only is the ivory and metal inlay done; a peculiar inlay in brass on dark shísham wood (quite unlike the wire inlay of Mainpúri) seems to flourish only in the Jhang District. The curious leather work with embroidery of strips of white quill is confined to the hills below Simla.

484. Trade Secrets in Families.—In manufacturing places there are generally to be found certain families that keep up trade secrets or the traditional

[1] Excluding cotton-dyers, cotton-printers, and tent-makers, which are really quite separate trades.

designs and processes of manufacture. It is believed that the peculiar 'majolica' ware of Pesháwar is glazed by a lead process, now known only to the makers there. The glaze of other local potteries, *e. g.*, Mooltan and Delhi, is of 'frit,' or glass and flint ground together. In Jullundur a descendant of the old decorators of the celebrated Wazír Khán Mosque at Lahore possesses the secret of hard glazing and of many beautiful colours for encaustic tiles not known elsewhere in the Province. In the same way, stone-carvers survive at Delhi (they did some most beautiful work for the Memorial Church there) who claim to be descendants of, and to keep the traditional designs and decorative rules of, the families who, in the 14th century, adorned the Kútab Minár.

485. Trade Dialects and Nomenclature.—Nearly all the craftsmen have technical names, not only for their tools, but also for every part of their ornamental designs, for each kind of border, form of wreathing, foliage or flower. In trades demanding the transfer of fixed patterns, by a certain series of stitches or threads, to the loom (as in shawl-weaving), the workmen have a complete system of notation and colour and stitch signs arranged as a *memoria technica*.[1]

Forms of ornament and patterns being traditional, the Native dialects contain separate names for each variety of personal jewellery, whether necklace, earring or bracelet; and so for every form or pattern of woven fabric: such terms as 'dopatta,' 'lúngi,' 'khés,' indicate the form of the cloth according as it is made in one piece or in two to be sewn together (*e. g.*, 'dopatta') or whether to be folded in two or four for use—'dotahi,' 'chautahi.' Sometimes the term indicates the pattern, *e. g.*, plain (sáda), spotted (búnd, ilácha, &c.), checked (chárkhána), or striped (dorídár, ábshár, kalamkár, &c.), diapered (búlbúlchashm), ornamented in various ways, 'chándni,' 'sardárkhori,' 'gúl-chaman,' 'moth phalli' (patterns like the pods of 'moth'), &c.; special terms also indicate that the fabric is woven with side-borders, or fringes, or end-stripes (palládár, &c.). Many fabrics are named according to the number of threads in the web (*e. g.*, 'painsadi'), or by the stoutness of the thread,—single or double twist. Such are the origins of the terms 'tín,' 'chau' or 'panj-táni,' 'yaktára' or 'dotára,' 'eksúti,' 'dosúti,' &c.

486. Caste and Religion as affecting Manufactures.—Religions or caste differences have occasionally a share in creating local fabrics and forms of vessels, &c. It is not strictly lawful for Muhammadans to wear pure silk; this fact has given rise to the 'mashru' or 'permitted' fabric, which resembles a striped satin, having a lustrous silk woof on a cotton web. Shújákháni silks made in Baháwalpur and Mooltan have a similar mixture of material, and so also a curious, but not very pleasing, fabric called 'súfi.' The forms of brass-plates and other utensils, and even of the bowls of 'húkas,' are traditionally varied between Hindús and Mussalmáns. A Hindu brass vessel-maker would generally be unable to produce the graceful 'aftába-chilam,' or basin and ewer, used in Muhammadan families for pouring water over the hands after meals. As a rule, also, copper-tinned vessels are not used by Hindús, though they are by Muhammadans.

[1] Dr. Leitner has recently published a pamphlet on the terms and signs used by shawl-weavers.

The development of glass and glazed pottery is probably much hindered by the fact that no good Hindu will use an earthen vessel twice for food or drink.

487. Review of the Chief Classes of Manufactures.—As the manufactures of an Eastern province shew so little tendency to change in themselves, it might be thought unnecessary to repeat a description of Punjab manufactures, notwithstanding the sort of progress stated to have been attained during the last few years. It is desirable, however, to render this notice complete in itself, especially as the Report of 1872 may not always be accessible ; moreover, there has been such a considerable increase of demand for some classes of goods, and such a revival of almost forgotten handicrafts, that there is in fact a great deal to be added to what was written ten years ago.

488. Cotton Fabrics (woven).—The cotton-weaving industry has been already alluded to, and demands the first notice, as being by far the largest and most wide-spread of all manufacturing industries in the Province, as the figures already given prove.

489. The plain weaving of coarse cloths without pattern or bordering is mostly done in villages, and the fine and more ornamental weaving in towns and cities. Some of the Punjab cotton fabrics are of considerable merit. Various districts have their specialities. Pesháwar has a speciality in fine checked 'lúngís' with gold or coloured borders, worn as turbans by all the Mussalmán frontier races. Ludhiána is noted for the variety of its cotton fabrics, many of which are in demand for European wear or household use. 'Patkas' (girdle pieces) of every variety, 'lúngís,' 'khéses,' striped cloth called 'gambroon,' twills, jeans, and checks of several kinds are all to be found. The thick white-twilled (and red or blue-bordered) 'chautahi' often worn by agriculturists, and used by other classes as a counterpane or sheet for the native bed or 'chárpái,' is a good specimen of native weaving ; it is woven on the cross, by a loom with four or eight 'heddles' (instead of two as in the plain loom, where the threads of the web are simply once raised and lowered for every cross stroke of the shuttle).

490. The commoner kinds of 'khés' and the 'chautahi' are best made in Háfizabad, Khusháb, Pákpattan, Sirsa and Sultánpur (Kapurthala), but excellent ones are to be had in most large villages. The 'súsi,' or striped cotton fabric, chiefly used for women's clothing, is also a fabric made everywhere, but notably at Batála. Some excellent cloths in a large check of dark blue and white are made at Jhang and elsewhere ; and are mentioned as likely to come into demand for export, as a pleasing and serviceable floor-cloth. Fine muslin is still only made at Delhi, and a little at Rohtak.

491. A manufacture of fine glazed and close-woven white cloth called 'gháti'[1] is now almost confined to Ráhon in the Jullundur District. Of late, however, specimens have been sent from Ludhiána and other Cis-Sutlej places. The fabric, which is the finest textured and most highly finished of native fabrics (not being muslins), is made plain or diapered with small diamond shapes called 'búlbúlchashm' (nightingale's eye).

[1] 'Gháti' used to be made at Lahore; it is somewhat expensive, and in former days Sikh gentlemen used it for their 'white clothes' (*saféd posh*).

492. Cotton Carpets.—Cotton carpets are rather largely made. There are two varieties, the cotton 'pile' carpet, which is made at Mooltan, and the 'dari,' which is woven on a large low loom and truckles a few inches above the ground, and is made like an ordinary plain woven fabric, only with thick thread or cotton string. It is difficult to produce patterns other than stripes, but geometrical designs can be introduced; and if the colours are well arranged, these cool and cleanly carpets are much to be commended. The best are still made in jails; but there are excellent fabrics of the kind to be had at Umballa.

493. Cotton Prints.—Cotton-printing (with raised blocks cut in some hard dark coloured wood) has already been alluded to. That of Sultánpur (Kapurthala) is of special excellence, and orders have recently been executed for the South Kensington Museum. The printers of Kamália often introduce quaint decorative forms of men, animals of the chase, horses, &c. The geometrical designs stamped at Talamba (Mooltan) in black, soft green and chocolate are very pleasing. An enterprising printer at Lahore (Amír Bakhsh) now makes pieces well suited for the decoration of walls (*dado* pieces [1]). At Lahore also is to be found a peculiar print, stamped uniformly on muslin, in one colour (a pale yellow of the 'old gold' type); this material is adapted for summer curtains, and even for ladies' dresses when carefully printed. This class of manufacture deserves special notice, as it is a conspicuous instance of the *revival* already alluded to. In 1863 hardly a specimen was seen; now these fabrics are in increasing demand, and as colour and arrangement of design leave little to be desired, some of them at least (contrary to what was before believed) are permanent and fast in colour. The manufacture is not by any means confined to the places indicated. When making a collection for the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883, more than one new locality came to light; and in some cases, it was found that the more delicate portions of the pattern were put in by hand-printing, in the manner of the old Persian cloth decorators. These fabrics, &c., are known among Natives by the name of *abra* or *chit*, and the pieces made for covering beds, floors, &c., as *jajam*, *toshak*, &c. They are well adapted for European use and for export.

494. Silk fabric weaving.—The *silk-weaving* (piece-goods) industry has not largely developed. The *gulbadán*, or striped silk, has no lustre, and is not likely to command an export trade. The same is true of the plain silk, or *daryai*; a variety of this (dhúpchán) is 'shot' or has a lustre of two colours. The ornamental silks of Baháwalpur and Mooltan,—some of them varied with damask patterns and stripes of gold,—are likely to be demanded abroad for curtains and furniture. The price, however, is somewhat high.

495. Only 3,842 persons of both sexes are returned in the census tables as silk-weavers. Amritsar gives nearly half the total, the rest being nearly equally distributed between Jullundur, Lahore and Mooltan.

496. Silk-rearing in Gurdáspur.—The rearing and reeling of silk in the Gurdáspur District seems to continue, and the recent establishment of a filature by Messrs. Lister and Company promises a new vitality to the industry.

[1] It is significant that they have already invented the suitable term *diwálgír* for the 'dado' pieces.

497. THE PATOLI, OR SILK-NET AND FRINGE-MAKER.—This class of silk industries should not be passed by without a notice of the trade of the *patoli*, or *ilákáband*, a class of men (and many women are employed also) who make almost all the small articles in silk that are not loom-fabrics. The chief object is the netted silk string or girdle with tassels so universally worn; but besides these, silk cords and tassels (*sejband*) for tying down the coverlets of beds, silk fringes for horses (*makerna*), silk leashes (*sirdawal*), strings bound with gold thread for necklaces, amulets, &c., silk to plait into maiden's hair (*varánda*) and a whole host of silk gimps, fringes, tassels, edgings, and bead-work; even ornamentation for *néchas* and tubes of *húkás* may come within the scope of the *ilákáband's* skilful fingering.[1]

498. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—The Punjab and neighbouring districts still maintain a considerable manufacture of, and trade in, woollen goods. The class, however, contains widely different industries which may be separately mentioned under the heads—shawls, plain *pashm* fabrics, pile carpets, and sheep's and goat's wool fabrics.

499. SHAWLS—*Kashmir*.—The chief *shawl* manufacture is of course that of Kashmir, and is hardly to be included as one of the Punjab manufactures. The trade is one that is not likely ever to receive more than a limited development.[2] The loom-woven shawl, and even the cheaper hand-worked shawl (in which the pattern is worked on the surface with the needle), are alike too costly in proportion to the effect they produce. The manufacture also has been much injured by the use of aniline dyes for the wool. There is not much hope for the trade, except in cheaper varieties of striped *jámawár*, or in fabrics which have only borders or corner pieces in shawl work.

500. *Amritsar*.—In the Punjab itself, Amritsar continues the centre of shawl-weaving, though the work is not equal in fineness to that of Kashmir. The census shows the shawl-weavers as close on 12,000 (males). Of these 8,384 are congregated in Amritsar. Ludhiána has about 1,000, Gujrát (where only inferior shawls and edgings are made) has 1,600. The district of Kángra (Núrpur) has 300, and Lahore and Delhi about 100 each. A very few Kashmíri families working at this trade are to be found elsewhere. The favourite forms are the *doshála* or long shawl, the *rúmál* or square shawl, and the *jámawár*, a long piece always in ornamented broad stripes (the older style was white and green). Edging (*kinára*) is woven on a silk web, for stiffness.

[1] The census shows 2,145 persons 'silk cord-makers,' and a separate head is given to 'waistband weavers' with only 76 male and 469 female persons under it.

[2] The External Trade Report for 1882-83 shows the export of Kashmir shawls, thus (in round numbers):—

					Value in Rs.
1880-81	...	...	...	...	21,50,000
1881-82	...	...	...	...	10,88,000
1882-83	...	...	...	...	11,31,000

501. Plain fabrics of Shawl Wool.—Plain fabrics of *pashm* or shawl wool are made at Amritsar and Ludhiána. The shawls called 'Rámpur chadar' are well known. They derive their name only from Rámpur (Bashahar State), where originally a local fine wool was made into small shawls; but now most of the 'Rámpur chadars' are made at Amritsar and of *pashm*. In Ludhiána inferior *chadars* are made, and a good deal of the work is done, not with true shawl wool or *pashm*, but with a fine wool imported from beyond our North-West Frontier, called *Kirmáni* and *Wahab Sháhi*. *Pashm* cloths if plain wove are called *alwán* (*yaktára* and *dotára* according as the thread is single or double twist), and *malída*, when fulled or felted so that the threads are no longer distinguishable.

502. Carpets.—Carpets have of late years come into great demand, and are one of the manufactures which have benefited by the revival of taste in Europe. Good sober but rich colouring has been restored, and recourse has been had to old Persian models of design. Some magnificent examples, said to have been obtained at Kandahár, have recently been recovered from neglected godowns at Jaipur; and, by the kindness of His Highness the Maháràja, these were sent to the Exhibition of 1882, where they have been copied under Mr. Lockwood Kipling's direction at the School of Art. They exhibit remarkable specimens of both floral and geometrical design, and also of conventionalized hunting (*shikárgah*) patterns. The colouring, mellowed but not faded with age, is beyond praise.

503. As yet, however, the jails have far excelled all other factories, and indeed but for the jails good carpet-making would hardly survive. A local School of Industry at Hoshiárpur and another at Kasúr (Lahore District) turn out fair carpets; but it is impossible, without close supervision, to induce ordinary workmen to make the initial outlay of capital in securing the best wool and dyeing it only in good and permanent colours. As a rule, too, good and traditional patterns to reproduce are not generally available. This may be overcome in time, especially by aid of the School of Art. It should be remembered, however, that carpet-making is not, and never was, strictly indigenous to the Punjab. It was locally introduced into the Deraját (where the Bilúchi rugs, sometimes ornamented with shells and executed in a variety of beautiful warm dark reds and blues, are of considerable merit), and perhaps into Mooltan in bye-gone years. More recently the manufacture has been carried on with some success at Amritsar.[1] Imported carpets from Persia, Kabul, Yárkand, &c., are occasionally to be found for sale.

504. Woollen fabrics.—Of ordinary *woollen fabrics*, the hill districts,—Kángra (including Kullu) and the Simla States,—produce excellent checked and plain shawl-blankets, often with fringes and coloured borders; they also make varieties of narrow woollen fulled cloth called *pattu*. There are occasionally fabrics of goat-hair. The varieties of camel-hair cloth (*bark*, *urmak*, &c.) are all imported from Kabul and Central Asia. The manufacture in the plain districts is almost wholly confined to common black or brown blankets and to the *loi*, a white shawl worn in winter by the middle and better-off classes. The census shows some 3,721 persons engaged in blanket-weaving.

[1] The census takes no notice of pile carpet-makers as a class.

505. EMBROIDERY.—As might be expected, the class *Embroideries* is one which also has received a large development in the last few years. In one branch alone, the *phúlkári*, a considerable trade is done. This fabric is in its origin, nothing but a large sheet, usually of a dull red or dark blue ground colour, worn as a sheet or wrapper by women. It is ornamented with a sprig or other pattern in floss-silk, and often has broad borders at either end. The *phúlkárís* are worked chiefly by the women of agricultural and trading families, and are now in demand for *portiéres*, curtains and furniture covering. Each district almost has its specialty in pattern or style. Amritsar, Siálkot, Hoshiárpur, Gujránwála, Hazára, the Wazíri country, Rohtak, Hissar, all produce excellent work. In the Eastern Punjab the style of the work is especially characteristic, a fine chain stitch is used in geometrical designs, and in the parts also small pieces of silvered glass are sewn on, producing a very singular and not unpleasing effect.

506. EMBROIDERY IN GOLD AND COLOURED SILK.—For gold embroideries, Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar are the head-quarters. This work is distinguished as *kárchob*, from the wooden frame on which the fabric is stretched. The pattern is always first raised in relief by a bedding of thick white or yellow thread, and the gold thread, or even gold wire flattened (*sulma-mukesh*), and spangles, are sown over it. Such work is in demand for elephant covers, saddle cloths (*chárjáma*), and *masnads*, carpets and cushions of state.

507. Coloured silk embroidery, with or without gold (when both are employed the work is called *nimzari*) is practised chiefly at Delhi, but also at Amritsar and Ludhiána. A large quantity of embroidery is also done at Amritsar and Ludhiána, in one coloured silk on *pashm*, or shawl wool cloth, the silk being the same colour (but a darker shade) as the ground. White embroidery and a sort of quilting called *sozni* are occasionally met with.

508. The census tables show 9,118 persons[1] (5,076 males and 4,042 females) as embroiderers. It is remarkable that it is British territory that shows all but 30 of the male workers, while of the female 1,398 are in Native States.

509. WOOD WORK—CARVING AND INLAID WARE.—Taking the manufactures in the order of their commercial importance, the class of wood-work is one which possesses great interest, and has also been largely developed of late years. Allusion has already been made to the position it occupied in the collection of 1864. It is now known that not only Amritsar and Delhi, but Bhera (Shahpur), Siálkot, Jhang, Simla, Hoshiárpur and Bhiwáni (Hissar) have all excellent and usually characteristic and original manufactures in work. It was an ancient custom to decorate the panels and frames of doors and windows, and also the balconies and other like appendages in native buildings, and a great deal of the best work of the places named still consists of doors with the frames and panels beautifully carved. Often too brass-work or ivory is inlaid with excellent effect on dark wood. The Hoshiárpur work is noteworthy as having risen to considerable commercial importance ; it consists of ivory and occasionally brass inlay on *shísham* wood. It

[1] Amritsar alone gives 3,757 male and 518 female embroiderers.

is chiefly executed by a group of workers at Basi Ghulám Husain. It is remarkable that at Shahábad (Umballa) a workman has introduced the familiar Bombay inlay,—a species of marquetry or *tarsia* known as *piqué*. It consists of fixing with some cement into a bundle a number of thin rods of coloured wood with ivory and angular tin wire ; a fine transverse slice is then cut off and embedded in the wood ; a small geometrical pattern is thus obtained. In Simla, European furniture has always been the chief object of manufacture, and this has of late markedly improved. The hill districts have the advantage of local supplies of walnut wood, hill mulberry and of Zebra wood (*Pistacia integerrima*), a beautifully grained material, which, however, is very difficult to season ; and it cracks and warps, after even years of keeping.

510. Turned and Lacquered Ware.—Turned ware, and the method of chiselling ornament on lacquered surfaces, has been already alluded to. In many places this chiselling is confined to strips or edging, and the body of the work is mottled in two or three colours obtained by the partial adherence of different colours, produced by light touching or pressure of the colour sticks while the work is revolving on the turner's drum worked with a leather strung bow. The sticks, made up with lac and resin, partly melt by the heat developed by friction ; the touches of colour are afterwards blended, smoothed and polished by aid of a fine cut edge of bamboo and afterwards with a rag and oil. Hitherto this art has been employed on toys, round boxes, vases and candlesticks ; but of late attempts, promising some success, have been made to use it for furniture, in rails and legs of chairs and couches and for hanging-shelves, &c. Already the Native taste had employed it in this direction, but for the sole purpose of making the low legs of the *chárpai*, or Indian bed. Occasionally low-backed stools called *píri* and spinning-wheels for the richer classes are decorated with lacquer. It is likely that a trade may be developed in lacquered ware when applied to useful purposes.

511. Cane and Basket work.—The recent fashion for cane and bamboo chairs and couches has to some extent developed this industry. In the Exhibition of 1882 some varieties of work were shown from the Umballa District. Some rather pleasing basket work in bamboo slips is done at Hoshiárpur and in some of the Hill States. Straw baskets are made in Hazára, and very nice serviceable basket work from the leaf of the *Chamærops* palm in Bannu. It is the leaf of this palm that yields the fine mat-work of Pesháwar.

For flooring, ordinary matting is made of the date palm leaf and from a rush or flag ; but the work is rough and coarse, and in no way comparable to the grass matting of Calcutta.

512. Metal work (Brass and Copper).—There is a great manufacture of *brass vessels* for household use, and some of the forms are of interest. The makers are usually classed into two—the *bhartya* who makes his own alloy, and casts and turns smaller vessels and solid objects, and the *tathyár* who makes larger vessels by hammering on blocks from imported brass and copper sheets. There is a considerable manufacture at Amritsar, at Pind Dádan Khan, Sahíwál (Shahpur), Rewári, Bhiwáni, Jagádhri, Hoshiárpur and Kángra. The metals used are imported brass and copper; a brittle bell-metal called *phúl* or *kánsí*, and *bhart*, an

alloy which is valued because sour or acid liquids put into vessels made of it do not spoil. A very little ornamentation is effected chiefly by chasing and engraving, and occasionally by patterns incised into the metal and then filled up with black composition. There is no Punjab work in incrustation like that of brass and silver on copper as in Tanjore and other places : nor have we any *bidri* work.

513. KASHMIR NIELLO.—In Kashmir copper chased over with a minute foliated pattern, and tinned, the hollows being filled with black or red in a sort of *niello* fashion, is much admired. Beautiful specimens of work in 'tea pots' or vases are occasionally picked up ; they are of Thibetan or Central Asian origin.

514. BEATEN COPPER-WORK OF AMRITSAR.—In Amritsar an art has newly been brought to light—door panels of exquisitely designed beaten copper-work or *répoussé*. This is capable of great development. A fine specimen will be shown at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883.

515. The census returns show some 13,776 persons as engaged in brass and other metal work of the class above described.

516. CUTLERY AND GUNSMITH'S WORK.—There are scattered over several districts a few workmen who are capable of turning out very creditable *cutlery* and gunsmith's work. In Siálkot surgical instruments have been made (with imported steel) of excellent finish—Nizámabad (near Wazirabad) is one centre of cutlery, and knives are made at Bhera in the Shahpur District. The Native States of Jínd and Nábha sent to the Exhibition of 1882 padlocks of a finish and construction that would have done credit to a European workshop.

517. The census only shows 96 persons returned as cutlers ; but the fact is that the class is not really a separate one, and doubtless many men who could work returned themselves as *lohár* (blacksmith), or simply as *mistri*, a term which here applies to a worker not only in wood, but in metal also. Sword blades and knives are made in the Peshâwar District from the fine iron of Bajaur.

518. DAMASCENING.—The only form of damascening is known as *koftgári*, as its name implies—the art of 'beating' gold-wire in delicate patterns traced with a hard steel style on a steel or coloured iron surface. It is confined to Siálkot, Gujrât, and to the workshop of one or two survivors of the old Sikh armourers at Lahore.

519. The tendency of the modern work is to become cheap and poor, owing to the habit of the makers in bargaining for goods. The patterns are often too small in detail, and are so spread over the surface that the effect is lost. The School of Art might do a good work in reforming this work and directing it to novel and useful applications. The census shows only 111 persons devoted to this craft—a number which is probably under the mark.

520. GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS FOR PERSONAL WEAR.—There is a natural skill to be found almost everywhere among the *súnár* castes, in beaten, chased and *répoussé* silver and gold-work, and even in filigrain. Most districts therefore produce excellent national silver and gold ornaments. Among the best may be mentioned Hazára, Shahpur, Delhi, Kángra (including Kullu). The curious *babúl*

work is still confined to Delhi. It consists of ornaments made up of small globes or hemispheres of gold covered with minute points, so as to give the resemblance of the flower of the *babúl* (Acacia).[1]

521. GOLD WIRE-DRAWING.—Gold wire-drawing and tinsel-making in all its stages is practised chiefly at Delhi and Lahore. The census shows 1,253 persons engaged in these processes.[2]

522. JEWELLERY.—Except at Delhi work in precious stones is a trade of little importance.

523. ENAMELS.—The enamelling of Kashmir in two shades of blue (and occasionally green) is very effective. It is done both on silver, gold, and copper gilt. That of Baháwalpur is in a different style; and some rough enamelling of a sufficiently picturesque character is done in the Kángra District. At Mooltan fair enamelling is done. The varieties of colour, notably the fine ruby colour and white, and the delicate flowering obtained at Jaipur, are unknown in this Province. Turquoise blue and deep blue (from ore of cobalt), a clear dark green, a dull opaque red, and occasionally a crude yellow, are all the colours that are known. The work is all of the kind called *champlevé*, in which the pattern is incised and the hollow parts filled up with composition ground like paint, which is then fired and fused under the protection of a fine wire cage or cover.

524. POTTERY.—Potters are universal in all northern and central Punjab villages, where the Persian wheel is used on the wells, as the *tind*, or earthen pot for the well gear, is demanded by the thousand. But potteries for other vessels are usually confined to places where there is good clay. The demand for glazed ware is very limited. Hindús could not, from caste difficulties, use it for any purpose connected with food or drinking. Muhammadan families use it, but mostly imported cups and basins; for the native glazed ware, though the glaze is apparently perfect, will not stand any long contact with water. The best glaze is that of Pesháwar. The Delhi glaze is good, but there the clay (from Aúrangabad) is a true though rough porcelain, and the glaze actually combines with the body. In other places the pottery clay, being naturally red when burnt, has to be prepared by a layer of white colour before the ornamentation and the glaze are applied, so that it requires careful working and firing to get the glaze to take hold on the vessel. The Mooltan manufacture (distinguished for bold and effective design in two shades of blue on a white ground) has greatly fallen-off owing to the pernicious effects of a large contract which the principal maker undertook. The colours usually produced are limited. The maker at Jullundur possesses the secret of making several beautiful colours, and it is much to be regretted that this man cannot be induced to work.[3] In other places a turquoise blue (copper) and a dark blue (from zaffre) are both exceptionally good; brown, green, and a disagreeable yellow (lead chromate) are also known.

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[1] The laborious process of making it is described at page 186 of "Punjab Manufactures."

[2] It is remarkable that though Lahore is a known centre of *kandlakashi* (ingot-making and gilding) and *tárkashi* (wire-drawing), the census table is blank for the city. Possibly the workmen have been included in the 644 persons shown as dealers or makers of gold-thread.

[3] He is occupied in making ordinary glazed ware for barrack use. Efforts to get him to make encaustic tiles, which is his speciality, are almost always unavailing.

525. A fine unglazed pottery finished with a gloss of talc powder is made at Rohtak ; and some elegant pottery, the surface polished smooth, and decoration applied in oil-paint, has recently been produced in the Hoshiárpur District. A very thin ware is made at Baháwalpur, where also the potters are fond of decorating it with colour, but very rudely.

526. Glass.—Glass-making is almost unknown. A few makers collect and remelt broken white glass from Europe, and make lamp-chimnies and a few other small articles. A crude greenish glass, not very clear, and full of bubbles, is made in the country, and from this bulb-shaped phials are made in great numbers. These serve for the druggist and also for illuminations ; when filled with coloured liquid they are placed in rows with small lamps behind.

527. Glass *chúrís* or bangles and silvered glass globes and beads are made at Karnál and Gurgaon. Recently a glass-blower of Kaithan (Hoshiárpur) has made praiseworthy efforts to produce cups, *húka* vases and small ware in coloured glass, having produced a fair show of colours, dark blue, pale blue, opal white, green, yellow and plum colour.

528. Leather Manufactures.—Besides the common manufactures of *leather*, such as shoes, water-skins and saddlery, there are some which show artistic skill. The Biláspur State has a trade in articles of black leather, or leather variegated in colour (black, green and red), the whole being ornamented with a stitched pattern done with fine strips of peacock quill. Leather worked in silk or gold thread is also produced at Pesháwar, in the Deraját, and at Hoshiárpur. At Sáhiwál (Shahpur) oil vessels and other receptacles, often of large size (*kúppa*) are made out of raw hide, or out of animal integument boiled to a pulp, and fashioned on a clay block (which is broken up and removed when the exterior is dry). The work is done at other places also. But Sáhiwál is the only town where an attempt is made to ornament the surface with printed patterns. In Kasúr, Pákpattan and Jhang, leather '*húka*' bottles are made, often prettily decorated with coloured leather, and with silver studs and brass ornaments.

529. The preparation of skins of a fine turquoise colour, but inclining to green, is carried on in the Pesháwar District, and red leather and black leather are also well made at various places (in Kángra especially). The tanners of Kángra are skilled in making soft leather, and in preparing furs, so that the hair is uninjured while the skin is converted into soft white leather. Both in Kángra and Hoshiárpur soft leather, called 'sambar,' of a toad-colour is made and is much sought after for trousers, leggings, bags, purses and the like.

530. The embroidery of shoes is a somewhat extensive business in the Punjab. Saddlery is hardly to be reckoned among the leather trades, and saddles are mostly padded and not made of leather ; only the accessories are leather.

531. Miscellaneous Manufactures.—There are various small miscellaneous manufactures which deserve a word or two of notice.

The trade of the *kamángar* and *tírgar*, maker of bows and arrows, is now almost extinct ; but these people still practice part of their art, in decorating wood surfaces with paint, gilding and varnish. The *papier mâché* and wood-work, covered with delicate painted ornament and varnished with copal, which is usually a prominent feature in Punjab exhibitions, is entirely confined to Kashmir. Why, it is difficult to say : it could be made anywhere. Ivory-carving is practised at Amritsar, chiefly in the production of small net-work or fretted designs pierced through. At Delhi figures are cut ; but the work is unimportant. At Bhera in Shahpur, stone-cutting for knife-handles, &c., is practised, and an occasional piece of stone inlay may be seen ; this work could no doubt be developed if there were a demand.

532. Paper-making.—Paper-making is carried on at Siálkot, but is only suited to native writing in ink that does not penetrate beyond the glazed surface of the paper. Considering how many plants are available for paper fibre, and how great the demand for paper of a kind which can be used by the printers and for writing in the European style, it is remarkable that no attempt has yet been made to set up a paper mill : it is quite impossible, with the native process, to produce paper suitable for printing or European writing. The finer papers of Kashmir, however suited for Oriental manuscript and illumination, are, relatively, very costly.

533. General Remarks.—It will perhaps have been remarked that in the foregoing paragraphs allusion has repeatedly been made to the European demand for articles, and to an export trade. There is no concealing the fact, and especially in the case of ornamental, or what may be called "Art-manufactures," it is foreign taste that has led to the increased demand for certain classes of goods ; and if only the demand can be extended to other Provinces and to other countries, there is no reason why it should be looked on with any disfavour. It is inevitable that it should be so, when the manufacturing specialities of the Province continue what they are. The wealthier natives may in time come to share the same tastes, and then the demand will be local as well. But at present most of the wealthier natives delight in having European articles in their houses, and those often of the gaudiest and least desirable description. The poorer classes, on the other hand, use so little furniture of any kind, that carpets, curtains, furniture, and even the simpler cottage ornaments, are yet unknown to, and unthought of by, them.

534. Future prospects of manufacture as a profitable occupation.—The real future of profitable manufactures that will sell among the masses is not in shawls, carpets, embroidery, wood-carving, lacquer and the articles that at present fill up a catalogue of Punjab and Kashmir handicrafts ; but in the hope to be able to produce locally, fabrics that will undersell foreign cheap cloths, chintzes and prints that now flood the country, and in the supplanting of imported cheap paper, looking-glasses, needles, pins, cutlery, lucifer-matches, and a host of small wares which are in universal demand, by similar articles made in the country.

TRADE.

535. Foreign Trade.—The foreign trade of the Punjab is separately registered for Kashmir, Kabul, Chinese Tibet, Ladákh, Bajaur, Tírah and Sewestán; about 85 per cent. of the whole traffic is divided between Kabul and Kashmir. The value of the whole trade during 1882-83 is put at 206½ lakhs of rupees, which is nearly 25 lakhs less than in the previous year. This deficiency occurred almost entirely in the trade with Kabul and Bajaur, and is attributed to the heavy protective duties in force along the Russian frontier in Central Asia. The falling-off is mostly in piece-goods of Indian manufacture. The other variations in foreign trade during the year are not of importance. The following table gives the principal statistics for 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

	Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
			Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
North Frontier.	Kashmir ...	1882-83	590,606	50,53,347	298,352	34,94,768	888,958	85,48,115
		1881-82	797,282	49.59,486	262,080	35,91,935	1,059,362	85,51,421
	Ladákh ...	1882-83	14,825	5,12,837	6,600	3,22,258	21,425	8,35,095
		1881-82	14,616	3,72,480	4,930	3,58,605	19,546	7,31,085
	Chinese Tibet	1882-83	7,003	1,77,102	876	15,296	7,879	1,92,398
		1881-82	6,620	2,20,118	500	11,268	7,120	2,31,386
	Bajaur ...	1882-83	83,013	5,19,139	75,207	5,06,870	158,220	10,26,009
		1881-82	78,839	4,20,112	88,711	7,87,822	167,550	12,07,934
West Frontier.	Kabul ...	1882-83	197,992	31,08,931	185,840	57,33,272	383,832	88,42,203
		1881-82	200,161	27,70,768	249,512	83,89,259	449,673	1,11,60,027
	Tírah ...	1882-83	84,508	85,528	14,564	46,493	99,072	1,32,021
		1881-82	56,678	58,798	11,378	49,898	68,056	1,08,696
	Sewestán ...	1882-83	140,848	3,54,784	30,369	7,20,241	171,217	10,75,025
		1881-82	126,542	3,26,373	31,857	8,01,171	158,399	11,27,544
	Totals ...	1882-83	1,118,795	98,11,668	611,808	1,08,39,198	1,730,603	2,06,50,866
		1881-82	1,280,738	91,28,135	648,968	1,39,89,958	1,929,706	2,31,18,093

536. Value of Trade.—And the value of the chief articles of foreign trade may be seen from the following abstract :—

Articles.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
Imports.		Rs.		Rs.
Fruits, nuts, &c.	117,509	8,54,676	134,119	9,33,759
Raw silk	3,029	11,42,394	3,925	14,92,962
Raw wool	17,195	4,49,852	16,228	3,38,439
Shawls	...	10,87,712	...	11,35,985
Ghi	49,353	12,59,902	54,743	12,73,860
Wood logs	34,590	6,13,610	52,965	7,28,541
Other timber	547,242	8,49,769	390,425	5,56,791
Exports.				
European piece-goods	43,470	48,97,664	42,192	44,55,202
Indian ditto	62,860	28,96,891	40,944	18,18,960
Salt	227,544	4,76,897	228,26	4,01,199
Tea, Indian	7,065	4,33,225	5,933	2,99,241
Tea, Foreign	18,986	21,02,425	11,968	11,99,385

537. The trade in bullion is one which easily eludes registration and is perhaps unusually jealous of all enquiry. During the year an import of 163 maunds of treasure was recorded against an export of a single maund.

538. INTERNAL TRADE.—During 1882-83, the method of registration for internal trade has continued unaltered, but proposals for further simplification of the returns are now under consideration. The statistics are still given separately for the railways of the Punjab, for the chief municipal trade centres, and for the boat traffic on the Indus. The system is a convenient one, but a portion of the trade is almost of necessity twice registered.

539. RAIL-BORNE TRAFFIC.—The Punjab Railway system is split up for purposes of registration into six blocks as follows :—

a.—City of Delhi.

b.—Jagádhri to Lahore.

c.—Meean Meer West to Sher Shah.

d.—Punjab Northern State Railway.

e.—Punjab and Baháwalpur stations of the Indus Valley State Railway.

f.—Punjab stations on the Rájpútána State Railway.

The trade between these different blocks is registered, and also the trade between each of them and each of the seven blocks into which India outside the Punjab has been divided for registration purposes. These seven external blocks are—

1.—North-West Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Rájpútána.

3.—Bengal.

4.—Howrah.

5.—Central Provinces.

6.—Great Indian Peninsular Railway and connected lines.

7.—Bombay and Byculla.

The total rail-borne traffic of the Punjab with external India for the last two years may be compared as follows :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Weight in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Weight in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
1881-82	7,085,885	7,91,63,382	5,855,895	2,83,29,300
1882-83	6,343,237	7,09,65,937	10,284,979	3,73,74,527
Difference ...	— 742,648	— 81,97,445	+ 4,429,084	+ 90,45,227

Thus it will be seen that the imports have diminished both in weight and value, while the exports have largely increased in value and have nearly doubled in weight. Among the imports, there has been a considerable increase in piece-goods, both European and Indian, and also in iron and raw silk, but wheat and sugar both show a large decrease. Among the exports, hides and Indian piece-goods exhibit a decrease; but seeds, Indian tea, beer, gram, pulse and other autumn crops, cotton and wheat, all exhibit increase. The export of wheat rose

from 19¼ to 41 lakhs of maunds, and that of gram and pulse from 5⅕ to 15¼ lakhs of maunds. The increase in the export of cotton was also considerable, *viz.*, from 76,743 to 103,816 maunds. But the most extraordinary development was that of the export trade in oil-seeds, which increased from less than 1¼ to very nearly 8¼ lakhs of maunds.

540. Calculated on the value of the goods, the distribution of the rail-borne trade of the Province may be ascertained from the following table of percentages :—

Locality.	Percentage on total trade of — Imports from places in Column 1.	Percentage on total trade of — Exports to places in Column 1.
1. Stations of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway in the North-West Provinces ...	8	23
2. North-West Provinces and Oudh *viâ* the East Indian Railway	10½	18
3. Rájpútána, Central Provinces and Great Indian Peninsular Railway	½	2½
4. Bengal	3	1½
5. Howrah	36½	10½
6. Bombay	24¾	5½
7. Rájpútána Railway beyond the Punjab	2¼	8
8. Other stations in Bombay and Madras	5	2½
9. Sind	9½	28½
Total	100	100

To Bombay the Punjab sends cotton, wheat and seeds, and receives back piece-goods, both European and Indian, metals, silk and tea. To Howrah are sent exports the same as those sent to Bombay, with the addition of hides, leather, saltpetre and Indian tea. Sind takes wheat, seeds, sugar, wool and Indian piece-goods, giving in return piece-goods from Europe, iron and liquors. The trade to and from the North-West Provinces and Oudh is miscellaneous and embraces most of the articles of Punjab traffic, while the transactions of the remaining blocks do not require analysis.

541. Boat-borne Traffic.—The traffic by country boats on the Indus is registered by the Deputy Conservator at Sakkar. The chief articles of import are European piece-goods and iron, the chief exports are wheat, other grains, oil-seeds, raw wool, raw cotton and ghi. The following table gives the volume and value of the trade for the past three years :—

Year.	Import.		Export.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1880-81	252,363	21,27,572	1,456,907	66,10,947
1881-82	248,638	22,47,804	1,605,856	62,76,669
1882-83	158,036	16,27,275	1,531,114	56,34,282

These figures show a large decline in the import trade which has occurred principally in iron and other metals. The variations in the export trade are not remarkable. The boatmen are said to find increasing difficulty in competing with the Railway. In their upward journeys they are obliged to accept such unprofitable freights as stone for lime-making, the profit on which merely pays for their food on the trip.

542. MUNICIPAL TRADE.—*Delhi.*—The Registration Returns for this Municipality exhibit an increase in the value of the imports from 394¾ to 434¼ lakhs of rupees, but the exports have fallen off from 344¼ to 266½ lakhs. These figures are admittedly imperfect and not altogether trustworthy. The year is reported to have been a prosperous one with a brisk trade. Bombay is rapidly becoming the chief port for cotton from Delhi. There is a steam press in the latter city and the cotton is sent down in bales ready for shipment. The wheat trade declined and the trade in hides is languishing. In the up-country trade large quantities of goods are stated to be sent as far as Umballa by country carts along the Trunk Road. These carts, travelling by a shorter route, are able to compete successfully with the Railway. If the fact is correctly stated it is not unimportant, but the dimensions of this cart traffic are probably small.

543. *Amritsar.*—The year has been generally prosperous for the trade of Amritsar. The imports have increased by 3 lakhs to 277¼ lakhs of rupees, and the exports by 5½ lakhs to 95 lakhs of rupees. The trade in shawls is languishing and the extension of Railway communication is depriving Amritsar of its importance as a depôt for piece-goods. On the other hand, the traffic in grain and seeds is receiving a large development. The import in wheat increased from 5¾ to more than 10 lakhs of maunds and the exports from 2 to more than 5 lakhs. The import of rice rose from 2¼ lakhs of maunds to more than 4 lakhs, and that of gram and pulse from 1½ lakhs to 4½ lakhs. An English firm from Karachi has opened an agency for purchasing, cleaning and forwarding wheat and oil-seeds.

544. *Lahore.*—During the year the import and export of treasure has been included in the Registration Returns, which show 30¼ lakhs of rupees imported against an export of 60¼ lakhs. If these figures be excluded, the value of the import trade during the year was 78¼ lakhs of rupees, and the value of the export trade 8 lakhs. The chief features of the traffic are a very large decline in cotton and hides set against a heavy increase in the wheat trade and in salt. The import of ghi and refined sugar has also increased, and this increase may be taken as a token of increased spending power in the city population. The export wheat trade is principally with Karachi; only one firm in Lahore trades direct with the English market and cleans its wheat before despatch. Other dealers dispose of their consignments in Karachi where the grain is cleaned and shipped.

545. *Mooltan.*—The trade of Mooltan fell off during the year, and it is difficult to forecast its future prospects. The new railway to Sibi appears to threaten the position of the city as a depôt of the trade for Kelat and Southern Afghánistán, and it appears to be doubtful whether the trade with Sind and Karachi will not pass by Mooltan. During the year the import trade fell from 84 to 74½ lakhs of rupees, and the export trade from 40 to 29½ lakhs, but

these figures are probably not altogether trustworthy. There was a considerable increase in the trade in wheat, seeds, grains and ghi, to be set against a decrease in indigo, rice, sugar and European piece-goods. The indigo trade is of some importance, about 12,000 maunds being exported annually. One-third of this goes to Bombay, more than one-half to Pesháwar and Central Asia, and the remainder is distributed to different localities in small consignments. There is also a considerable trade in madder, which is much used as a dye by Hindús, and, when mixed with other dye-stuffs, communicates a fine dark purple to silk fabrics.

546. *Simla.*—The import trade of Simla has increased by 3 lakhs of rupees and now stands at 25½ lakhs, but the export trade has fallen from 13 lakhs to 8. The imports of salt and piece-goods have increased, but the value of the liquor exported has diminished by 4¼ lakhs of rupees.

547. EXPORT TRADE.—In general, the most marked feature of the trade of the year is the enormous development of the export trade in wheat, gram, pulse and oil-seeds. With this has been conjoined an increase in the export of cotton to Bombay and in the import of European piece-goods. But the export of wool, hides and Indian piece-goods has diminished. In regard to the direction of the trade, Bombay and Karachi appear to be gradually supplanting Calcutta. If it be assumed that the whole Sind trade is with Karachi—and this assumption is not very wide of the truth—then the transactions with the three great ports may be compared as under :—

Trade.	Port.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Import ...	Howrah	721,653	3,12,95,957	619,702	2,58,61,606
	Bombay	127,019	99,87,307	388,215	1,74,89,957
	Karachi	1,328,116	57,42,083	950,551	82,74,603
Export ...	Howrah	724,151	41,11,877	563,590	39,04,942
	Bombay	104,287	5,94,678	390,889	21,31,296
	Karachi	2,678,784	1,15,77,035	5,677,186	1,62,41,310

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

548. There were twenty Companies on the register under Act VI of 1882 at the commencement of the year. Of these fifteen were at work and five in process of liquidation. During the year the following six Companies were registered :—

(1).—The Frontier Ice Company, Limited, at Ráwalpindi.

(2).—The Hindu Ice and General Mills Company, Limited, at Delhi.

(3).—The Murree Club, Limited. This is a Company limited by guarantee, the first of its kind registered in the Province.

(4).—The Punjab Northern State Railway Co-operative Stores Society, Limited, at Ráwalpindi.

(5).—The Lanode and Sunsál Tea Company, Limited, at Pálampur, in the Kángra Valley.

(6).—The Commercial Bank of Upper India, Limited, at Simla.

Two Companies were dissolved during the year—the Amritsar Christian Stores, Limited, and the Imperial Rink Company, Limited, at Simla. At the close of the year there were twenty-four Companies on the register, of which twenty were in operation and four being wound up. Below is given a classification of the Companies at work—

	Working.	*Winding up.*
I. Banking Companies	5	1
II. Insurance Companies	...	...
III. Mills and Presses	2	...
IV. Mining and Quarrying Associations ...	2	...
V. Planting Companies	2	...
VI. Trading Companies	8	1
VII. Miscellaneous Companies	1	2
TOTAL ...	20	4

549. There were three instances of increase of capital during the year—the Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited, from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000; the Simla Co-operative Association, Limited, from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000; and the Frontier Ice Company, Limited, from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. The aggregate capital of the nineteen working Companies, omitting the Murree Club, comes to Rs. 51,98,101. Of this sum, the amount paid up is Rs. 35,91,132 according to the returns, which are, however, not complete for the companies recently registered, so that the actual sum paid up is probably more than that given above.

550. The registered offices of twelve Companies were inspected during the year and were found to be generally in order, the provisions of the law being observed. Returns as required by the Companies Act were submitted punctually, as a rule. At the close of the year rules under Act VI of 1882, to regulate the duties of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, were under consideration.

551. The following is a list of the literary, scientific and charitable societies registered in the Punjab under Act XXI of 1860, together with a brief account of the object of association :—

(1).—Mayo Industrial School Society, Simla—To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupation.

(2).—Punjab Masonic Institution, Lahore—For educating and supporting children of indigent Freemasons.

(3).—Roberts Institute, Lahore—To provide a reading-room, library and place of recreation for persons with small incomes.

(4).—Bishop Cotton's School, Simla—To impart instruction and useful knowledge.

(5).—Board of Management of the Lahore High School—To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of youths.

(6).—United Service Institution of India, Simla—The promotion of Naval and Military art, science and literature.

(7).—The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room—To provide a library of general literature, standard periodicals and newspapers, and a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.

(8).—Anjuman Mufid-i-ám, Kasúr—For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature, and the introduction of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics amongst the people of the Punjab.

(9).—Additional Clergy Society—To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

552. The total expenditure of the year has been Rs. 70,99,668, as noted below. The expenditure in India has been Rs. 70,90,553. In round figures, 38¾ lakhs were spent on new works; 23 lakhs on Repairs; 8¾ lakhs on Establishment; ¼ lakh on Tools and Plant; and on the Barrack Department (chargeable to the Military Grant) a little over $\frac{1}{16}$th of a lakh.

IN INDIA.

	Rs.
Imperial, Military	2,93,562
Do. Civil Buildings, Boards and Services... ...	1,48,513
Provincial, Other Public Works	30,40,030
Do. Railways	18,98,262
Municipal	9,52,270
Local (Incorporated) Funds	7,57,916
Total ...	70,90,553

IN ENGLAND.

On account of Steam Launch for Attock ferry ...	9,115
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,99,668

553. Looked at as a grand total, these figures may seem to represent a large sum; but examined more closely with reference to the area and the wants of the Province they have to meet, it will be seen how narrow are the limits within which the Department has to work.

From purely Provincial sources, the expenditure was 30 lakhs—an exceptionally large grant. From this must first be deducted some 6·32 lakhs for Establishment,—a charge usually very high, but swollen during the year by exceptional charges on account of Railway surveys. From the remainder must be deducted 14·6 lakhs on account of repairs of existing works, leaving only some 9 lakhs available for new works throughout the 32 districts of the Province. Even this is an unusually large sum ; it is seldom that more than 7 to 8 lakhs can be given for new works, and even this it is to be feared, is too often given at the cost of repairs. The total grant for some years previously has not averaged more than 22 lakhs ; the charges for establishment and repairs are almost fixed quantities ; but to enable the most pressing new works to be commenced, the latter have, to some extent, been starved. In the future, therefore, it is not improbable that a smaller, rather than a larger, proportion of funds will be available for new works.

554. Compared to many parts of the Empire, the Punjab is a new Province, and a large number of its public works have yet to be undertaken. It is unprovided with many of the necessary administrative buildings, public offices, law courts, &c. ; many of its district courts are held in buildings constructed years ago on very primitive lines, which now fail entirely to meet requirements ; many of the buildings are of a temporary nature, that for years have served the purpose for which they were built, but are now practically worn out. The same may be said of the Police buildings and jails. With the construction of new buildings, the extended wants of the day have to be met. Temporary structures are gradually giving place to permanent ones, and in most districts will be found an increasing number of new permanent Police buildings, which, down to the road posts, are on a scale that a few years ago would have been considered unnecessarily liberal. The standard plans have again just been revised, and the accommodation, and consequently the cost, increased all round. In the case of jails, an entirely new system has been adopted. The interests of sanitation, quarantine regulation, discipline and prison education, have rendered buildings of vastly more elaborate design necessary. In addition to the increased accommodation now required, the ideas as to the individual requirements of the prisoners have enlarged. Formerly 400 cubic feet per prisoner was considered sufficient ; now it is fixed at 648. He must have 36 superficial feet in barracks and 54 superficial feet in hospital. The proportion of solitary cells has, within the last few years, been increased three-fold. As will be seen below, new jails absorbed nearly one-fifth of the total Provincial grant available for new works during this year, and there appears no immediate prospect of reduction of expenditure. For the construction of those considered by the Inspector-General immediately desirable, an estimated expenditure of not less than 25 lakhs will be required.

Similarly, education, medical, sanitation and kindred matters, year by year, increase their claims on the public purse.

555. In a Province with an area of 220,000 square miles, 105,000 of which are under direct British administration, the foremost place in public works of importance must undoubtedly be given to communications—either in the form of railways, tramways, navigable canals, or good roads ; for it is

on efficient communication that the development of its resources mainly depends. Many districts are notoriously only partially developed owing to this want. The extension of the railway system has necessitated a corresponding system of feeder roads, a very large number of which still remain to be made. As this railway system extends—and, if the Punjab is to keep pace with other parts of the country, it must extend—the demand for feeder roads will extend likewise. The funds available have been so limited that many such works are at a stand-still. It will suffice to instance, among others, the Kángra Valley cart road; the Fázilka and Okára road; the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan road,—all now awaiting funds.

556. For the urban population generally, efficient water-supply, sewage and drainage works are among the primary necessities. With the exception of the Water-Works at Lahore and Simla that were constructed from loans raised by the Municipalities concerned, aided from Imperial and Provincial resources, almost the whole of the wants of the Province remain to be supplied in this important particular.

557. To meet the many urgent claims that arise under these and other heads, the annual 7 to 9 lakhs that can at most be made available for new Provincial works is a sum obviously inadequate; and all that can be attempted is a selection of the most pressing.

558. In remarking on the progress of the year under review, it will be most convenient to notice the principal items in the order of Budget heads, although this will obviously not be that of their relative importance.

559. Imperial, Military.—There was an expenditure of Rs. 2,93,562, of which Rs. 1,14,331 was for original works, Rs. 1,17,602 for repairs, Rs. 50,732 for establishment at the usual 23 per cent. charged for its use, Rs. 3,447 for tools and plant, at 1½ per cent., and Rs. 7,450 for Barrack Department.

560. *Fortifications.*—The Forts on the Swat River Canal for the defence of the new irrigation works were very nearly completed.

561. *Accommodation for Troops.*—Good progress was made at Dera Ismail Khan in converting the lines of a Field Battery into lines for a Mountain Battery, in the construction of a hospital for the Left Native Infantry Lines, and of a second for the Cavalry and Artillery, as also at Abbott-abad in the construction and re-roofing of the Right Native Infantry Lines.

562. *Miscellaneous.*—A reservoir for the Zám outpost in the Dera Ismail Khan District was begun and completed. The remaining works may be dismissed as being of too minor a character to require notice.

563. Imperial, Civil Buildings.—The expenditure under the head was Rs. 1,48,513, or Rs. 98,919 for original works, and Rs. 22,815 for repairs; the same percentage, as above noted, being charged for establishment and tools and plant.

564. *Postal.*—The additional accommodation required at Simla for the tonga terminus and bullock train, begun in 1881-82, was almost completed.

565. *Telegraphs.*—Two of the three blocks of signallers' quarters in connection with the new Telegraph Office at Lahore were completed; the construction of the third for the present has been suspended. The new office at Amritsar was nearly and the one at Ráwalpindi quite completed, and forms a decidedly ornamental addition to the public buildings of that station.

566. *Archæological and Historical Buildings.*—The Curator of Ancient Monuments has been in communication with the Local Government regarding the adoption of a scheme for the better preservation of the buildings, which, from an historical or artistic point of view, are best worth preserving. This Province is particularly rich in such monuments. From the Topes at Manikiála to the plains of Karakshetra, the whole Punjab is a magnificent field for the antiquarian. The ancient city of Lahore and the surroundings of Delhi, "more thickly studded with ruins than even the Campagna at Rome," would alone furnish more buildings worthy of conservation than can possibly be taken in hand for years to come. Were funds available, an entire departmental division would not have been too much to take up the work. To meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the Government of India, a new 'Historical Buildings' Sub-division of the Provincial Public Works was formed in November 1882, as an experimental measure for two years, and was placed in charge of a young officer of Engineers, to be attached to the Executive Division within which the buildings to be taken in hand from time to time might be situated.

A special grant of Rs. 38,000 was contributed by the Supreme Government, to which a further sum of Rs. 6,000 was added from Provincial Funds. The works which have been completed or taken in hand during 1882-83 are as follows:—

At Delhi, the restoration of the Jamáli Kamáli tomb was completed, a beautiful little room some 25 feet square by 16 feet high, whilom the mosque and dwelling, and subsequently the tomb of Sheikh Fazlúllah, better known by his literary *nom de plume* of "Jamáli," a great traveller, poet, and religious debater, the friend of two or three successive kings who accompanied Humáyún to Gujrát, and died in 1535. The fallen chajjas were renewed; the encaustic tile work and carving on the walls secured; the incised ceiling—a very fine specimen of oriental design in bright colours—cleaned and restored. The enclosure wall was repaired, and iron-grated doors were put up where necessary.

In the adjoining Jamáli Kamáli mosque (which is a fine example of the age of the Pathán "Lodi" kings) some minor repairs were carried out. Some metalled flooring was laid inside the buildings and the roof terraced to prevent leakage; but a good deal is still desirable to make good the damage that has been done by neglect, and to prevent further decay.

The grounds round the well-known tomb of Humáyún, which had become little better than a jungle, were cleaned and laid out; the mounds of earth and old materials removed; the four wells in the enclosure cleaned and repaired; and some parterres of flowers planted in front of the tomb.

Efficient measures for the custody of these enclosures will afford the best safeguard for the preservation of the buildings, as it is often more to wanton mischief or to trespassers, than to natural causes, that damage is due.

At Lahore the famous gardens of the Shahlimár, the Versailles of the Punjab, had suffered much from injudicious cultivation and over-irrigation; the water frequently flooding the terraces. During the year the level of the beds was lowered; the ornamental channels and masonry works in connection with the fountains were properly repaired; and sundry other improvements carried out. The attention of the Municipality was also drawn to the necessity of some supervision over the proceedings of the lessees of the garden and the discouragement of wet crops, without which the proper preservation of this splendid record of Moghal grandeur will be impossible.

Urgent repairs were effected in the broken masonry of the Gulábi Bágh gateway; in the Chaubúrji situate on the Mooltan road; in the tomb of Asaf Jah, the Prime Minister of Jahángír, brother of the famous Núr Mahal, and father-in-law of Sháh Jahán; in the tomb of Ali Mardán Khán, who may be described as the Public Works Minister of the latter Emperor; and in a number of other tombs of minor note.

Special repairs were also put in hand in the marble terrace floor, the interior mosaics, and outer minarets of the tomb of the Emperor Jahángír at Shahdara.

With the exception of some stone-carving, the restoration of the old gateway at Núr Mahal (a small town named after the famous consort of Jahángír, in the Jullundur District) was completed.

The restoration of two fine Muhammadan tombs at Nakodar, in the same district, was taken in hand—tombs that date from the time of Jahángír and Sháh Jahán respectively, and at one time must have bean good examples of Moghal art, but have suffered much at the hands of the Sikhs.

567. Provincial, Civil Buildings.—To turn now to the consideration of those works, of possibly less architectural pretensions, but of greater practical importance, constructed or repaired from purely Provincial Funds, the details of the expenditure on the main heads of which are given in a statement at page 197.

568. *Administration.*—Two new tahsíls at Tánk and Swábi in the Deraját and Pesháwar Divisions, respectively, were brought to completion. The roofs of the tahsíls at Jullundur and Hoshiárpur were renewed. Progress has been made in the combined tahsíls and thánahs at Dera Gházi Khan and Kuláchi in the Deraját Division, and the tahsíl at Attock in the Pesháwar Division.

The treasury-rooms at Jullundur, at Ajnála in the Amritsar District, and Hangu in the Kohát District, were improved, and a new treasure vault was built at Jagádhri in the Umballa District.

About Rs. 8,000 were expended in connecting Barnes Court with the water-works system at Simla, and in remodelling and rebuilding the guard-house. About

Rs. 7,000 were also spent in the renewal of furniture, and in additions to the tent godown at Government House, Lahore—works that had been acknowledged necessities for years.

569. *Law and Justice.*—The foundations of the new Chief Court at Lahore were brought up to plinth level, and collection of materials for the superstructure taken in hand, when the work had to be stopped for want of funds. Opportunity was taken to revise the design for the superstructure, which is to be of Indo-Saracenic style, and which, when completed, will, it is hoped, be one of the architectural ornaments of the Province.

The old district court-house at Simla having been taken over by the Government of India to form a part of the site of the new Imperial Military Offices now in course of erection, a new building became necessary. After a good deal of correspondence and a careful examination of several sites a central and suitable one has been secured at a cost of Rs. 41,000, and the pulling down of the adjoining old tahsíl (R[illegible]na Hall). The new building is to combine the district court-house and tah[illegible] the Imperial Government bearing four-fifths of the cost of the building. The site was in course of clearance when the year closed.

Alterations and additions were made to the district court-houses of Ludhiána, Gurdáspur, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Jhelum, and to the court-house of the Assistant Commissioner, Dalhousie. Certain improvements to the circuit house at Jagádhri, in the Umballa District, and a lock-up for the new district [illegible]rt-house at Amritsar, begun in 1881-82, were also completed.

[illegible] *Ecclesiastical.*—A grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,000 was made towards the cost of t[illegible]nstruction of a church for the Punjab Northern State Railway officials at R[illegible]álpindi. The extension of the cemetery at Murree was completed, and the enlargement of that at Simla nearly so.

571. *Jails.*—The heaviest Provincial expenditure of the year upon new works was upon jails, which absorbed Rs. 1,78,000, and an additional Rs. 55,300 upon repairs—a larger sum than was expended on the entire new communications of the Province. The completion of the Sirhind Canal works necessitated the removal of the prisoners from Rúpar and the dismantling of the temporary jails there. Their removal to Mooltan was decided on, at which station a large Central Jail is ultimately to be built; meanwhile, a temporary Central Jail to house the prisoners became necessary, and, with the assistance of prison labour, this was begun and nearly completed; some heavy approach roads being also carried out. The whole has been done in a manner sufficiently substantial to last, if needful, for some years. Alterations, enlargements, or special repairs of a more or less heavy nature were carried out in connection with the jails at Delhi, Gurgaon, Sirsa, Umballa, Simla, Dharmsála, Hoshiárpur, Mooltan, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrát and Pesháwar, but a considerable sum is still needed to put these jails into a thorough state of repair.

572. *Police.*—On police buildings more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees were spent. New police stations were constructed at Delhi (at the cost of Municipal Funds), and at Dasúya, Wazirabad and Dhamman, and new rest-houses at Gawen and Jatli. Considerable progress was made in the construction of the new stations at Mubárikpur, Kálka, Subáthu, Dagshai, Hoshiárpur, Barsar,

Nárowál, Karrak and Bahádur Khel, as also in the increased accommodation necessary for the police at Abbott-abad, in the Imperial Police lines at Simla, and in the new lines at Dera Gházi Khan. A combined lock-up for European prisoners and quarters for European Police Inspector at Ráwalpindi, on a scale in keeping with the wants of that increasing station, was also commenced.

573. *Educational.*—At the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, an additional room was added to the boys' school; the head master's quarters were re-roofed, and the 3rd assistant master's quarters improved. New clerks' quarters, a new reception bungalow, and a band-room, were begun, and, with the exception of the last, nearly completed.

The year also witnessed the final completion of the new School of Art at Lahore, the cost of which building has been met by a special contribution from the Mayo Memorial Fund.

New schools, boarding-houses and additions to existing buildings were, with the exception of some minor outstandings, completed almost entirely from District or Municipal Funds at the places noted below :—

Pírthála	in the Gurgaon District.	Kattah	in the Lahore District.
Akbarpúra	,, Peshâwar ,,	Kána Kácha	,, ,, ,,
Ludhiána	,, Ludhiána ,,	Súr Singh	,, ,, ,,
Khanna	,, ,, ,,	Taprála	,, ,, ,,
Gurdáspur	,, Gurdáspur ,,	Ghanlála	,, ,, ,,
Sohal	,, ,, ,,	Ichhra	,, ,, ,,
Chamkani	,, Pesháwar ,,	Bághbánpúra	,, ,, ,,
Bhryna	,, Gurdáspur ,,	Leiah	,, D. Ismail Khan.
Sharakpur	,, Lahore ,,	Hasan Abdál	,, Ráwalpindi.
Shahpur	,, Shahpur ,,	Dora Bodal	,, Kohát District.
Badhána	,, Lahore ,,	Kali Chokrál	,, ,, ,,
Bhairwál	,, ,, ,,		

Considerable progress was also made with others at—

Kohát	in the Kohát District.	Kallar	in the Ráwalpindi District.
Bhobki	,, Gurdáspur ,,	Divrála Saigan	,, ,, ,,
Parmanand	,, ,, ,,	Sagri	,, ,, ,,
Firozpur-Jhirka	,, Gurgaon ,,	Sayad Kaoran	,, ,, ,,
Palwal	,, ,, ,,	Kanat	,, ,, ,,
Háfizabad	,, Gujránwála ,,	Kirpa	,, ,, ,,
Gujránwála	,, ,, ,,	Harípur	,, Hazára ,,
Kahúta	,, Ráwalpindi ,,	Nawashahr	,, ,, ,,

Including the outlay from Provincial, District and Municipal Funds, the total expenditure on Educational buildings amounted to Rs. 1,06,539.

574. *Medical.*—Upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees from all sources were expended upon Medical buildings.

The new Medical School at Lahore was well advanced, an additional Rs. 57,000 being expended, and but little remained to complete this—the first Medical College of the Province. The Province also contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Simla Municipality on account of the Central (Ripon) Hospital and Dispensary about to be erected at that station. The leper asylum at Ráwalpindi and the civil hospital at Pesháwar were completed, and dispensaries were in course of construction at Sonepat, Farukhnagar and Majítha. A number of temporary buildings and a range of stabling were added to the new established Veterinary College at Lahore, which is now in full operation.

575. *Miscellaneous.*—A building was purchased at Hissar as a rest-house for the members of the District Committee; another at Ellen-abad for the Civil and Police officers of the Sirsa District; and a third, commenced in 1881-82 at Nangal, in the Hoshiárpur District, was finished.

576. Provincial, Communications.—The expenditure upon these, though met from three sources, *viz.*, the Provincial allotment, the District cesses, and, to a very limited extent, from Municipal Funds, may all be considered together. The greater part of the expenditure is of course for repairs, and in the year under review this amounted to about Rs. 15 lakhs; that on new works being slightly under 4 lakhs, of which nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ were contributed by District Funds.

In passing, it may be noticed that the proportion of Provincial Funds allotted for communications is now almost entirely swallowed up by repairs, and this drain on the resources of the Department must increase as communications extend.

The approaching completion of the combined railway and road bridge over the Indus at Attock, about 3 miles below the existing boat-bridge, rendered necessary a costly diversion of the Grand Trunk Road along both the rocky banks of the river, to complete the communication with Pesháwar and the Frontier. As it was important to complete the approaches by the time the bridge was open for traffic, the work was pushed on, and good progress was made before the close of the year.

Fair progress was made in improving the road through the Pezu Pass in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts.

The improvements to the Khushálgarh and Thal road, started in 1878, in connection with the late Afghán war, were, after the campaign was brought to a close, stopped by order of the Government of India. Nothing further was therefore done during 1882-83, but certain liabilities, amounting to about Rs. 6,682, were finally adjusted.

In the Jhelum District link roads were constructed between the Grand Trunk Road and the Lála Músa and Khárián stations on the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Curtain walls to the flood escapes on the Grand Trunk Road through the Beas valley were nearly completed. Forty miles of metalling on the Grand

Trunk Road between Delhi and Pesháwar and 122 miles on the other main trunk lines were entirely renewed, and a total of 1,025 miles of first class metalled roads were maintained and kept in repair throughout the Province; but there is no doubt that in many cases a too long life has been exacted from the coats of metalling, and a much greater proportion of renewals will shortly become absolutely necessary. A certain number of short lengths of roads have in addition been metalled by the district authorities in the neighbourhood of various stations.

577. Unmetalled Roads.—The unmetalled roads that had either to be renewed or kept in repair by the agency of the Department or of the District Officers in the Province aggregated 15,936 miles. The expenditure amounted to nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, of which District Funds contributed nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for new roads and over 2 lakhs for the repairs of old ones.

The principal improvements are indicated under their respective districts in the table below:—

Delhi District	Improving the roads from Paik-ka-Makbarah to Kharkhauda *viá* Bhowána; and from Ballabgarh to Jhandpur ferry; and raising road from Mahrauli to Basant.
Gurgaon District	Raising and improving the road from Nuh to Firozpur, and from Ghasera to Nuh.
Karnál District	Completing the roads from Pánipat to Safidon; from Sewan to Kaithal; from Pánipat to Salwan; and improving road from Kaithal to Patiála.
Ludhiána District	Constructing the road from Railway station to Cháwa; this is a feeder road, and one of those the construction of which, as a metalled road, has been strongly and repeatedly urged by the Consulting Engineer.
Jullundur District	The several gaps on the Mandi road were provided with metal.
Kángra District	Improving the road from Mandi to Phagwára and that to Mukerián. The gradients on the Pálampur road, which were rather stiff and severe, were also reduced to an easier slope.
Hoshiárpur District...	Improving the road from Mandi to Phagwára, passing through this district. Causeways were also constructed on the Hariána and Badhera roads.
Amritsar District	Constructing the road from Fatahgarh to Dera Nának; metal gaps were also constructed on the Geri road.
Jhang District	Constructing the roads from Jhang to Chíchawatni and to Bareri.
Montgomery District	Raising and improving the road from Okára to Fázilka.
Muzaffargarh District	Raising portions of the road from Kinjar to Rohilánwáli.
Ráwalpindi District	Improving the Railway feeder road from the Lawrencepur Station on the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Lahore and Pesháwar Road.
Pesháwar District	Constructing a new road from Táru to Akbarpur.

578. BRIDGES.—An additional sum of Rs. 88,000 was contributed from District Funds for the erection or repairs of bridges. Among the principal may be noticed a bridge and gap at Sagurpur, on the Nárowál and Dhamtal road; a bridge over the Budhi nallah on the Dera Nának and Dhamtal road; a bridge over the Sikandarwah canal, on the road to the Mooltan cantonments; a wooden pile bridge over the Bhimber stream; an iron girder bridge over the Leh river; and nine other bridges on the Abazai, Utmanzai, Deh and Zámdel roads in the Pesháwar District.

Provincial Funds, charged under the head of metalled roads, were provided for the bridge over the Búriya nallah, on the Delhi and Mathra road; for the Nalloah drainage, at the 67th mile of the Amritsar and Pathánkot road; for restoring the bridges on the Lahore and Pesháwar road to their original width, and for several bridges of minor importance on other trunk lines.

579. BOAT-BRIDGES.—In the country of the Five Rivers, it may not be uninteresting to tabulate the principal of the boat-bridges that were maintained by the Department during the year at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees—

Locality of Bridge.	Date of		Number of		Length of Bridge.
	Dismantlement.	Re-opening.	Government boats.	Hired boats.	
Over the Jumna at Mámúrpur	15-6-82	15-10-82	...	14	120 feet.
Do. Chaunsa	Do.	Do.	...	15	150 "
Do. Sanauli	Do.	1-11-82	...	9	186 "
Do. Mirghona	Do.	21-11-82	...	9	186 "
Do. Rájghát, near Jagádhri ...	16-6-82	16-10-82	...	26	483 "
Do. Sutlej Phillour	27-5-82	7-10-82	33	10	1,652 "
Do. Beas Dera Gopípur	6-5-82	20-10-82	14	...	468 "
Do. Ravi Shahdara (Lahore) ...	Maintained throughout the year.		31	...	1,200 "
Do. Sutlej Ferozepore	3-5-82	7-10-82	60	8	2,914 "
Do. Ravi Chíchawatni	Maintained throughout the year.		20	...	710 "
Do. Chenab at Wazirabad	16-5-82	5-10-82	33	24	2,537 "
Do. do. Kádirabad	31-3-82	13-10-82	16	3	504 "
Do. do. Trimmu Ghât	15-4-82	16-10-82	14	50	2,801 "
Do. Jhelum at Jhelum [1]	[2]	[2]	6	23	983 "
Do. do. Pind Dádan Khan ...	23-4-82	16-10-82	53	...	2,400 "
Do. Indus at Attock	8-6-82	20-9-82	38	2	1,296 "
Do. do. Khushálgarh	14-6-82	Do.	31	...	1,228 "
Do. do. Dera Ismail Khan... ...	28-4-82	1-10-82	32	40	3,019 "
Do. Kabul River at Naushahra	26-7-82	1-9-82	4	10	810 "
Do. do. Adazai	20-5-82	29-9-82	26	...	765 "

Exceptional falls of rains in the hills caused heavy floods in the Chenab, and on the 9th April some railway boats, breaking from their moorings close to the

[1] A new superstructure was provided at a cost of Rs. 19,000 for the boat-bridge at Jhelum.
[2] The boat-bridge was established in October 1882; prior to that date a ferry was in existence.

Alexandra bridge, collided with the bridge of boats at Wazirabad, which was to some, but not to a serious, extent damaged, and was promptly made good.

The Attock boat-bridge was kept open for traffic until the gauge reading showed that the floods had reached a height of 33 feet, and was only dismantled on the 12th June 1882, when the gauge rose to 38 feet. From this date to the end of August 1882 the River Indus remained in flood, the gauge reading being abnormally high. On the 29th July it registered 60 feet, one of the highest recorded floods during recent years. Arrangements were made in the first week of September to reform this bridge, but a sudden and unexpected flood, rising 14 feet in one night, swept down on the 13th and carried away five boats already in position, and some superstructure. The actual loss was, however, not great, and the bridge was re-formed on the 25th.

The Khushálgarh boat-bridge was also to some extent damaged during the year. Orders had been given to dismantle the bridge when the flood touched 25 feet; but at midnight on the 12th June a sudden flood raised the gauge reading to 31 feet, and before anything could be dismantled a floating log struck and swamped the centre and three other boats. The actual loss sustained amounted to Rs. 3,800.

Similarly, the Naushahra boat-bridge was broken by an exceptionally heavy flood on the 28th July 1882; the gauge reading rising suddenly from 27 feet to 32 feet, entailing a heavy loss of boats and superstructure.

580. Ferries.—The number of minor ferries maintained during the year in the several districts of the Province was 365, a large proportion of which was leased to contractors.

581. Accommodation for Travellers.—This was not overlooked. Rupees 55,000 were expended from Provincial, District and Municipal Funds in constructing, rebuilding and improving certain supply-houses, sarais, staging bungalows, &c. The dispensary building at Bahádurgarh was converted into a dâk bungalow. Sarais were completed at Moga and Tutanwáli, and good progress was made in those at Naurang and Dera Ismail Khan. Two or three masonry wells were constructed, and others completed or begun in different sarais, for the supply of good drinking water.

582. Arboriculture.—Some Rs. 75,000 were expended on planting or renewal of trees along the several lines of road, or in maintaining in due order the nurseries for their growth.

583. River Protective Works.—During the heavy floods of July the bunds protecting the city, station and cantonments of Dera Gházi Khan and the heads of the Indus Inundation Canals were very badly breached in several places, and the river commenced cutting in to such an extent as to cause grave anxiety for the safety of the station. In the face of a danger so serious, prompt measures became necessary, and the officers of the Irrigation Branch being on the spot, with special facilities for undertaking the work, were asked to put in hand at once such measures as seemed absolutely necessary.

No small credit is due to the prompt and vigorous efforts made by the officers of the Irrigation Branch, assisted by the local Military and Civil Officers, in carrying out works to arrest and avert the danger. Soon after the subsidence of the floods, the preparation of a regular scheme for the protection of the station and cantonments was taken in hand.

584. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—The works coming under the above head are, to a very large extent, those carried out by the Municipalities; 7·8 lakhs out of a total of 9·8 lakhs having been paid in 1882-83 by those bodies. The control of these funds rests mainly with the Municipalities themselves, as that of the District Funds does with the District Officers; the Public Works Department acting in both cases as the professional adviser in engineering matters, when the cost of the proposed work exceeds a certain limit, and only occasionally carrying out such works by direct departmental agency.

585. *Town Buildings, City Walls, &c.*—The construction of the Kabul gateway at Pesháwar in memory of the late Sir Herbert Edwardes, for many years the Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division, was finally completed. The entire cost of the structure has been a little over Rs. 26,000, which was provided partly by subscriptions and partly from Municipal and Provincial grants. The design for the gateway was prepared by Colonel B. Lovett, C.S.I., R.E.

586. *Markets.*—New markets, with shops attached, were completed at Hissar and Pind Dádan Khan, and at the Kohát gate, the Chauk Bazáján and Mackeson Mandi in the city of Pesháwar.

587. *Paving Streets and Improving City and Station Roads.*—The expenditure under this head was very considerable, amounting to upwards of 3·8 lakhs, of which 1·6 lakhs were for new roads. Nearly one-third of the latter sum was expended in the new metalling of bazárs and streets in Lahore consequent on the introduction of the water-supply system and drainage channels. The pavements of several of the towns in the Province were also renewed.

588. *Water-supply.*—In part contribution of the one lakh promised from Provincial Funds, a sum of Rs. 45,000 was paid during the year to the Lahore Municipality for the restoration of the water-works reservoir which unfortunately failed during the previous year. In connection with the water-works at Simla, an engine and surkhi-mill were purchased from the Sirhind Canal for the Sanjauli reservoir, at a cost of Rs. 6,900; a lime-godown and engine-shed were also built. Work on this reservoir is being carried out directly under departmental supervision, and fair progress has been made. If severe frosts do not impede progress, it is hoped that, at all events, a part may be brought into working order by the 1st April 1884.

The combined project for the water-supply and drainage of the city of Amritsar was taken in hand, and a contract for the preparation of the same within twelve months given to a Mr. Leslie Clark, an officer of special experience outside the Department. The extra-mural drainage scheme for the ground around the city will be prepared by the officers of the Department.

589. *Minor Works.*—Among minor works, the following were either completed or well in hand :—Improving the site of Tej Singh's tank and garden at Rewári ; constructing a bund and weir at Sohna in the same district ; constructing the Shekh Mohlanwála tank at Siálkot ; tank at George-garh in the Rohtak District ; at Khanna in the Ludhiána District ; at Zíra and Dharmkot in the Ferozepore District ; and the city canal at Pesháwar.

590. *Drainage and Sewerage.*—Improvements under this head were effected in most districts throughout the Province, the nature of which it would occupy needless space to specify. The total expenditure amounted to 2·2 lakhs, the bulk of which was on new works. A sum of nearly Rs. 28,000 was spent on improved conservancy buildings, and Rs. 27,000 under the head of miscellaneous, of which Rs. 3,112 were incurred on the Ludhiána Zoological Gardens.

591. RAILWAYS.—*Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway.*—The work on this, the only Provincial State Railway that as yet has actually been commenced, was energetically and satisfactorily pushed forward. The outlay during the year under review amounted to Rs. 18,67,439, against an estimated expenditure sanctioned by the Government of India of Rs. 18,70,000. The works are being carried out by a firm of contractors under the superintendence of the officers of the Department. The line is divided into three sections, terminating at Batála, Gurdáspur and Pathánkot respectively. The progress up to the close of the year was as follows :—

The actual survey of the line was completed and certain preliminary charges, such as levelling, marking out, &c., &c., were incurred. Land was acquired for all three sections of the line. About nine-tenths of the earth-work in the 1st and 2nd sections was completed, and nearly one-third in the 3rd section. In the first section 4 minor bridges and 22 culverts were completed, and 1 bridge was in hand. In the second section 3 minor bridges, with the exception of fixing girders, were completed, and one, the Uglah bridge, was in hand. With the exception of fixing girders which were at site, the Variám Nangal bridge was completed in the 1st section. Fair progress was made with the Dháríwál bridge in the 2nd section. In the 3rd section the Sarna bridge, except fixing girders, was completed, and the Farídnagar (old Hasli) bridge and Sirkián escape were in hand. Level crossings were in progress only in the 1st section. Under fencing no work was commenced, but 120 tons of fencing wire and other materials were procured and paid for. Ballasting was in progress throughout the 2nd and 3rd sections only. A number of sleepers were accepted by the officer deputed to examine and pay for them, and were in transit to Amritsar when the year closed. The supply for permanent-way was completed for the two first sections, and that for the third was being carried up from Amritsar. In the first section $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles were laid. Good progress was made in the 1st section on the Vairka station and platform, and on the Batála station and platform. Fifteen thousand square feet of corrugated iron for roofs and several other classes of stores were delivered and paid for. No Staff quarters were commenced, but temporary quarters for the Construction Staff were in hand. In the 2nd and 3rd sections, station buildings had been marked out, but work was only commenced on the platform of the Sohal station. Temporary quarters for

the Construction Staff were in progress in both sections ; those in the 3rd being early finished. The supply of engineering plant for the entire line was in progress.

592. *Umballa and Kálka Railway.*—Operations in connection with the survey of this line, begun in 1880-81, were brought to a close in 1882-83, and a carefully prepared project, amounting to Rs. 46,13,479, submitted to the Government of India in October 1882. As no provision was made in the Budget-Estimate of the year, a transfer of Rs. 10,000 had to be made from " Buildings and Roads " to " State Railways " to meet the cost of survey expenses during the year. This amounted to Rs. 10,116, and the total cost of the survey, amounting to Rs. 42,017, has been met from Provincial resources. The project has since been returned for revision and reconsideration of rates, &c., in accordance with certain remarks made by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, and in doing so the Government of India have suggested that the project, with the grant of certain concessions, may be a suitable one for private enterprise. In connection with the revision of this project, a reconnaissance survey of the country from Kálka to Simla is also to be undertaken, to ascertain whether an extension of the line to Simla, at some future date, might not enhance the value of the project in the eyes of private speculators who might be disposed to take it up.

593. *Ráwalpindi and Murree Railway.*—The survey of this line was also completed during the year, and in fulfilment of the promise made to the promoters, the complete project, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 23,09,050, was handed over to them. The concessions asked for by them were, with slight modification by the Secretary of State, sanctioned in November 1882. In the case of this survey, a transfer of Rs. 20,000 from "Buildings and Roads" to "State Railways" had also to be made to meet the expenses of the survey during the year, which amounted to Rs. 21,051 ; the total cost of which, Rs. 27,138, has been another charge against Provincial Revenues.

594. *Ludhiána and Ferozepore Railway.*—In connection with this proposal, a number of traffic statistics were prepared from observations carried out under the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

595. *Rúpar Branch Railway.*—This is a surface line, originally made for the constructional purposes of the Sirhind Canal works, and consisted of a branch, broad gauge, from Doráha, on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to Rúpar, 32 miles, and from Rúpar to the Nálagarh quarries, 16 miles. The canal having been completed, the line was no longer required by the Irrigation Branch, and it was arranged to make it over to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to be worked experimentally for one year.

596. *Rájpúra and Patiála Railway.*—The Darbár of the Patiála State proposes to utilize a portion of its surplus revenues in the construction of a broad gauge line from the Rájpúra Station of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway to Patiála, a distance of 16 miles, and of a narrow gauge line from Patiála westwards to join the Rewári-Ferozepore State Railway now under construction. The assent of the Government of India has been obtained to these schemes.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred under the several Heads of Classification on Public Works in the Punjab from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during 1882-83.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated District Local Fund.		Municipal Fund.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	1,99,927	71,940	100	34	...	...	2,00,027	71,974
Minor Departments	1,846	6,371	...	...	...	...	1,846	6,371
Law and Justice	88,789	22,448	...	...	...	...	88,789	22,448
Ecclesiastical	18,482	11,162	...	...	...	...	18,482	11,162
Jails	1,78,205	55,281	...	...	...	...	1,78,205	55,281
Police	1,00,728	50,234	...	...	15,259	5,060	1,15,987	55,294
Educational	22,216	13,543	29,617	19,067	24,234	6,065	76,067	38,675
Medical	71,776	6,811	9,711	8,225	53,841	8,120	1,35,328	23,156
Miscellaneous	7,640	15,919	4,608	2,152	1,527	...	13,775	18,071
Total ...	6,89,609	2,53,709	44,036	29,478	94,861	19,245	8,28,506	3,02,432
Communications.								
Metalled and bridged roads ...	1,09,838	7,81,612	...	...	2,000	57	1,11,838	7,81,669
Raised and bridged unmetalled roads	21,511	1,57,600	1,41,760	2,22,613	...	...	1,63,271	3,80,213
Bridges	...	...	66,742	21,270	...	...	66,742	21,270
Boat-bridges and ferries ...	21,656	1,99,886	225	...	...	...	21,881	1,99,886
Accommodation for travellers ...	12,586	20,981	8,837	19,350	840	2,115	22,263	42,446
Arboriculture	...	...	4,086	57,663	50	13,836	4,136	71,499
Total ...	1,65,591	11,60,079	2,21,650	3,20,896	2,890	16,008	3,9[illegible],131	14,96,983
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.								
Town buildings	...	2,137	112	...	72,703	37,334	72,815	39,471
Water-supply	65,728	...	41,129	21,588	47,108	28,146	1,53,965	49,734
Markets	...	...	...	...	4,357	3,987	4,357	3,987
Paving streets	...	37,737	...	...	1,64,005	1,80,596	1,64,005	2,18,333
Sewage and drainage	16,271	2,097	...	...	1,73,629	28,299	1,89,900	30,396
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	23,125	4,809	23,125	4,809
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,246	1,602	18,798	2,689	23,044	4,291
Total ...	81,999	41,971	45,487	23,190	5,03,725	2,85,860	6,31,211	3,51,021
Total Works ...	9,37,199	14,55,759	3,11,173	3,73,564	6,01,476	3,21,113	18,49,848	21,50,436
	23,92,958		6,84,737		9,22,589		40,00,284	
Establishment	6,32,427		71,858		29,418		7,33,700	
Tools and Plant	14,539		1,321		263		16,123	
Profit and Loss	106		...		...		106	
	30,40,030		7,57,916		9,52,270		47,50,216	
Deduct Suspense Balances ...	−36,460		...		...		−36,460	
Grand Total ...	30,03,570		7,57,916		9,52,270		47,13,756	

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred from Imperial Funds on Public Works in the Punjab during the year 1882-83 *under the several Heads of Classification.*

Details.	Outlay to close of 1881-82.	Outlay in 1882-83.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32. Provincial Railways.			
Umballa and Kálka Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses ...	31,901	191	
Plant ...		24	
Establishment ...		9,901	
Total Umballa and Kalka Railway ...	31,901	10,116	42,017
Ráwalpindi-Murree Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses ...	6,087	4,486	
Plant ...		484	
Establishment ...		16,081	
Total Ráwalpindi-Murree Railway ...	6,087	21,051	27,138
Grand Total 32, Railways ...	37,988	31,167	69,155
37. Capital Productive Works—Railways.			
Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses ...	36,460	6,343	42,803
Land ...	44,095	1,28,181	1,72,276
Construction of Line ...	6,103	3,43,768	3,49,871
Ballast and Permanent-way ...	1,44,000	12,63,447	14,07,447
Station Buildings ...	...	70,028	70,028
Plant ...	989	3,133	4,122
Establishment ...	...	52,195	52,195
	2,31,647	18,67,095	20,98,742
Add Increase in Balance of Suspense Account ...	150	344	494
Total Final and Suspense Head ...	2,31,797	18,67,439	20,99,236
Total Capital Expenditure 37, Railways ...	2,31,797	18,67,439	20,99,236
GRAND TOTAL RAILWAYS ...	2,69,785	18,98,606	21,68,391
Total Expenditure.			
Umballa and Kálka Railway ...	...	...	10,116
Ráwalpindi-Murree Railway ...	...	...	21,051
Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway ...	...	...	18,67,439
Grand Total ...	...	...	18,98,606

RAILWAYS.

597. State Railways.—*Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.*—The length of this railway, including the section which terminates at Pírchauki, is 653 miles. During the year under review no extensions were being surveyed or were projected, but the existing line was being placed in good order; the ballasting of the whole railway was nearly completed when the year closed; fencing was in progress, and various bridge-works and accommodation for the railway establishment were finished.

The preliminary operations in connection with the bridge over the Indus at Sakkar were being undertaken, the several sites proposed were examined, and the soil tested to ascertain the level of the rock.

Heavy floods in the Indus Valley during July and August caused several breaches of the line near Sakkar and Kotri, and seriously interfered with the service of the railway. The traffic of the line may now be said to be resuming its normal aspect, as the transmission by this railway of troops and stores on their return from Afghánistán has now ceased. There were carried during

the year 1,502,816 passengers, or 57,153 less than last year; while the weight of the goods traffic rose from 566,613 tons to 816,125 tons; but the revenue derived therefrom decreased to Rs. 34,99,326, or Rs. 42,067 less than in 1881. The cause indicated above accounts in part for the decrease in the number of passengers, as 23,000 fewer troops and police were carried than in the preceding year. The floods of July and August, and an epidemic of fever prevalent in the riverain tracts, also contributed to diminish the passenger traffic. The increase in goods traffic is partly accounted for by large consignments of railway material for construction. There was an increase in the quantity of wheat carried from 82,600 tons in 1881 to 126,700 tons during the year under report, being an increase of 53 per cent. The amount of jowár carried was 13,300 tons, whereas last year it was only 1,200. About 33,000 tons of seeds, chiefly mustard, rape and *til*, passed over the railway during the year, or 28,500 tons more than in 1881. An increase of 9,000 tons in the quantity of molasses carried is also noticeable.

598. It may not be out of place to state here briefly that in the course of the year measures to develop and stimulate the rapidly-growing trade in wheat from the Punjab to Europe engaged the special attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the conclusions arrived at were published in a Resolution of the Punjab Government in the Department of Public Works, in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 11th January 1883. The average area under wheat in the Province may be roundly stated to be seven million acres, the produce of which is estimated to be equal to that of the United Kingdom. A large increase in production and export may be expected when the canals now in course of construction, notably the Sirhind Canal, are in full action. A careful consideration of the course taken by the wheat traffic shows that, under the present rates of freight, the cheapest route to the sea for all grain grown north and west of Umballa is to Karachi, which is therefore the natural outlet for the surplus produce of wheat from by far the larger portion of the Province. The degree to which the export of wheat will be profitable will depend mainly on cheap railway carriage to the ports, and on the facilities given to cultivators and traders to deliver their wheat at the main railway lines. Railway freights would be greatly reduced if a paying return traffic from Karachi could be obtained. Export will further be promoted by the construction of railway feeder lines, such as those from Ráewind to the Sutlej, and from Ludhiána to Ferozepore, supplemented by improved ferries at Ferozepore and Fázilka; and by improving and metalling feeder roads to the main line of railway. The most important link for the through communication of the Province with the sea is the Indus bridge at Sakkar, which is about to be commenced. Other measures for developing the wheat trade have also been discussed; among them are the erection of warehouses near railway stations where grain could be stored and cleaned; the transfer of the English purchasing agency to the spot of production; and the wide publication of current prices in Europe, and of the requirements of consumers in England and in other countries as regards the quality and condition of the grain to be delivered.

599. Special concessions in favour of the grain and seed trade were made on the Indus Valley State Railway during the year; the through rates for carriage were reduced from 5·4 pies to 4·32 pies per ton per mile. The difficulty has been

(as above noted) to find a return traffic from the sea-board corresponding to the large amount of exports taken to Karachi; rates were reduced with this object; but with the exception of iron, which shows an increase of 6,500 tons, the efforts in this direction have as yet not been so successful as was anticipated. It was noticed in last year's report that river agencies had been opened at Fázilka and Ferozepore. In consequence of the numerous claims for compensation which arose out of the railway accepting river-risk on consignments booked from those agencies, it was decided in July 1882 that goods should in future proceed from the agencies to Adamwáhan at owners' risk. This intimation appears virtually to have stopped booking by the railway at out-agencies. Special arrangements were, however, made at the Adamwáhan bridge station to give traders additional facilities for the despatch of traffic arriving by the river, and these arrangements have to some extent effected the object in view.

600. *Punjab Northern Railway.*—It was stated in last year's Report that considerable extensions of this railway had been effected during 1881. In the year under report the following lines were opened for traffic, on the dates mentioned below :—

		Miles.
PERMANENT—	Khairabad to Pesháwar City on 1st May 1882 ...	41
,,	Pesháwar City to Cantonment, 1st January 1883 ...	2½
,,	Ratiál Ravines on 8th May 1882 ...	3
,,	Short Section of Main Line East of Golra Junction on 22nd August 1882	2
,,	Golra to Márgalla Pass on 1st January 1883 ...	6
SEMI-PERMANENT—	Pind Dádan Khan to Khewra on 15th January 1883	5

The total number of miles of line open on the 31st December 1882 was 418, while the mean mileage worked during the year was 397 miles as against 319 in the preceding year. With the completion of the railway bridge over the Indus at Attock, which it is anticipated will be opened in the summer of 1883, uninterrupted railway communication will be established between Calcutta or Bombay and Pesháwar. Of the minor works that were carried out during the year, the more important were increased railway accommodation at Wazirabad; training works on the Chenab, which are intended to confine the channel of the river within reasonable bounds; additions to the Lála Músa station, where there is an extensive salt depôt, as it is the junction of the main line with the Salt Branch Line to Mián; the relaying and improvement of permanent-way between Ráwalpindi and Jhelum; workshops and station buildings at Ráwalpindi. At the close of the year, the surveys and estimates for the Wazirabad-Siálkot Branch Line had been approved, and the sanction of the Government of India was awaited to commence the construction of the railway. It is hoped that it will be opened for traffic early in 1884, as no works of any magnitude have to be constructed on this Branch. During the year, proposals for an extension of the Salt Branch Line, from Miáni to Khusháb and thence to a point on the left bank of the Indus, opposite Dera Ismail Khan, were discussed and a reconnaissance survey of the country was made.

601. No serious accidents occurred on the railway in the year under review; but heavy floods damaged the line in April, July and September 1882. There has been no great development of traffic in the year; the revenue exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 5,09,018 during the calendar year of 1882, but these figures

cannot be accepted as a criterion for future years, as the trans-Indus section of the railway was worked under great difficulties, owing to the interruptions of the Attock ferry by floods on the River Indus. The total number of passengers carried was 1,917,687, and the receipts from the coaching traffic of all kinds were Rs. 13,96,492. Steady endeavours were made to encourage the goods traffic; the country, however, north of the Jhelum River, excepting the Pesháwar Valley, is not a productive one, and its great distance from the sea precludes the possibility of the northern part of the line ever being the means for a large export trade in grain and seeds. But possibly the trade with Afghánistán and Central Asia may expand in the future and thus increase the goods traffic on this railway, of which the Khaibar and Kúram trade routes are the main continuations, by road, for commerce with Northern Afghánistán and the countries beyond the Hindu Kush. The total quantity of goods carried amounted to 264,056 tons, producing receipts that aggregated Rs. 16,34,178. Of the principal commodities that were transmitted, grain and pulses show a decrease of 17,300 tons as compared with last year, during which 69,900 tons were conveyed by this line. There is also a fall of 1,153 tons under the class "seeds;" and only 779 tons of tea were carried during the year compared with 1,209 tons in the preceding year. This decrease is probably due in great part to a contraction of the Central Asian tea trade, arising from heavy import duties upon tea from India which have lately been imposed in Bokhara and the adjacent Russian dominions. There has been an increase of 15,900 tons in the quantity of salt carried, which was 48,800 tons this year and 32,900 tons in 1881. Three thousand tons of stone and marble were conveyed, being 1,600 tons more than in the previous year; the quarries at Taráki are gradually supplying the whole Province north of the Sutlej with stone. Thirteen thousand six hundred tons of wood were carried in excess of the quantity in 1881, which was 18,184 tons. Much has been done to promote the goods traffic by reducing rates of freight. As an experiment, the rates for carriage of grain to Karachi have just been lowered to the low figure of $\frac{1}{8}$th pie per mile per maund. The double mileage rate for down traffic on the Jhelum to Pindi section of the line is about to be removed; and from May 1882 coal for the public booked downwards was charged $\frac{1}{5}$th pie per maund per mile. The rates for cotton, loose and pressed, and for wool, were reduced; and also those for matting and grass baskets; the latter measure was taken with a view to creating a traffic in these articles from Pesháwar. The new parcel rates agreed to at the Railway Conference were introduced in January 1883, and the rates for hides and skins were also assimilated to those accepted by the Conference.

602. *The Rewári-Ferozepore Railway*, when complete, will form the complement of the Sirhind Canal as regards that portion of the country which will be watered by the canal; while in the unirrigated, arid tracts along the south-eastern border of the Province it will constitute an important insurance against famine in rainless years, and be a means of exporting the surplus produce in years of prosperity. The direction taken by the line is from Rewári, on the Rájpútána State Railway, to Bhiwáni and Hissar, thence to Sirsa; from there it goes *viâ* Bhatinda to Farídkot, to which place it was deflected in deference to the earnest wish of the Rája, and then on to Ferozepore, with a branch line leading from the Kot Kapúra station to Fázilka. It passes through the districts of Gurgaon, Hissar and Sirsa, through territories belonging to the Native States of Patiála, Jínd,

Nábha and Farídkot, and terminates in the Ferozepore District. On the 31st March 1883, 89 miles of the earth-work on the railway, from Rewári to Hissar, were finished ; the station buildings were near completion ; the permanent telegraph line had been laid to Hissar ; and the railway thus far was practically completed. The survey and sectional work and plotting of the remainder of the line, from Hissar to Ferozepore, were complete ; but the branch to Fázilka and the small links from Ferozepore and Fázilka to the Sutlej still remained to be surveyed. Forty-five miles of earth-work were finished between Hissar and Bhatinda when the year closed, and a temporary line of telegraph was nearly completed as far as Ferozepore.

The country traversed by the railway is generally flat and presents few obstacles ; the chief heavy works are a 16-span bridge with 20-feet girders a the 13th mile from Rewári ; the bridge over the Ghaggar River beyond Hissar which will require 13 spans of 40 feet girders ; and two smaller bridges over the Bhatinda and Abohar branches of the Sirhind Canal.

603. GUARANTEED RAILWAY.—*Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The principal works that were wholly or partially executed during the year were as follows :—

The first 16 miles of the Ráewind Branch Railway from Lahore in the direction of Ferozepore were constructed and opened for traffic. The completion of this line to the right bank of the Sutlej will bring the railway to within 10 miles of Ferozepore ; it is proposed to connect it with the other bank of the river by bridging the smaller arm of the river and pushing the rails as far as the main stream, over which a boat-bridge is maintained. The traffic on this branch line (which is one of the railway feeder lines to which reference was made in a preceding paragraph dealing with the Punjab wheat-trade to Karachi) is reported to have already developed to a large extent, especially the export of wheat to Karachi. There is also a good passenger traffic. A canal-siding to intercept traffic from Delhi to the Ganges Canal has been completed. The new terminal station at Karáchi is nearly finished, where also much was done in providing accommodation for the rapidly-growing wheat traffic, 1,000 lineal feet of shedding having been erected and two large sheds built at Kiámári. There were in all 720 miles open for traffic. The line was not interrupted by floods, but the bridges over the Sutlej and Beas, owing to their defective design, the short spans, numerous piers and the insufficient depth of the foundations, continue to give anxiety ; although there seems reason to believe that the remedial measures adopted during the past years have removed much of the danger. The year has been fairly favourable in respect of the financial results of the working of the line ; the percentage of expenditure to earnings has been reduced to about 60 per cent., and the line is now nearly paying five per cent. The cessation of the Afghán War caused for a time a falling-off in the traffic, but the normal traffic of the line has continued to expand, and the growing importance of the wheat trade is evinced in largely increased receipts under this head. The time appears to have come to increase the carrying power of this line and to afford additional accommodation for traffic, especially at Karachi, where the trade appears to have altogether

outgrown the capacities of the station. Metalled roads to act as feeders to the railway are greatly required, and it has been suggested that a cheap system of light cattle tramways would prove of great advantage for the same purpose. The returns of the coaching traffic show 4,228,921 passengers carried during the year, producing Rs. 31,54,201, as compared with 4,102,154 passengers and Rs. 31,46,262 in 1881. During the year under report 1,128,500 tons of commodities were carried, being 5,800 tons more than in the preceding year; the receipts in this branch of traffic have risen by Rs. 83,800 to Rs. 57,78,038. There has been a marked decrease in the amount of railway material transported; the deficiency amounts to 227,800 tons. The quantity of grains and pulses conveyed has risen by 113,200 tons, the figures for 1881 being 223,600 tons and for this year 336,800 tons, and representing an increment of Rs. 4,32,000 in the receipts derived from the transport of this class of goods. There were also transmitted by this railway 58,100 tons of seeds, or 31,500 tons more than last year; and 13,300 tons of raw cotton, showing a rise of 5,900 tons under this heading; 79,300 tons of sugar were carried during the year under report, as against 70,500 tons in 1881. No important change in rates was made in 1882 but as an experiment; a rate of $\frac{1}{7}$th pie per mile per maund was introduced for edible grains carried long distances.

TELEGRAPHS.

604. During the year, 141 miles of new line were added to the telegraph system of the Province, while the number of miles added to the existing wires amounted to 507. Of this distance 196 miles of wire have been laid down between Amritsar and Pathánkot for joint use with the State Railway, which is in course of construction. No line or wire was dismantled in the year. At its close the line mileage was 2,156 miles, as against 2,115 in the previous year. There were 34 Telegraph Offices open in the Province for the transmission of messages during the year under report. The telegraph system of the Punjab appears to be fairly complete, since few towns of more than 8,000 inhabitants remain to be connected with the lines in existence. The number of messages that passed through the wires in 1882 was 142,114, being an increase of 17,120 as compared with the number of messages despatched in the preceding year. The following statement shows the extent to which the telegraph lines have been used during the past seven years, estimated by the number of messages sent in each year :—

1876-77	80,516
1877-78	91,264
1878-79	148,979
1879-80	171,725
1880-81	169,206
1881-82	124,994
1882-83	142,114

Excluding the abnormal increments of the years during which there was war with Afghánistán, a large and continued increase is observed in the number of messages.

605. The numbers despatched from the most important officers, for the last four years, were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Simla	30,140	21,761	23,875	30,498
Lahore	13,984	14,474	11,693	11,729
Ráwalpindi ...	15,107	19,600	13,469	7,948
Umballa	6,466	9,106	7,490	7,026
Mooltan	9,869	8,493	7,090	5,877
Pesháwar	22,436	22,033	8,754	7,721

POST OFFICE.

606. The subjoined statement shows the number of Imperial post offices, outlying letter-boxes, village postmen and letter-box postmen, existing in the Punjab; there is an increase under each head over the figures for the previous year :—

	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village Postmen.	Letter-box Postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1882	565	241	277	40
Opened or entertained in 1882-83	50	60	30	12
Total ...	615	301	307	52
Closed or discontinued in 1882-83	17	38	8	6
Existing on 31st March 1883	598	263	299	46

607. The total number of articles received for delivery during the past official year was 21,559,824, against 21,917,792 for the preceding year. The number of articles returned undelivered during 1882-83 was 577,980, giving a percentage of 2·68 upon the number received for delivery; the percentage in 1881-82 was 3·518; the decrease under this head is due to more care having been exercised by post offices in the delivery of correspondence.

608. The extent of mileage of the Imperial postal lines in the Punjab, as compared with last year, is as follows :—

1881-82.		1882-83.	
Mail-cart	930	Mail-cart	913
Runners	2.067	Runners	2,130½
Railway	1,182¾	Railway	1,223¾

and below is a comparative statement giving figures for the District Dâk Department for 1882-83 and the previous year :—

Year.	Post-offices.	Village Postmen.	Letter-boxes.	Mileage.	Income from local cess.	Imperial grant.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1881-82 ...	20	371	38	4,610	81,920 3 11	45,000	91,015 9 11	* Hill cart line ... 170 Miles.; Ekka dâk line ... 105; Runners ... 4,360½; Total ... 4,635½
1882-83 ...	21	370	47	* 4,635½	86,482 13 11	45,000	†92,706 4 9	† Excluding expenditure on Hill cart line, Chichawatni to Dera Ismail Khan.

609. The total number of articles sent for delivery to the District dâk post-offices during the year under report was 60,645 against 64,880. The decrease is due to the withdrawal of troops located at Gumal, in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The number of covers received back undelivered was 2,571 against 2,798 in 1881-82, and the number collected for despatch was 57,543 against 61,301 for the preceding year; the percentage of articles returned undelivered on the

total number sent for delivery during 1882-83 was 4·2 against 4·3 in the previous year. The following figures represent the number of articles carried, including the working of district dâk village postmen :—

Number of articles sent to district dâk post offices for delivery, including transactions of district dâk village postmen attached to Imperial post-offices		...	648,037
Ditto	ditto	received back undelivered	32,866
Ditto	ditto	collected for despatch ...	308,509

The percentage of returned articles on the total number sent for delivery was 5·0.

IRRIGATION.

610. No additions were made during the year to the Canals in operation under the control of the Irrigation Department. A list of them is given below :—

Perennial Canals—

- Western Jumna Canal;
- Bári Doáb Canal.

Inundation Canals—

- Upper Sutlej Series;
- Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series;
- Indus Series;
- Muzaffargarh Series;

to which may be added three Inundation Canals in the Shahpur District, which belong to, but are not administered by, this Department.

611. Capital expenditure was incurred principally on the construction of the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, and in remodelling the Western Jumna Canal.

Three new Divisions were constituted for the elaboration of schemes for Inundation Canals from the Chenab in the Gujránwála and Jhang Districts, from the Sutlej in the Montgomery District, and from the Ravi in the Mooltan District.

612. The principal event of the year in this Department was the formal opening of the Sirhind Canal. At the request of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Viceroy honored the occasion with his presence, and, after visiting the objects of interest in the vicinity of Rúpar, presided at the opening ceremony on the 24th November 1882. Their Highnesses the Mahárája of Patiála, the Rájas of Jínd, Nábha and Nálagarh, and a large number of distinguished visitors were present at the ceremony.

613. Perennial Canals.—*Bári Doáb Canal.*—The success of the temporary training works which had been constructed in previous years having shown that the principle on which they were designed was correct, the old works were still further strengthened, and a site selected for a permanent structure of the same kind. This work was put in hand after the rains of 1882 ; was three parts finished by the 1st April ; and was reported complete by the end of the working season. Subsidiary works of the same description will be undertaken during the current year, and it is expected that when the system has been completed, the difficulties which have in past years attended the maintenance of a constant supply in the canal will have been satisfactorily surmounted. In connection with the above works the horizontal flooring, which had previously been constructed in front of two-thirds of the under-sluices of the Ravi weir, was continued across the remaining bays, which will now be fitted with gates and gearing.

614. The canal was closed for repairs during the month of February, and besides the usual repairs to the works the slopes of Rapids Nos. 10 and 11 on the

Main Line were entirely relaid in mortar, and a portion of the Lahore Branch, and of the Main Canal, was cleared of silt. There were no excessive floods during the year, and the only damage to works from this cause occurred on the Chakki torrent works, where a portion of the bund was cut away ; the damage has been repaired in a satisfactory manner.

615. Owing to the short rain-fall in April, May and June, there was a great demand for water during the kharíf ; but the heavy and general rains in the middle of September enabled the cultivators to dispense with canal-water to a great extent during the rabbi.

616. The discharge of the Ravi was a little over 1,500 cubic feet per second in January.

617. There was a large decrease of suspense balances during the year from the sale of surplus stock to the contractors for the construction of the Amritsar and Patháņkot Railway. A building in Amritsar was purchased and altered for use as Canal offices.

618. Surveys were commenced for several kharíf rájbahás from the branches of the canal, and estimates for some of them were ready for submission at the close of the year.

619. *Western Jumna Canal.*—Expenditure was incurred during the year in strengthening and improving the works for maintaining the course of the Jumna River above and below the weir at the head of this canal. The effect of the works thus far has been satisfactory, and it is expected that after one or two more seasons the regulation of the channel of the river will have been completed.

620. There were no noticeable floods during the year, and the lowest discharge of the river at the weir is recorded as 1,700 cubic feet per second. The seasons were generally favourable for irrigation operations, and an increase of 73,000 acres over the area of last year is reported. The canal was closed for repairs in February.

621. On the new lines of canal expenditure was incurred in completing and strengthening banks of finished portions. The channel excavation was completed, except in one reach where the spring level is high. A few of the syphons for passing drainage under the canal were still in hand at the end of the year, otherwise the masonry works were completed.

622. The raising of the banks of the Hánsi Branch was still in progress at the close of the year ; this work has been of great use, and has allowed of a larger and more continuous supply being passed to the tail of the branch.

623. The progress in construction of distributaries in connection with the new lines of canal is not yet satisfactory. The work is complicated by the necessity for keeping up the irrigation from existing channels ; it is hoped that the present year will see the system nearly completed. The Jínd rájbahás from the Hánsi Branch are nearly finished ; only two out of the eleven rájbahás remain to complete the estimate. A great deal of work was done during the year in surveying for drainage and other projects. One drainage project (Karnál) was sanctioned and put in hand.

624. Progress on the Okla Navigation Channel was satisfactory ; the earth-work was well in hand ; and the foundations of many of the masonry works laid by the close of the year.

625. INUNDATION CANALS.—*Upper Sutlej Division.*—New supply-channels for the Upper Soh́ág and Katora Canals were commenced and nearly completed during the year. On the Khánwah Canal twenty miles of main channel were cleared, and widened. The usual silt-clearances at the heads of the canals, and of the rájbaha channels, were satisfactorily performed.

626. The construction of the Lola and Gudar Málkána inspection houses, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

627. Considering the very average rise of the River Sutlej, the area irrigated by this system compares very favourably with that of former years.

628. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division.*—A portion of the Chenab embankment was raised and strengthened during the year. Considerable expenditure was incurred on clearing and widening the Mathital, Shahpur and Bakhtuwah Canals of the Chenab Series, and on the construction of new heads for the Sirdárwah, Baháwalwah Lodhrán and Háfizwah Canals of the Sutlej Series; there were also heavy clearances on the Díwánwah, Mailsi and Jámwah Kalán Canals. There was a small decrease in the area irrigated during the year under review.

629. Two combined bridges and regulators and one road bridge were constructed by the establishment of the Division from District Funds.

630. *Muzaffargarh Division.*—Besides the usual clearance of the channels, extensive excavations were made at the heads of the Magassan and Maggi Canals, which were heavily silted; bench-marks are being gradually established, and the branch canals remodelled and cleared to regular slopes.

631. The main flood embankment of the district (the Sinánwán) was repaired and maintained through the floods of July and August, which in the year under review were heavy and continuous.

632. There was an increase of 10,000 acres in the area irrigated during the year.

633. *Dera Gházi Khan Division.*—The damage done by hill torrents necessitated very heavy repairs to these canals. The clearances of the Massúwah, Shoria, Chibri, Gámúnwála, Núr and Dhundi Canals comprised the chief part of the year's work. The Fazlwah, which was purchased in the previous year, worked satisfactorily.

634. During the rains the encroachments of the River Indus necessitated the construction of a new bund, the "Nuria-Kuria." This also was cut through, and the station of Dera Gházi Khan appeared at one time to be in danger of being flooded. After the subsidence of the floods, a scheme was elaborated for preventing the further erosion of the left bank of the river, and for strengthening and adding to the protection of the cantonments.

635. The irrigated area was the same as that of the previous year.

636. SIRHIND CANAL.—The Main Line was completed, and having been cleared of jungle and silt, water was admitted into the canal on the 1st July 1882. The Abohar Branch and the Sutlej Navigation Channel were finished, so that the tail parts of the Bhatinda and Kotla Branches only remain to complete the whole system of main channels.

637. The Bhatinda Branch is completed up to the 50th mile, and is in progress up to the 66th mile; 37 miles of the Kotla Branch have been completed;

excavation is practically finished up to the 50th mile, and is in progress for 14 miles more. At the close of the year the distributary system on the lower part of the Abohar Branch was well advanced towards completion, and one of the six rájbahás on the upper part of the same branch nearly completed. Estimates for four rájbahás on the Ghaggar Branch were sanctioned, and work commenced; those of the remaining distributaries were under preparation.

638. As before stated, this canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 24th of November, and irrigation will be commenced in the present kharíf.

639. Considerable difficulty was at one time anticipated in getting rid of the silt which it was known would be deposited at the head of the canal; but by working the Chamkaur Escape with a high supply in the canal, it has been found possible to scour out the accumulation at pleasure, and the necessity for expensive dredging or silt-clearance will in all probability be obviated.

640. SWAT RIVER CANAL DIVISION.—The bund which had been made in the river for the protection of the site of the head regulator during construction was destroyed by an extraordinary flood in July, and after this accident the position of the work was moved further up-stream. Since work was commenced on the new regulator rapid progress has been made, and by the end of the year both abutments and three bays of the regulator had been built, and the flank walls nearly completed. The excavation of the additional length of channel also had been nearly finished.

641. The work on the rest of the Main Line were nearly complete. The rest-houses and enclosures at Doserah and Utmanzai, and the permanent post at the head of the canal, were in progress. All other buildings are reported as complete. The excavation of the two principal Rájbahás Nos. 8 and 9 was practically completed during the year, and estimates for the remaining distributaries were well advanced.

642. CHENAB CANAL DIVISION.—This Division was constituted on the 1st January 1883, and detailed surveys and sections of the head channel and main canal were made during the early months of the year. Brick manufacture was started, and designs for temporary quarters prepared and submitted. Since the beginning of the present year, the estimate for this canal has been provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India, and work has been vigorously pushed on.

643. LOWER SOHAG AND PARA CANAL DIVISION.—This Division also was constituted on 1st January, and up to the end of the year the work of surveying the River Sutlej and settling finally the alignment of the canal had been in progress. The line had been finally set out for 9 miles from the head, and preparations made for providing the necessary shelter at selected places. Since then the estimate for this canal has been received from the Superintending Engineer, Bári Doáb Circle, and the project is now almost ready to be submitted for sanction.

644. SIDHNAI CANAL DIVISION.—The work of this Division since its formation in January has been confined to making surveys and taking levels for the channels; at the close of the year these had been completed, and the preparation of the plans, estimates and reports was in hand. These have since been received, and will be submitted in due course for the orders of the Government of India.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

645. In Appendix No. 55 of this Report will be found the usual account, by the Accountant-General of the Province, of the income and expenditure of the Punjab Government for the two years 1881-82 and 1882-83. The main heads, *viz.*, Imperial, Provincial and Local, under which the figures are there grouped, represent the interests, respectively, of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and, save in respect to the small sum classed as Local Land Revenue, of the District Committees constituted under the Punjab Local Rates Act, V of 1878. The administration and finances of the last named are separately noticed in paragraphs 690—703.

646. New Provincial Contract.—The distribution between the Imperial and Provincial Governments of the revenue and expenditure for 1882-83, classed under these heads in Appendix No. 55, is in accordance with the arrangements for decentralization announced in the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3353, dated 30th September 1881. The main points of difference between these arrangements and the pre-existing scheme of Provincial Services, according to which the accounts of 1881-82 are classified, may be summarized as follows :—

Instead of an allotment from the Imperial treasury, the Provincial Government receives a share (40·7193 per cent.) of the Land Revenue to cover the excess of provincialized expenditure over provincialized income ; it has consequently become liable for a proportionate share of the cost of Settlement and Survey operations, and of Land Revenue refunds. A moiety of the income and expenditure of the Forest Department is provincialized ; the receipts from Stamps, Excise and Registration, with the corresponding charges, are divided equally between the two Governments, whereas they were formerly wholly Provincial ; the whole of the Local Rates not assigned to District Committees and a moiety of the License-tax collections are apportioned to the Provincial Government, which previously received a fixed sum from each ; pensionary contributions are transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Government, and the latter is liable for certain pensions to officers of the Public Works Department which were formerly paid from the Imperial revenues ; the cost of collecting the License-tax, formerly a Provincial charge, is shared in the same proportion as the income ; and lastly, the Provincial Government is responsible for the cost of the Financial Commissioner's Settlement Secretariat and for the pay of Civil Surgeons,—charges which were formerly Imperial.

647. The general result of the new scheme is that the Provincial Government has a direct interest in more sources of revenue and more objects of expenditure, and the financial interests of the Imperial and Provincial Governments in certain branches of the administration are identified.

648. In the following paragraphs are noticed the principal heads of revenue and expenditure :—

649. LAND REVENUE.—The receipts and charges under this head for the two years 1881-82 and 1882-83 were as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	2,09,52,950 ...	2,07,66,053
Charges ...	23,67,297 ...	23,91,245

650. The local share of the receipts in 1882-83, *viz.*, Rs. 6,539, represents the income of an unimportant local fund in the Kohát District, connected with the management of the Khwára and Zíra forests. The remainder is Land Revenue proper, the decrease in which occurred chiefly under the heads "Fixed collections" and "Miscellaneous." The fluctuating Land Revenue was higher than in the previous year. In accordance with the terms of the provincial contract as above stated, 40·7193 per cent. of the Land Revenue in 1882-83 was credited to the Provincial Government, which also received a further share of Rs. 97,583 in adjustment of transactions with other Provinces.

651. A sum of Rs. 3,678 of the local share of charges in 1882-83 appertains to the local fund above mentioned ; the rest, amounting to Rs. 23,87,567, represents the cost of the office establishments of District Committees. The Provincial portion of Land Revenue expenditure consists of the whole cost of District Revenue establishments generally, and the same percentage of the cost of Settlements and Revenue Surveys and of refunds as is Provincial in the case of receipts. The Imperial share of the expenditure is the remaining portion, or 59·2807 of the Land Settlement and Survey charges and refunds. The increase of about Rs. 24,000 in the total Land Revenue charges of 1882-83 occurred under the heads "Refunds," "Settlement," "Office establishments of District Committees," and "Deputy Commissioners and their establishments."

652. STAMPS.—The year 1882-83 was the first of the decade ending with it in which the revenue from stamps did not progressively increase. But the receipts of 1881-82 in comparison with which the falling-off is observable were abnormally high, and the income of the year under report is higher than that of any previous year except 1881-82. The stamp laws in force were Act I of 1879, the General Stamps Act, and Act VII of 1870, the Court Fees Act, as amended by Acts XX of 1870 and XIII of 1875.

653. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and charges of 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	33,73,264	32,51,830	—1,21,434
Discount	71,422	69,239	—2,183
Refunds and other charges ...	86,954	85,082	—1,872
Total charges	1,58,376	1,54,321	—4,055
Net receipts	32,14,888	30,97,509	—1,17,379

654. In the receipts here are included the sale proceeds of plain paper used with Court Fees Stamps, and in the charges the discount allowed on such sales. From the charges, on the other hand, are excluded the cost of process-serving establishments which are chargeable against the income from Court Fees Stamps. The necessary adjustments being made on these accounts, the net revenue of the two years is as follows :—

	Rs.
1881-82	30,19,388
1882-83	29,00,322

The decrease in 1882-83 which occurred under both heads of stamps, judicial and general, has been attributed to several causes. A series of good harvests and the increasing prosperity of the country no doubt contributed to the result by reducing loan transactions between agriculturists and money-lenders, thus affecting sales of non-judicial stamps. The same causes led to a diminution of nearly 8,000 in the number of suits instituted, and consequently to a falling-off in the receipts from judicial stamps. Some reduction of stamp income is said to have resulted also from the issue of the order of the Government of India, No. 1361, dated 10th June 1881, which remitted the fees payable on copies furnished by Civil and Criminal Courts for the private use of persons applying for them, and from a ruling of the Chief Court of the Province, in February 1882, to the effect that written statements tendered by parties at or before the first hearing of a suit might be written on plain paper.

655. The following table compares the income of the two years under all heads in detail :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
On anna stamps for receipts and cheques	84,427	82,252
Bills of exchange or Hundís	47,279	47,683
Other General Stamps	8,65,455	8,40,290
Court Fees Stamps	23,32,701	22,37,666
Plain paper to be used with Court Fees Stamps ...	21,946	19,995
Duty on impressing documents	9,479	11,389
Fines and penalties	9,997	10,810
Miscellaneous	1,980	1,745
TOTAL ...	33,73,264	32,51,830

The decrease in stamp charges, from Rs. 1,58,376 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,54,321 in 1882-83, was due chiefly to a reduction in the cost of stamp paper supplied to the Province during the latter year and partly to a falling-off in discount on sales of Court Fees Stamps in consequence of reduced sales. The principal other items included in the charges are the salaries of the Superintendent and his office

establishment, the expense of the remittance of stamps, and refunds. Both income and expenditure were, under the terms of the Provincial scheme previously referred to, shared equally by the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The value of the judicial and non-judicial stamps in stock in the various treasuries of the Province at the beginning and end of the year under report was as follows :—

	1st April 1882.	1st April 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial	21,60,217	21,79,316
Non-Judicial	10,37,976	12,08,363

656. EXCISE.—The Excise system of the Punjab is administered in accordance with the provisions of Act X of 1871 (The Excise Act) and Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act) and the rules framed under them. Native spirits are manufactured solely at Government central distilleries, and pay, as a general rule, a still-head duty of Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 per gallon, according to the strength at which they are distilled, before they are removed for sale in licensed shops, of which the licenses are put up to auction at the commencement of each year. The out-still system does not at present exist in any part of the Province, but from the 1st April 1884 it will be introduced, as a tenative measure, into three tahsíls of the Kángra District, of which the circumstances are very special owing to the configuration of the country. The Excise on rum is realized partly by still-head duties (Rs. 3 per gallon) levied at the manufactories, and partly by the sale of licenses, which are also put up to auction, and the duty on European liquors is levied by means of licenses for wholesale or retail vend issued at fixed amounts ; it is proposed, however, to put the majority of such licenses up to auction in future, as is already done in the case of country spirits and rum, in order to equalize, as far as possible, the price of cheap European spirits and country liquor. Opium grown in the Punjab is subjected to an average duty of Rs. 2, and opium imported from Málwa, from which place alone opium can be lawfully brought to the Punjab from the south-east, is taxed at the scales at Indore or Ajmír. By special permission 1,200 maunds are allowed to be imported annually on payment of one-fourth of the full duty, *viz.*, Rs. 175 per chest of 140¼ lbs., but any Málwa opium which may be imported over and above this amount pays the full duty. All Málwa opium is imported under strict safeguards, and is allowed to be transmitted to the Province by the route of the Nímuch and Rájpútana Railway only. Inside the Province the monopoly for the sale of opium and drugs is put up yearly to auction, and sold to the highest bidder. There is no special Excise Department in the Punjab. The Excise system is managed by the Deputy Commissioner through the medium of Excise Darogahs, and is supervised by the Commissioners of Divisions and the Financial Commissioner, who is the principal Excise authority in the Province.

657. Such, in brief, is the Excise system of the Punjab. The income derived from each branch of it during the past two years may be seen from the subjoined table, which, however, does not include the duty levied on Málwa opium imported into the Province or the share of the Punjab Government of

the receipts from Shahjehánpur Rum, which amounted to Rs. 48,212 and Rs. 62,000 respectively in 1882-83. The latter item however being recovered in the North-Western Provinces does not appear in the accounts of the Punjab as excise revenue, but as a contribution from the North-Western Provinces on account of inter-Provincial claims.

Heads of Income.	Amount Received.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on rum	16,366	16,444
Licenses for sale of rum	69,394	66,744
Licenses for sale of other European liquors	14,423	23,672
Still-head duty on country spirits	3,13,316	3,41,662
Licenses for sale of ditto	2,76,487	2,90,441
Fines, &c.	132	91
Other items	1,239	1,381
Collections for previous years	...	343
Total Revenue from Excise on Liquors of all kinds ...	6,91,357	7,40,778
Average duty on poppy cultivation	36,506	34,412
Licenses for sale of opium	3,17,793	3,43,330
Ditto drugs	1,37,034	1,39,418
Fines, &c.	514	1,447
Other items	7,651	5,761
Collections for previous years	1,578	355
Total Revenue for the year from Opium and Drugs ...	5,01,076	5,24,723
Grand Total ...	11,92,433	12,65,501

658. The above figures are taken from the Annual Report of the Financial Commissioner for 1882-83. Those of the Accountant-General are slightly different, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
1881-82	11,92,471
1882-83	12,66,123

659. The Accountant-General also accounts for a sum of Rs. 48,823 realized during the latter year under the head of duty on Málwa Opium, and this and the duty on Shahjehánpur Rum imported into the Province, which, as above stated, amounted to Rs. 62,000, being added, the total revenue in 1882-83 stands at Rs. 13,77,000 in round numbers.

660. The Excise Revenue has showed a steady tendency to increase of late years, as will be seen from the following figures of the net receipts from

this source, although the still-head duties on country spirits and the prices realized from the auction vend of licenses to sell spirits, opium and drugs continue to be high.

Year.	*Total Net Excise Revenue.*
	Rs.
1877-78	9,81,435
1878-79	9,03,563
1879-80	9,37,629
1880-81	10,45,137
1881-82	11,35,354
1882-83	13,14,276 (includes the duty on Shahjehánpur rum).

The Excise revenue of 1872-73 was only Rs. 8,76,333, of which about four lakhs of rupees were derived from opium and drugs; the income from spirits has, therefore, increased more rapidly than that from opium and drugs during the last decade. The cost of collection, which ten years ago amounted to Rs. 61,500, has now been reduced to Rs. 58,800.

661. It is not necessary to enter on a lengthy discussion of the Excise system of the Province in an Administration Report, but a few points may be briefly noticed in passing. Smuggling of cheap liquor from the Native States into British districts is undoubtedly prevalent and is very difficult to detect or suppress, while illicit distillation of country spirits is more than suspected in many tracts. The special attention of officers is being directed to these evils, and it is hoped that means will be devised for overcoming them. The high selling price of "gur" (raw sugar in a very coarse form) which forms the chief ingredient in the manufacture of native spirits, has enabled cheap imported brandies to compete successfully with country made liquor of late years, but during 1882-83 the latter has held its own more satisfactorily. Nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the spirits distilled by the country method is of proof strength, and the amount of spirit issued at 50 per cent. below proof amounts to only 4,000 gallons out of a total of 128,000. The number of Sadr distilleries in the Province is 83, and the number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits 917, of which 31 only are licensed as wholesale shops. Fourteen hundred and eighty-one licenses were issued during the year for the sale of opium, and 959 for the sale of drugs. The increased import of charas which has taken place of late has been looked on with some anxiety, but it is now reported that the Chinese in Yarkand have forbidden the cultivation and export of opium, and the import of charas thence is likely to cease a few seasons hence. The cost of manufacturing a gallon of country spirit is reported to vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. and the fair average cost is about 14 annas to Re. 1-2 per gallon; the cost of a seer of opium is stated to be Rs. 21-8-0. The amount of rum consumed in the Province varies from 15,000 to 22,000 gallons annually, and the amount of imported spirits and wines from 36,000 to 40,000 gallons, while between 75,000 and 115,000 gallons of beer are drunk yearly. The area under opium in the Punjab shows signs of slowly increasing, and this tendency may be expected to develop as long as the high duty on Málwa opium is maintained. The number of prosecutions for breaches of the Excise laws is very small, but it

will probably increase as more attention is paid to the subject of smuggling and illicit distillation. The districts of the Province which show the largest excise income are as follows :—

District.	Income from		Total Income.
	Spirits.	Opium and Drugs.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore ...	1,05,544	47,200	1,52,744
Amritsar ...	75,683	34,424	1,10,107
Umballa ...	66,301	41,946	1,08,247
Peshâwar ...	50,075	30,896	80,971
Râwalpindi ...	46,734	43,955	80,689
Ferozepore ...	35,687	38,275	73,962
Jullundur ...	31,089	28,799	59,888
Delhi ...	31,861	24,978	56,839
Mooltan ...	33,557	22,521	56,078

662. Under the existing scheme of decentralization the excise revenue and expenditure are shared equally by the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

663. Provincial Rates.—The receipts under this head comprise the collections under Act V of 1878 (The Local Rates Act), the Road, Education and Post Cesses authorized at Settlement, and a cess on Wards' Estates. The charges represent refunds of, and the cost of collecting, the first named income. The local rates and the cost of collecting them are shared by the Provincial Government and District Committees in the proportions ¼th and ¾th; but the whole of the income from the Road, Education and Post Cesses belongs to the latter, while the cess on Wards' Estates is wholly an asset of the former.

664. The following is a comparative statement of the income and expenditure of the two years:—

Income.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local Rates ...	20,03,796	20,01,864
Road Cess ...	2,36,044	2,36,435
Education Cess ...	2,37,581	2,37,468
Post Cess ...	81,920	86,483
Cess on Wards' Estates ...	3,858	3,706
Total ...	25,63,199	25,65,956
Expenditure ...	1,59,062	1,59,686

The small increase in the Post Cess of 1882-83 is due to the imposition of that rate at re-settlement in districts where it had not previously been levied.

665. License Tax.—The imposition of a license tax was enacted by Act II of 1878; but under the provisions of Act VI of 1880, all persons whose income is less than Rs. 500 per annum were exempted from taxation. The

popularity in the Punjab of this second Act is indubitable. It has remedied all the most serious complaints which were originally made against the License Tax, and that impost, although like other forms of direct taxation it is not popular, now meets with very general acquiescence. Constant efforts have been made to fix the assessment of the tax upon a stable, and, as far as possible, upon a permanent basis, so as to avoid an annual inquisition into the income or profits of persons who remain from year to year upon the Collector's lists. The work of assessment is, however, new and admittedly of great difficulty; and since the tax was imposed the Province has passed through the troubled period of the Afghán war with all the consequent disturbance of the normal trade of districts and fluctuation in private fortunes. The permanent basis of assessment has therefore hardly been attained in all districts. But each year sees a further advance in this respect, and it is to be expected that in a short time the annual lists of the collectors will be altered merely by the admission of new names or for the record of notable changes in fortune. In framing the assessments the objects aimed at have been to avoid any sacrifice of the just claims of Government without resorting to inquisitorial or oppressive investigations. The financial results of the tax in operation are exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	(a) 9,84,798	(a) 9,43,282	(a) 41,516	(a). Includes Rs. 44,405 refunded after collection.
1879-80	(b) 9,00,735	(b) 8,91,407	(b) 9,328	(b). Includes Rs. 34,917 refunded after collection.
1880-81	(c) 4,54,985	4,49,840	5,145	(c). Tax remodelled in this year.
1881-82	4,39,839	4,32,519	7,320	
1882-83	4,36,080	4,34,840	1,240	

The assessments in some districts are, at present, unduly lenient, and the present yield of the tax should exhibit a considerable increase in future years.

666. The number of persons taxed is 25,638, or 1·36 per thousand of population. Of these more than 19,000 pay the lowest fee of Rs. 10 per annum. The exact distribution by grades is as follows :—

22	persons	paying	annually	Rs.	500
62	,,	,,	,,	,,	200
55	,,	,,	,,	,,	150
214	,,	,,	,,	,,	100
290	,,	,,	,,	,,	75
1,014	,,	,,	,,	,,	50
4,597	,,	,,	,,	,,	25
19,334	,,	,,	,,	,,	10

There are altogether 9,763 licenses yielding Rs. 1,97,555 in towns with a population of more than 5,000 souls. The remaining licenses are distributed in villages.

667. The average tax per thousand of the population of the Province is Rs. 23-0-9, and the various districts cluster round this average as follows :—

	Districts.
Average below Rs. 10	4
Average from „ 10 to Rs. 15	5
Ditto „ 15 „ „ 20	9
Ditto „ 20 „ „ 30	7
Ditto „ 30 „ „ 40	4
Average above „ 40	3

668. According to the tables of the census of 1881, there are 1,636,956 male persons in the Province belonging to the industrial and commercial classes and of more than 15 years of age. If the calculation be made upon this population alone, Rs. 265 is levied on the average upon every thousand persons in the Province. There are four districts where the average is more than Rs. 400, and five districts where it is less than Rs. 150. The remaining district averages vary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 per thousand.

The cost of collecting the license-tax has always been small, and in 1882-83 it amounted to only 5 annas and 11 pies per cent. There is, however, a certain amount of indirect expenditure which cannot very well be ascertained or estimated.

669. FORESTS.—The management of forests and the working of the Department charged with that branch of the administration during 1882-83 are separately dealt with in Chapter IV of this Report. The following remarks relate exclusively to financial results.

670. As stated in para. 646, the Provincial Government shared the income from, and expenditure on, Forests with the Imperial Government for the first time in 1882-83. The total receipts of that year amounted to Rs. 7,66,709, and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,60,750, including refunds, which, however, like refunds of stamps and land revenue, are accounted for under a different heading in the Financial Statements. The details of these sums and of the receipts and charges of 1881-82 are as follows :—

Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency ...	3,67,487	3,54,930
Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers and purchasers ...	2,77,159	3,32,665
Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	11,416	37,599
Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce and revenue from shared and private forests ...	11,823	23,541
Fines and forfeitures ...	1,387	6,329
Miscellaneous ...	19,036	11,645
Total ...	6,88,308	7,66,709
Charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy and works ...	2,34,690	2,83,345
Establishments ...	2,30,959	2,28,920
Office contingencies, including travelling allowances and tour charges ...	50,292	48,273
Refunds ...	329	212
Total ...	5,16,270	5,60,750

671. The net income in 1882-83, *viz.*, Rs. 2,05,959, is the highest ever realized in the Punjab, and is largely due to the sale of drift timber in the Jhelum Division and of standing timber at the Changa Mánga plantation. A sum of Rs. 40,107 remained outstanding at the end of the year on account of unrealized sums due by contractors and items of revenue, chiefly grazing dues.

672. Registration.—The income and expenditure classed under this head were as follows :—In 1881-82 they belonged wholly to the Provincial accounts, but in 1882-83 a moiety of both receipts and charges was transferred to Imperial revenues in accordance with the revised Provincial scheme :—

Income.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	1,38,583	1,32,713
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	36,243	33,830
Revenue record-room receipts ...	62,765	60,481
Miscellaneous ...	189	129
Total ...	2,37,780	2,27,153
Expenditure.		
Superintendence ...	18,826	19,530
District charges, including commission to registrars and sub-registrars ...	86,128	68,330
Revenue record-room charges ...	28,654	29,405
Refunds ...	275	505
Total ...	1,33,883	1,17,770

673. Less was done in the way of registration during 1882-83 than during many preceding years, and the number of documents registered, whether of the nature of compulsory registrations, or belonging to the optional class, was less not only than that of the previous year, but than the average of the past five years. The falling-off occurred in transactions connected with agricultural land, the number of sales and mortgages of which decreased in consequence of exceptionally good harvests and liberal advances under the Land Improvement Act. The income of the year fell off as a matter of course. Expenditure, however, decreased in equal degree, the payment of commission fees to treasury officers acting as sub-registrars having been prohibited by the Government of India. The Revenue Record-room receipts mentioned above consist of fees for the search and inspection and for copies of records, sale proceeds of waste paper, and mutation fees ; the charges of the same description are for establishments employed on the work for which the fees are charged, and for the elimination of useless records. A separate notice of the working of the Registration Department will be found in Chapter III, paras. 374—84.

674. Law and Justice.—The decrease of Rs. 99,852 in the income of 1882-83 under this head, as compared with the previous year, is due to a falling-off in the income from magisterial fines and from jails, chiefly the former. The reduction in jail income may be attributed to the completion of the

Sirhind Canal and the consequent cessation of the demand for convict labour on the work. The judicial charges of the two years are much the same, and call for no remark. They include the cost of the Chief and Subordinate Courts of the Province, a moiety of the cost of Deputy Commissioners and their establishments, and the expenditure on jails.

675. POLICE.—Police receipts and charges were as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,29,759	1,85,117
Charges	28,36,254	28,25,959

676. The receipts which belong wholly to the Provincial Government include income under the Cattle Trespass Act, amounting in 1882-83 to Rs. 94,098 ; recoveries on account of punitive police and police supplied to guaranteed railways, public departments and private persons ; and other unimportant items. The large increase in the receipts of 1882-83, as compared with those of 1881-82, is due mainly to the fact that the share of the cost of the Police employed on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the first time was charged and credited in the Government accounts ; partly to a recovery of over Rs. 10,000 on account of an erroneous debit to the Police Department in a previous year, and partly to increased receipts on account of punitive police. The variation between the expenditure of the two years is comparatively unimportant. A sum of Rs. 1,18,563 of the charge in 1882-83 was borne by the Imperial Government, and represents the cost of police employed on open lines of Imperial State Railways, and of certain special police on the North-Western Frontier. All other police were paid from Provincial Revenues, the charge against which on this account was Rs. 27,07,396.

677. MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—The receipts of the so-called Minor Departments amounted to Rs. 51,469 in 1882-83 against Rs. 43,292 in the previous year. Of these sums, Rs. 41,558 and Rs. 34,331 respectively represent income derived from cattle fairs, the remaining amounts being made up of receipts from horse and other fairs, fees for the registration of emigrants, and other miscellaneous items. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,76,944 against Rs. 2,67,675 in 1881-82, the decrease being due generally to the cessation of expenditure on account of the census of February 1881. Of the expenditure in 1882-83 the Imperial portion, or Rs. 28,331, includes the cost of the arrangements for the collection and search of ancient manuscripts, charges connected with the late census, and with horse-breeding operations. In the Provincial share, which is Rs. 70,031, are comprised, *inter alia*, such charges as the expenses of cattle and horse fairs, and the cost of station gardens where these are not maintained from Local Funds, of provincial museums, and of the registration of traffic. A sum of Rs. 4,641 was also spent from Provincial Revenues in connection with the Lahore Veterinary School, of which an account will be found in Chapter III, paras. 412—15. The local share of the expenditure recorded under the head Minor Departments is connected chiefly with arboriculture and the maintenance of public gardens.

678. Political Agencies.—The expenditure under this head is met entirely from the revenues reserved as Imperial, and amounted to Rs. 6,39,610 in 1882-83, against Rs. 7,29,525 in 1881-82. The decrease may be attributed generally to the gradual discontinuance of the many special arrangements in connection with the late operations on the North-Western Frontier which made extra expenditure necessary.

679. Provincial Properties.—Included under various heads in the Provincial section of the account given in Appendix No. 55 are the income and expenditure of what are termed provincial properties, a brief notice of which, together with an abstract statement of the income and expenditure of each, is here added :—

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or deficit (−)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges	2,16,877	2,03,100	+13,777	1,87,765	1,87,176	+589
Ferries without boat-bridges	2,69,797	37,003	+2,32,794	2,49,983	32,260	+2,17,723
Staging-bungalows and rest-houses	37,158	34,901	+2,257	35,454	38,972	−3,518
Encamping-grounds	16,894	12,484	+4,410	16,482	14,254	+2,228
Nazúl properties	47,250	12,560	+34,690	42,087	18,312	+23,775
Cattle-pounds	97,915	33,603	+64,312	92,689	35,779	+56,910
Total ...	6,85,891	3,33,651	+3,52,240	6,24,460	3,26,753	+2,97,707

680. *Boat-bridges.*—There were 19 of these in use during the year, the principal being the bridges over the Sutlej at Phillour and Dera Gopipur in the Ludhiána and Kángra Districts respectively, over the Ravi at Shahdara and Chíchawatni in the Lahore and Montgomery Districts respectively, over the Chenab at Wazirabad and Kádirabad in the Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts respectively, over the Jhelum at Pind Dádan Khan in the Jhelum District, over the combined Jhelum and Chenab rivers at Trimmu Ghát in the Jhang District, over the Kabul River at Naushahra in the Pesháwar District, and over the Indus at Attock and Dera Ismail Khan in the Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts respectively. The income of the bridges is derived principally from tolls levied under the authority of the Northern India Ferries Act, XVII of 1878, at rates approved by the Punjab Government in exercise of the power vested in it by that enactment. The expenditure represents the cost of collecting the tolls where, as in some cases, the collection of these is not leased, and of setting up and maintaining the bridges. The large decrease in the net income of 1882-83, as compared with that of 1881-82, may be attributed generally to the gradual progress of railway communication in the Province.

681. *Ferries.*—The management of ferries, like that of boat-bridges, in the Punjab is regulated by the Northern India Ferries Act. There were 402 public ferries in use against 400 in the previous year. As in the case of boat-bridges, the collection of tolls was leased at almost all the ferries. The

net income realized fell off by about Rs. 15,000. The reasons given for the decrease are various, but need not be repeated here. The maintenance and working of the ferries gave employment to 3,783 boatmen and 1,042 boats.

682. *Staging-Bungalows and Rest-Houses.*—The accommodation provided by Government for travellers during 1882-83 consisted of 111 staging-bungalows and 72 rest-houses, the former being furnished on a somewhat better scale as to convenience and attendance than the latter. The number of travellers who availed themselves of this accommodation was 22,810. An income of Rs. 35,454 was derived from the fees charged for occupation, which are on the scale of Re. 1 a day for staging-bungalows and 8 annas a day for rest-houses. The cost of maintaining the institutions exceeded the income by Rs. 3,518. The necessity for keeping up Government staging-bungalows is yearly decreasing in consequence of the great extension of railway communication and the enterprise of private capitalists in the direction of hotel-keeping. There can be no doubt that the existence of Government rest-houses in the larger towns is unnecessary as well as unfair to hotel-keepers, and the Punjab Government has therefore directed the closing of the staging-bungalows at Lahore, Delhi and Mooltan.

683. *Encamping-Grounds.*—The number of encamping-grounds kept up during 1882-83 for troops on the march and for Civil Officers and travellers was 544; they cost Rs. 14,254, and yielded an income of Rs. 16,482.

684. *Nazúl Properties.*—Under the head of Nazúl properties are classed public and ownerless private buildings, gardens and plots of land which became Government property at annexation. The total income derived from these was Rs. 42,087, of which a sum of Rs. 19,457 represents the sale proceeds of 45 properties, and the remainder is made up of rents, sale proceeds of garden produce, &c. The cost of maintaining the properties was Rs. 18,312.

A sum of Rs. 6,22,000 realized by the sale of Nazúl properties up to 1881-82, and which had previously been invested in Government Promissory Notes, was in 1882-83 contributed towards the capital cost of the Amritsar-Patháņkot State Railway. The capital advanced by the Government of India for the work, which is a provincial one, was thus reduced, and the liability of the Provincial Government for interest on the capital consequently lessened.

685. *Cattle-Pounds.*—The results of the working of the Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, may be briefly summarized as follows. There were 621 pounds in use against 634 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded was 317,688. Fines and sales under the Act amounted to Rs. 70,337 and Rs. 22,352 respectively, and the cost of maintaining the pounds was Rs. 35,779.

686. New Financial Contract.—It remains, before passing on to the notice of District Committees and their accounts, to refer briefly to the broad results of the first year's working of the Provincial scheme mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, and to the general financial position of the Punjab Government under it at the commencement and end of the year.

687. The main features of the arrangement, then, are as follows:—Certain sources of revenue and receipts were assigned, wholly or in fixed propor-

tions, to the Provincial Government to meet the cost of certain services for which that Government simultaneously undertook financial liability. The income and expenditure thus provincialized amounted to Rs. 59,93,200 and Rs. 1,45,44,200 respectively, and to meet the excess in the latter a fixed share (40·7193) of the land-revenue was allotted to the Provincial Government. On this basis it was contracted, for the term of five years, that while the Punjab Government was to retain for Provincial uses, wholly or according to the proportion in which the source of income was made over to it, any sums by which the revenue under a transferred head might improve beyond the estimate at which it was transferred, it was at the same time to meet, wholly or proportionately as above, all ordinary increases of expenditure on account of the Provincialized Services which might become necessary during the five years, in consequence of administrative reforms or other causes.

688. Turning to the accounts of 1882-83 it is found that the income (including the percentage of land-revenue) and expenditure of the Punjab Government under the Provincialized heads amounted to Rs. 1,44,38,038 and Rs. 1,55,06,548 respectively. Thus, instead of at least the position of equilibrium which formed the basis of the contract, there was at the end of the year a deficit of Rs. 10,68,510 which had to be met from balance. A large part of this unfavourable result, however, is not due to any falling-off in or excess over the estimates on which the contract was based in the revenue and expenditure of the year respectively. The payment of a sum of Rs. 5,91,836 contributed towards the capital cost of the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway, which forms part of the year's expenditure, is not, for example, a charge which the Punjab Government expected to meet otherwise than from balance. Of the same description is Rs. 3,42,057 of expenditure on public works, which in ordinary years will not exceed Rs. 27,00,000 ; whereas in 1882-83 it was, as a special case, allowed to reach Rs. 30,42,057. Deducting these sums from the deficit of the year, the sum remaining, *viz.*, Rs. 1,34,617, would probably represent the extent to which the ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary receipts. And it is the less satisfactory to find that this failure is not due so much to growth in expenditure as to falling-off in income. The expenditure provided for in the contract was Rs. 1,45,44,200, while the ordinary charges in 1882-83 came to Rs. 1,45,72,655, or about Rs. 28,000 more ; and this excess may be attributed generally to the increasing charge against the Province on account of interest on the capital advanced by the Supreme Government for the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway. On the other hand, the Provincial income, which was estimated at Rs. 1,45,44,200, amounted to Rs. 1,44,38,038, or Rs. 1,06,162 less. Part of this decrease is no doubt due to suspensions and remissions of land-revenue in the Gurgaon District, and may therefore, to some extent at least, be made good in future years. There has, however, been a considerable falling-off in the receipts from Stamps and under the head Law and Justice, and there is good reason to think that the receipts from these sources will not in future be as high as was estimated in the contract.

689. The balance at credit of the Provincial Government at the beginning of 1882-83 was Rs. 29,73,347, and the expenditure of the year having, as shown above, exceeded the income by Rs. 10,68,510, the closing balance was Rs. 19,04,837.

690. District Committees.—Act XX of 1871 (The Punjab Local Rates Act) empowered the Local Government to appoint a Committee in each district for the purpose of determining the manner in which the rates should be applied. In accordance with the rules framed under that enactment were formed the present District Committees, and the District Funds which they administer. In 1878, Act V of that year was passed for the purpose of enhancing the local rates in order to provide funds for the relief and prevention of famine; but this legislation, although it repealed Act XX of 1871, effected no change in the functions and constitution of District Committees.

The Committees consist of official and non-official members. The Deputy Commissioner is invariably the President, and in his absence the Senior Assistant Commissioner presides. The non-official members are nominated to office, which they hold for two years, but are eligible for re-appointment. The local rates being imposed exclusively for the benefit of the agricultural classes, nominations are, as a rule, made from the landowners of the district, though the selection of townsmen, not being landowners, whose presence and influence on the Committee are desirable, is not absolutely prohibited. The number of non-official members varies according to the circumstances of each district, but is generally one-third that of the whole Committee.

691. The following limitations are imposed by the rules on the powers of District Committees in regard to expenditure, *viz*:—

Expenditure exceeding Rs. 2,000 on any one original public work and the entertainment of permanent establishments must be sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division; the plans and estimates of all original engineering works, estimated to cost Rs. 1,200 and upwards, must be approved by the Public Works Department.

An annual budget of income and expenditure, a report on the proceedings of the year, and an account of receipts and disbursements, must be submitted to the Local Government.

692. Subject to these limitations the Committees have power to spend the sums assigned to them from the local rates and such other income as has been allotted to the district funds on the following objects generally:—

(1) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(2) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(3) the construction and repair of hospitals and dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings and works have been constructed, and for any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort and convenience;

(4) the maintenance of postal communication within the district between places not served by the Imperial Postal Department.

Since the close of the year the Punjab District Boards Act (XX of 1883) has been passed, and will surpersede Act V of 1878 in all districts to which it may be extended.

693. The accounts of the income and expenditure of District Committees are incorporated in the Government accounts, and are exhibited, as already explained, in the "Local" section of statement in Appendix No. 55.

694. The following statement compares the income of the two years, 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local rates (three-fourths share) ...	15,01,954	15,02,328
Road cess	2,36,044	2,36,435
Education cess...	2,37,581	2,37,468
District post cess	81,920	86,483
Fees for occupation of sarais	20,315	18,126
Miscellaneous	77,685	79,899
TOTAL	21,55,499	21,60,739

The variations here call for no remark. The road, education and post cesses are rates imposed at settlement in conjunction with the assessment of the land-revenue, the two former at 1 per cent. each and on the land revenue demand, the latter at half per cent. The receipts classed as miscellaneous include fees from schools, produce of gardens, &c.

695. *District Fund Expenditure.*—The total expenditure from district funds was Rs. 20,98,065, against Rs. 19,84,445 in 1881-82. The more important of the details, which will be found in Appendix No. 55, will be noticed in the following notes :—

696. *Land Revenue.*—The charge under this head represents the cost of the office establishments of District Committees and the contingent expenditure connected therewith.

697. *Provincial Rates.*—Under this head is charged the same proportion, *viz.*, three-fourths, of the cost of collecting the local rates, as the District Committees partake of the income from that source.

698. *Post Office.*—The cost of district postal arrangements other than those provided by the Imperial Postal Department are shared by District Committees and the Provincial Government according to the following rule :—

If the post cess is levied in a district the Committee must bear the charges up to the amount of the cess which is an asset of the district fund ; where there is no cess, or where the cess falls short of the charge, the whole of the latter, or, as the case may be, the excess in it is borne by provincial revenues. But where the cess exceeds the charge, the surplus is retained by the Committees.

699. *Minor Departments.*—The following is a detail of the expenditure of District Committees under this head during 1882-83 :—

	Rs.
Horse, cattle and other fairs	3,325
Expenses connected with horse and cattle-breeding operations and the training of cattle doctors	3,969
Maintenance of gardens and museums	32,784
Arboriculture	32,859
Expenses connected with the Census of February 1881 ...	229
Expenses for the improvement of agriculture and trade ...	5,416
TOTAL ...	78,582

In connection with the charge for arboriculture, it may be mentioned that 255,585 trees were planted out during the year against 176,642 in 1881-82. The number of unsuccessful plantings was 32,814, or between $\frac{1}{7}$th and $\frac{1}{8}$th against a little more than $\frac{1}{5}$th in the previous year.

700. *Education.*—The charges under this head, defrayed from District Funds, include the cost of the subordinate inspecting establishments of Normal Schools, of English and Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools, and of scholarships, prizes and grants-in-aid.

701. *Medical.*—The details of the medical expenditure of District Committees during the year are as follows :—

	Rs.
Medical establishments employed otherwise than on the following	15,241
Vaccination	32,010
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,64,285
Sanitation	11,219
Grants for medical purposes	16,807
Medical Schools	2,794
Lunatic Asylums	1,735
TOTAL ...	2,44,091

702. *Public Works.*—This is the principal charge in the accounts of District Committees. It amounted to Rs. 7,57,939 in 1882-83, against Rs. 6,67,079 in the previous year. The bulk of the outlay was incurred in the construction and repair of roads and communications, the outlay on which, according to returns furnished by the committees, amounted to Rs. 5,30,111. One hundred and eighty-four miles of metalled and unmetalled new roads were completed during the year, and 24 miles of both descriptions were in progress at the end of it. In addition 11,897 miles of road were repaired. The returns further show that 21 large and 168 small bridges were constructed and 683 repaired ; and 304,122 trees were planted on roadsides. Other public works executed by the committees were 60 school-houses, 7 dispensaries and hospitals, and 43 other buildings either completed or in progress, 1,198 buildings repaired, and 477 tanks and wells constructed and repaired.

703. *Contributions.*—This is a payment from District Funds to Provincial revenues for those general services paid for from the latter by which the districts benefit and with which the funds are chargeable. The contribution

includes two items, *viz.*, (1) 20 per cent. of the net share of the local rates assigned to the committees, contributed for Medical Services and Public Works and (2) the cost of maintaining non-criminal lunatics in the asylums at Lahore and Delhi, charged against each district in proportion to the number of lunatics not belonging to municipalities sent for treatment from it.

704. Customs and Salt.—The following remarks regarding the income and expenditure of the salt sources in the Punjab are taken from the report on the administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1882-83, submitted by the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

705. The receipts and charges for the four years ending with 1882-83 were as follows:—

Receipts.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mines Division	38,53,037	37,29,216	37,05,322	33,30,334
Kohát Ditto	85,453	99,367	90,736	80,321
Mandi Ditto	49,276	47,262	48,262	41,702
Delhi Salt sources	19,13,761	15,28,579	17,75,000	13,66,690
Total ...	59,01,527	54,04,424	56,19,320	48,19,047
Charges.				
Punjab Mines Division	2,78,397	2,64,999	3,22,574	3,96,326
Kohát ditto	26,892	30,438	28,980	26,820
Mandi ditto	6,830	7,258	8,619	7,106
Delhi Salt sources	1,08,675	77,570	56,332	65,452
Total ...	4,20,794	3,80,265	4,16,505	4,95,704

The decrease in revenue is due generally to the reduction made in the duty on salt at the beginning of the year. The increase in expenditure is owing to heavy charges for refunds in connection with the reduction of duty in the Punjab Mines Division, and to larger excavation charges, in proportion to increased outturn, at the same mines.

706. *Punjab Mines.*—The amount of salt delivered at the mines was larger than in any previous year of which the record exists. This is attributed partly to increased consumption on reduction of duty, partly to a fall in the cost of removal caused by the extension of the railway to Khewra at the mouth of the Mayo Mines, and partly to the adoption of the system of through traffic, whereby distant purchasers without agents at the sources can obtain salt with no more difficulty or expense than if the mines were at their doors. A tax of two pies per maund levied on all salt removed from the Mayo Mines for the improvement of the roads used by the salt traffic was remitted during the year, and this,

by reducing the price of the salt, has also tended to increase the quantity delivered. The cost price of salt at the Mayo Mines is now 9 pies per maund.

The other salt sources of the Punjab call for no particular remark.

707. CANALS.—The capital invested in the Punjab Canals is as follows :—

	During year.	*To end of year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation	5,15,169	2,62,81,250
" under construction ...	26,52,581	3,16,08,773
" " suspension ...	...	35,095
Total ...	31,67,750	5,79,25,118
Deduct—		
Contributions by Native States for Sirhind Canal ...	6,38,336	1,04,17,514
Capital invested by Government	25,29,414	4,75,07,604

The total income of permanent canals was	... 25,92,115
The working expenses	... 10,01,367
Balance profit being 6·52 per cent. on the capital	... 15,90,748

After deducting interest the profit was Rs. 2·74 per cent. on the capital, the Bári Doáb Canal paying 1·59, and the Western Jumna Canal 4·75. In the previous year the total profit was 3·43, the Bári Doáb Canal paying 2·03, and the Western Jumna Canal 6·06 per cent.

	Rs.
On the Inundation Canals, excluding the Muzaffargarh Series, against which there is no capital expenditure during the year, the total receipts were	7,11,441
Working expenses	4,87,712
Balance profit being 11·74 per cent. on capital ...	2,23,729

Deducting interest, the rate of profit was 7·89 ; the Lower Sutlej paying 179·57, the Shahpur Canals 2·87. On the Upper Sutlej and Indus Canals there was a loss of 0·17 and 4·13 respectively.

In the previous year the total profit was 19·27 ; the Upper Sutlej paying 6·46, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab 205·93, Indus 15·86, and Shahpur 33·85.

By the assessments there would be an increase in the year on the permanent canals of Rs. 1,42,926, mainly due to increased irrigation on the Western Jumna Canal, and a decrease of Rs. 5,296 on the Inundation Canals.

The areas irrigated were—

	1882-83.	1881-82.	Difference.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Bári Doáb Canal ...	353,615	368,002	− 14,387
Western Jumna Canal ...	374,243	300,545	+ 73,698
Total Permanent Canals ...	727,858	668,547	+ 59,311
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	129,802	221,982	− 92,180
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	363,026	346,278	+ 16,748
Indus Canals	190,620	190,802	− 182
Muzaffargarh	259,385	248,593	+ 10,792
Shahpur	12,631	11,523	+ 1,108
Total Inundation Canals ...	955,464	1,019,178	− 63,714
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,683,322	1,687,725	− 4,403

708. The following is a comparative statement of the results of the working of the canals during the two years :—

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of year	1881-82	82,92,972	1,55,52,072	19,21,037	2,57,66,081
	1882-83	88,49,523	1,55,26,553	19,05,174	2,62,81,250
II.—Income realized during the year—					
Direct, *viz.*, water-rent and miscellaneous receipts	1881-82	12,01,250	11,28,686	1,35,567	24,65,503
	1882-83	11,59,494	10,94,290	1,18,393	23,72,177
Indirect, *viz.*, land-revenue due to Irrigation Works (including water-advantage revenue)	1881-82	38,088	2,95,227	6,87,864	10,21,179
	1882-83	58,363	2,79,968	5,93,048	9,31,379
Total Direct and Indirect	1881-82	12,39,338	14,23,913	8,23,431	34,86,682
	1882-83	12,17,857	13,74,258	7,11,441	33,03,556
III.—Charges for the year—					
Maintenance, including Establishment ...	1881-82	4,31,163	5,10,565	3,78,897	13,20,625
	1882-83	4,71,794	5,29,573	4,87,712	14,89,079
Interest on Capital outlay	1881-82	3,05,377	5,97,890	74,299	9,77,566
	1882-83	3,24,968	5,97,080	73,313	9,95,361
Total ...	1881-82	7,36,540	11,08,455	4,53,196	22,98,191
	1882-83	7,96,762	11,26,653	5,61,025	24,84,440
IV.—Net Profit and Loss—					
(*a*)—Including interest on Capital	1881-82	5,02,798	3,15,458	3,70,235	11,88,491
	1882-83	4,21,095	2,47,605	1,50,416	8,19,116
(*b*)—Excluding interest on Capital. On Direct income only. Amount ...	1881-82	7,70,087	6,18,121	—2,43,330	11,44,878
	1882-83	687,700	5,64,717	—3,69,319	8,83,098
(*b*)—Excluding interest on Capital. On Direct income only. Percentage on Capital	1881-82	929	3·97	—12·66	4·44
	1882-83	7·77	3·64	—19·39	3·36
(*b*)—Excluding interest on Capital. On total income, both Direct and Indirect. Amount ...	1881-82	8,08,175	9,13,348	4,44,534	21,66,057
	1882-83	7,46,063	8,44,685	2,23,729	18,14,477
(*b*)—Excluding interest on Capital. On total income, both Direct and Indirect. Percentage on Capital	1881-82	9·74	5·87	23·14	8·40
	1882-83	8·43	5·44	11·74	6·90

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(Census of 17th February 1881.)

709. SUCCESSIVE ENUMERATIONS.—The first reliable census of the Punjab was taken on the 1st of January 1855. At this time the Delhi territory was not included in the Province. The population of the tract thus excluded had, however, been enumerated at the census of the North-Western Provinces taken on 1st January 1853, with the exception of the present district of Sirsa, for which the earliest reliable figures are obtained from a settlement census taken village by village between 1852 and 1862.[1] The next census was taken on the 10th of January 1868, and embraced the whole British territory of the Punjab as it now stands, but did not extend to the dominions of the Native States. The most recent enumeration was made on the 17th February 1881, and included the whole population of the Province.[2] Thus, roughly speaking, the three enumerations of 1855, 1868 and 1881 are separated by identical intervals of a little more than 13 years. In the following paragraphs the figures of the census of 1881 are always referred to, save when the contrary is expressly stated.

710. DISTRIBUTION OVER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—Of the total population of the Punjab, 87·35 per cent. is rural and 12·65 urban, the rural proportion being largest in the hills and in the western districts. The people inhabit 52,870 villages and towns, which may be classed as follows according to the number of their inhabitants:—

Territory.	Under 200.	200 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	2,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 20,000.	Over 20,000.
British territory ...	11,937	11,879	6,348	2,954	693	349	115	28	21
Native States ...	13,899	2,803	1,142	512	108	45	27	7	3
Province ...	25,836	14,682	7,490	3,466	801	394	142	35	24

711. The towns of more than 50,000 souls are Delhi 173,393, Amritsar 151,896, Lahore 149,369, Pesháwar 79,982, Mooltan 68,674, Umballa 67,463, Patiála 53,629, Ráwalpindi 52,975, Jullundur 52,119.

712. The average population per village (excluding towns of over 5,000 souls) is 481 for British territory and 377 for the Province. But the figures do not fully represent the distribution of the population over units of habitation.

[1] NOTE.—A rough enumeration had previously been made in 1849.

[2] NOTE.—It also included some 8,000 souls cantoned in the Khaibar Pass at the time of the census in connection with the recent operations in Kabul. These consisted for the most part of troops and camp-followers ordinarily resident in the Punjab; their number is insignificant, and they will be treated for present purposes as a part of the Punjab population.

The land-owning tribes of the west of the Province, many of whom have but lately abandoned pastoral for agricultural pursuits, are often spread over their tribal territories in numerous small hamlets, and the "village" is merely a group of these hamlets included within a common boundary for administrative convenience. So where, as in the Himalayas and in many parts of the frontier and Salt Range tracts, a small body of some dominant race are the over-lords of a subject population, the former are often concentrated into a few large villages, while the latter are widely scattered over the area they still cultivate. Thus in the hills and in parts of the western divisions, the village is a purely artificial unit, and the extraordinary number of small villages returned for Native States is due to the fact that, in the Hill States, each hamlet has been treated as a separate village. Excluding these portions of the Province, the average village is largest where the rule of the Government which preceded our own was weakest and peace least secure, where the land-owners belong to the ruling races of the Punjab, and where a rude agriculture, largely supplemented by pastoral pursuits, renders a considerable area at once necessary to and manageable by the village.

713. Distribution over Area.—The number of souls per square mile is 177 for British territory and 159 for the Province. If the urban population be excluded, the figures fall to 154 and 139. The population of British territory numbers 514 per cultivated and 257 per culturable square mile; and the exclusion of the towns reduces these densities to 448 and 224. The density of rural population on total area varies from 493 per square mile in Jullundur to 42 in Dera Ismail Khan. It is greatest in the submontane zone, and the region of the Eastern Plains, which lies immediately below it. The Jumna districts follow next; after these come the districts of the hills and of the Salt Range tracts; while the density is smallest in the west, and in the southern districts of the Eastern Plains. The primary conditions that determine the density of population is the existence either of an ample rainfall, or of a spring-level of such moderate depth as to render irrigation easy. This condition satisfied, the intrinsic fertility of the soil is the secondary factor.

714. Distribution among Houses and Families.—The leading figures for the distribution of the people among houses and families for the Province are as follows:—

	Villages.	*Towns.*
No. of families per occupied house ...	1·47	1·54
" persons " " " ...	6·84	6·17
" " " resident family ...	4·66	4·00

715. The number of souls per occupied house in villages ranges from 9·41 in Karnál to 4·93 in Dera Ismail Khan. The general custom is that as soon as the sons marry they occupy separate houses, especially where tribal rules do not forbid marriage between cousins as incestuous; and the results of successive enumerations seem to indicate that the tendency towards early separation is progressive. But it is always difficult to discuss satisfactorily between a house proper and the family courtyard, which includes several separate buildings; and the value and significance of the figures are very doubtful.

716. The statistics for families are more satisfactory, as the unit is clearly defined by the test of commensality. They are extraordinarily uniform, the number of souls per family varying in 28 out of the 32 districts between

5·15 and 4·19. Thus the great undivided families of Eastern Bengal are wholly unknown in the Punjab ; and as regards domestic life, the family unit is a small one. But the same degree of severalty does not extend to rights in land or to the operations of agriculture ; for ancestral landed property often remains joint for several or many generations, while its cultivation is commonly conducted by associations of smaller but still considerable size.

717. MIGRATION AND BIRTH-PLACE.--The figures for birth-place collected in 1881 enable us to trace the migrations of the people within the life time of the present generation, but not to fix the date of the movements which they register. Of every 1,000 living persons born in the Punjab, 13 have emigrated to other countries or Provinces, while in their place we have received 35 immigrants from without ; thus the total gain by migration to the indigenous population is 2·2 per cent. The distribution of the migrants is shown below :—

Country.	Proportion per mille of total		Number of emigrants per 1,000 immigrants.			Number of males per 1,000 of both sexes among	
	Emigration.	Immigration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
North-Western Provinces ...	498	342	542	478	615	481	546
Rájpútána	288	305	349	258	443	366	497
Sind	103	5	7,500	8,000	7,000	702	660
Afghánistán	...	148	...	...	...	...	615
Kashmir	...	148	...	...	...	...	528
Other countries	111	52	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	371	337	414	499	549

718. The famine which ravaged Kashmir just before the census, and the extraordinary demand for labour on the route to Kabul, combined to raise the immigration from beyond our border above its normal figures.

719. The general tendency of population being to move in the direction of least pressure, the local density of population very largely determines the course of migration. But while this is the case at the two extremes of the scale, it is found that among districts only moderately populated the existence of the same conditions, which have already drawn a more dense population to one than to another, still tend to attract people from the latter to the former.

720. The proportion of indigenous to total population for the whole Province is shown below :—

Numbers per mille born in	Towns.		Villages.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
The District or State	741	764	919	874	895	860
The Province	892	922	979	973	967	966
India	981	994	995	996	994	995

721. Course of Migration in the Punjab.—The Punjab, fast developing under strong and settled rule, has attracted to itself population from the countries that surround it on all four sides—from the North-Western Provinces, Rájpútána, the trans-frontier districts, and Kashmir. From the north and west the movement has been almost wholly in one direction; but on our eastern and southern borders the immigrants have retained their connection with their original homes, and more especially have looked for wives for their sons and husbands for their daughters from among their father's people, and a considerable reflex movement has resulted.

722. Within the Province, movement of population is very largely confined to crossing the border from one district or State into its neighbours. In the Eastern Plains, where no physical obstacles bar the way, and where varying conditions, frequently recurring droughts, and in some parts pressure of population, tempt or compel the people to move, migration is more common than in the west. The till lately almost uninhabited prairies of Hissar and Sirsa have tempted crowds of immigrants from arid Rájpútána and from the Native States to their north, while the population of the central plains has also moved northwards, eastwards and westwards towards the rivers and the canals which distribute their waters. The submontane districts have a population more dense than their culturable area can support in comfort, and their surplus numbers are moving southwards into the river valleys, and even beyond them into the central plains and the lands newly irrigated by canals. Throughout the Eastern Plains and submontane zone, and especially in the eastern portions of these tracts, social custom prescribes that the bride shall be brought from a distance; and a very considerable exchange of women accordingly takes place across the border of neighbouring districts and States. Within the Himalayas themselves the nature of the country renders migration difficult, and the population is peculiarly stationary, the chief movement being a periodic descent from the high ranges to winter in the warm valleys.

723. In the Western Plains there is little pressure of population, physical conditions are uniform, famine is unknown, the arid steppes present obstacles to migration, and the people move but little. Yet the fertile plains of Sind have attracted settlers in considerable numbers from Baháwalpur; the recent extension of inundation canals on the Indus, Sutlej and Chenab has drawn numerous immigrants from the neighbouring districts and from Rájpútána, while there are signs that the pastoral tribes of the central steppes are gradually moving into the river valleys, though it is not impossible that the movement towards the rivers, observable both in the eastern and the western plains, is partly temporary, and due to the years of scarcity which preceded the census. The people of the Salt Range tract and of the trans-Indus frontier are a peculiar people, who do not mix freely with the inhabitants of the Punjab proper, and there is but little movement between these two portions of the Province. But the tribes of the Pathán border are gradually acquiring lands and settling in considerable numbers in British territory; while year by year as winter approaches the hill-men move down to the Punjab plains to cultivate, to trade, or, together with thousands from the far hills of Hazára, beyond Kabul, to work as labourers.

724. The only portion of the Province where real pressure of population is felt is that which includes or lies immediately under the low hills. The

parallel zone to the south of it, which combines a fertile soil with facilities for irrigation in a higher degree than any other part of the Punjab, has hitherto received its surplus population, while the construction of the Bári Doáb and the Ferozepore inundation canals has greatly facilitated the transfer. And now that the capacity of that fertile zone to receive the surplus numbers of other parts has been taxed to the uttermost, and it possesses as dense a population as it is able to support, the Sirhind Canal is about to irrigate the central plains, and so to open a wide outlet by which the pressure of population to their north may find relief. Further to the west the projected canal from the Chenab into the Gujránwála bár will perform a similar office for the sub-montane districts of that part of our border, and will test the possibility of inducing the Punjab peasant to move beyond that moderate distance with which he has hitherto been contented,—a test the importance of which to the Punjab, with its great unpeopled stretches of fertile soil, can hardly be over-estimated.

725. Tendency of the Urban Population to Concentration, and of the Rural to Dispersion.—The tendency of the population to collect in the large towns is brought into strong relief by a comparison of present with past figures. The improvement of communications has reduced the importance of local centres of commerce; the gradual advance of civilization is creating new and developing existing industries, and so ever increasing the demand for labour other than agricultural; and the great cities of the Province are increasing rapidly at the expense both of their smaller rivals and of the surrounding villages. At the same time the opposite process is going on in the rural tracts; the necessity of self-protection no longer confines the people within walled villages of some considerable size; and they are constantly tending to spread themselves more and more widely over the fields they cultivate.

726. Increase and Decrease of Population.—The population of British territory, as ascertained at the three enumerations mentioned above, is as follows, proportions per mille being given below the actual figures :—

Year of Census.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
1855	15,161,321		8,357,786		6,803,535	
1868	17,609,518		9,594,308		8,015,210	
1881	18,850,437		10,210,053		8,640,384	
1855	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
1868	1,161	1,000	1,148	1,000	1,178	1,000
1881	1,243	1,071	1,222	1,064	1,270	1,078

727. The annual rate of increase per cent. is shown in the margin. On the whole, the increase has not been so rapid as might have been expected. But it must be remembered that it is only 34 years since the Province was rescued from something like anarchy and brought under a civilized rule; that there are still five millions of persons in the Punjab who might remember Ranjít Singh, or

1855—1868	... 1·3
1868—1881	... 0·6
1855—1881	... 0·9

who were at any rate alive when he died ; and that seven millions, or nearly one-third of the population, were born under Sikh rule. Even of such increase as has taken place, a part is due to increased accuracy of enumeration, especially of females, while a still larger portion is due to gain by migration. According to the figures, the gain during the first interval of 13 years was 16·1 per cent., and during the second and similar interval, only 7·1 per cent. But the discrepancy is probably largely accidental. Most marked in the history of vital statistics in India are the violent fluctuations that characterise them. The enumeration of 1855 was taken exactly half-way between two periods of depression, and before the good effects of annexation had had time to make themselves fully felt ; that of 1868 was taken after seven years of quite exceptional prosperity ; that of 1881 immediately after three years of sickness, war, and agricultural distress. At the first census the vital pendulum was midway, at the second at its highest, and at the third at its lowest point.

728. Setting aside those districts in which special development of irrigation has attracted, or of cultivation has followed upon, extraordinary immigration, we find that the rate of increase has been highest in the thinly-peopled and arid western plains ; in the east of the Province it has been largest in the central part, and next largest in the Jumna districts ; while in the hills the population has stood still, and in the submontane zone has actually decreased.

729. The Religions of the People.—The distribution of the population by religions is shown in the margin. But the figures for each of the first three religions include considerable numbers of outcasts, impure by virtue of their food or occupation, who would not be recognized as fellow-believers by the more orthodox members of the creeds which they profess. This is especially the case with the Hindús, among whom have been classed all natives who did not return any one of the other great recognized religions. So, again, the figures for Sikhs may, and possibly do, include a certain number of persons who, though followers of Bába Nának, are not Singhs or followers of Gúru Govind, and therefore not Sikhs in the common acceptation of the term. With the exception perhaps of Jainism, the practice of the religions as followed by the mass of the peasantry in the Punjab is exceedingly impure. The great Hindu gods are superseded by a host of minor deities, many of them malevolent ; while the principal objects of reverence to both Hindús and Mussalmáns are the famous saints of the Punjab, Sakhi Sarwar, Gúga Pír, Bábá Faríd, and the like, who are worshipped indifferently by the followers of both religions. All alike are sunk in the grossest superstition, and in the most abject submission to their spiritual pastors. The Buddhism of Spiti belongs to the grossest school of the creed,

Religions.	Persons.	Proportions.
All religions ...	22,712,120	1,000
Mussálmáns	11,662,434	5,135
Hindús	9,252,295	4,074
Sikhs	1,716,114	756
Jains	42,678	19
Christians	33,699	15
Buddhists	3,251	1
Others and unspecified ...	1,649	...

filled full of foul imaginings, and with a large admixture of Hindúism, while the religion of the Himalayas may be best characterised as the worship of the gods or demons of the groves and high places.

730. It is even difficult in many cases to draw any very definite lines between the several creeds. In the great religious centres, and everywhere among the more educated classes, the distinctions are sufficiently well marked. But in the border lands where the great faiths meet, and especially among the ignorant peasantry, the various observances and beliefs that distinguish the followers of the several faiths in their purity are so strangely blended and intermingled, that it is often almost impossible to say that one prevails rather than another. Thus the Mussalmán peasantry of the Delhi territory are still in many ways almost as much Hindu as their unperverted brethren; the Sikh of Sirsa is often a Sikh only in speech and habit; while the Hindu of Láhul is almost more a Buddhist than a Hindu.

731., Local Distribution of Religions.—Islám is most predominant in the Pathán districts of the Pesháwar frontier, where Mussalmáns constitute 95 per cent. of the rural population. After them come the Salt Range tract and the Bilúch frontier, closely followed by the remaining districts of the Western Plains. In all of these 75 per cent. or more of the villagers are Muhammadan. Next come the districts between Lahore and Jullundur and Sirsa. Within this group the proportion falls from 67 to 38 per cent., while in the remainder of the Punjab it nowhere rises higher than 30 per cent.

732. The hill tracts are very markedly the most Hindu portions of the province, 95 per cent. of the rural population following that religion. Next to them in order of Hindúism, if for the moment we count Sikhs as Hindús, comes the south-eastern portion of the Punjab, in no part of which does the percentage fall below 78. This is followed by the north-eastern districts.

733. The Sikh element is strongest in the great States of the Eastern Plains, where the followers of that religion number as many as 30 per cent. of the total population, the highest figure being 57 per cent., reached only in Máler Kotla. Next come Amritsar, Ferozepore and Ludhiána, with a Sikh percentage of from 23 to 27, Lahore follows with 17, and Jullundur, Sirsa and Kapurthala with 12 to 13 per cent. In the remainder of the Province the Sikh element is exceedingly small.

734. The Jains are naturally strongest in the districts bordering upon Ráj-pútána, the great stronghold of their faith in North-Western India. But even here they rise above one per cent. of the total population in Delhi only; while west of Lahore they barely form a perceptible element. The Buddhists are found only in those parts of Kángra and Chamba which border on and geographically belong to Tibet.

735. The Christians and Zoroastrians are almost wholly confined to the towns; while of the Buddhists of the Punjab, all, save one, are to be found in the villages. The Sikhs are almost wholly rustics, except on the frontier, where they are almost entirely traders or soldiers. The Hindús show a larger urban propor-

tion than do the Mussalmáns, the latter dwelling more largely in towns in the east, and the former in the west, or where the religion of each is less prevalent. But the urban proportion never rises so high among Mussalmáns as among Hindús, for west of Jhelum the latter are almost exclusively traders, and on the frontier hundreds of villages do not contain a single Hindu.

736. Outside the towns it may be said, speaking very generally, that wherever Hindu and Mussalmán land-owners occupy a tract of country side by side, the latter chiefly lie along the rivers, while the former will be found in greater numbers in the more arid doábs which lie between.

737. Composition of Religions by Caste.—The followers of each of the main religions are very roughly classified by caste in the margin. Of the Hindús 16·6 per cent. are Jat, 4·1 Rájpút, 11·6 Bráhman, 6·0 Arora, 4·3 Banya, 4·2 Khatri, 10·2 Chamár, and 6·7 Chúhra. Of the Sikhs, 66·3 are Jats, 6·5 Tarkháns, and 5·6 Chamárs. Of the Jains, 72·3 are Banya, and 26·5 Bhábra. Of the Mussalmáns, 15·7 are Jat, 11·1 Rájpút, 4·0 Gújar, 7·5 Pathán, 6·8 Arain, 4·4 Awán, 3·0 Bilúch, and 4·9 Juláha.

Class of Caste.	Proportion per mille among				
	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Mussalmáns.	All religions
Agricultural ...	343	702	...	570	490
Religious ...	133	7	1	75	94
Mercantile ...	147	47	988	11	73
Artisan ...	134	137	4	276	209
Menial and outcast ...	205	96	...	38	112
Others ...	38	11	7	35	25

738. Progress of the several Religions.—A comparison of the figures of 1868 and 1881 would seem to show that during the interval Muhammadanism has made some very slight progress at the expense of the Hindu group of creeds, especially in the centre of the Province. But owing to defects of classification in the earlier census, the comparison is unsatisfactory. So far as statistics are available, Sikhism would appear to have made an extraordinary advance between 1855 and 1868. But it is probable that in 1855, immediately after the fall of the Khálsa, Sikhism was in temporary disgrace, and that the common people feared to rank themselves in a return made to an English Government among those who had so lately been opposed to us in battle. Since 1868 the number seems to have fallen-off; and there is little doubt that, notwithstanding the temporary stimulus which the Kabul campaign afforded to an essentially military cult, Sikhism is on the decline. Buddhism too is rapidly giving way before the advance of Bráhmanism, and before the next generation has passed away will probably have almost ceased to exist in the Punjab as a separate religion. The figures afford no basis for a comparison in the case of Jains.

739. Castes, Tribes, and Language.—These are fully discussed in Chapter I, pages 52 to 62.

740. The Ages of the People.—It has already been shown that the census of 1881 was taken at a time when the vital pendulum was at its lowest point in the Punjab, and it is almost certain that the fact has markedly affected the age statistics, the proportion of children enumerated being smaller than in a normal year, owing to the temporarily depressed state of the population. Notwithstanding

this a large proportion of children and a low average of life still characterise the people as measured by an English standard, the latter feature being most marked in the west, and the former in the east, and the large proportion of children being probably due, partly to the short average life of the generation, but still more to the fact that almost every woman in the Punjab marries. The following figures show the distribution of every 10,000 of each sex by age :—

Sex.	0—	10—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	All ages.
Males	2,604	2,099	1,704	1,354	995	662	582	10,000
Females	2,746	1,907	1,790	1,358	1,013	614	572	10,000

741. THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—The figures in the margin show the distribution by civil condition of every 10,000 persons of all conditions in each sex. Perhaps the most striking fact disclosed by the statistics is the very considerable proportion of the men who never marry at all. Of the whole male population of between 30 and 40 years of age, no less than 14·5 per cent. is single, while in the Deraját the percentage rises to 20. It is almost certain that this abstinence is chiefly due to prudential reasons. Among females marriage is almost universal, there being, after 30 years of age, not 1 woman in 200 single in the Delhi Division, and not 3 in 100 in the Pesháwar Division. The age of marriage rapidly advances from east to west, among both males and females, and is always far earlier for the latter than for the former. Between 10 and 15 years of age nearly half the women are married in the east, whereas four-fifths of the men are still single, while even in the west about a fifth of the girls have found husbands. By the time they are 20 years old, 92 per cent. of the girls are married or widowed in the east, and 70 per cent. in the west. In the south-west of the Punjab marriage does not take place as a rule till both parties have arrived at full puberty. As to the effect of religion upon civil condition, the above remarks apply, broadly if we read Hindús for east, Muhammadans for west, and put Sikhs between the two. And this is true of Hindús in the west, and of Mussalmáns in the east, though to a less degree than in their own proper tracts.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Single ...	5,217	3,565	4,460
Married ...	4,166	4,989	4,544
Widowed ...	617	1,446	996
All conditions ...	10,000	10,000	10,000

742. There are according to the figures 1,011 wives for every 1,000 husbands, so that polygamy is not common. It is practically confined to the wealthier classes, though more common among Mussalmáns than among Hindús, and in the Pesháwar Division and Salt Range tract than elsewhere. But the custom of *karewa*, by which the widow devolves to the younger brother of the deceased, prevails among all but the highest castes throughout all the eastern half of the Province. Poliandry is a recognized institution only in parts of

Kullu and Láhul, and even there it seems to be dying out. But it is not at all certain whether among the Jats and similar castes who practice *karewa*, the elder brother's wife, in the east of the Province at least, is not common to all the brothers.

743. The Proportion of the Sexes.—The figures in the margin show the number of females per 1,000 males for each religion for—

(1) The first two years of life.

(2) The first five years of life.

(3) All ages.

Religion.	0—2	0—5	All ages.
All religions ...	949	945	843
Christians ...	919	953	337
Sikhs ...	855	839	765
Hindús ...	945	941	834
Mussalmáns ...	367	962	864
Jains ...	990	936	878
Buddhists ...	1,250	1,255	1,100

744. The general proportion of females to males in the earlier years of life does not appear abnormally low when compared with European (not English) standards. But it rapidly decreases as maturity is reached. Thus, excluding the period of early puberty, when female ages are very generally wrongly returned, we find that the proportion of infancy, which is 949, drops to 911 between the ages of 20 and 25, to 873 between 25 and 30, and to 868 between 30 and 35. And the sudden decrease during the years of child-bearing is most marked amongst the early marrying Hindús.

745. The figures for Sikhs are extraordinary, but their constancy seems to show that they are accurate. Among the different castes the proportion of females is largest among the outcastes and vagrants who prostitute their women, and smallest among the higher castes; the artisans standing midway. The figures for all the large castes which have a proportion below the average are shown in the margin. The following figures are striking:—

All castes	843
Thakur	761
Khatri	770
Ahír	792
Jat	799
Brahman	832
Rájpút	838
Pathán	838
Arora	838

Jats—Total	799	*Rájpúts*—Total	838
Mussalmán	838	Mussalmán	856
Hindu	795	Hindu	776
Sikh	747	" Kángra	906
Amritsar, all religions	741	Hoshiárpur, Mussalmán ...	880
" Sikh	730	" Hindu	860
		Gurdáspur, Mussulmán ...	873
		" Hindu	738
Brahmans—Total	832	*Khatrís*—Total	770
Kángra	925	Hindu	774
Hoshiárpur	885	Sikh	745
		Hoshiárpur	774
		Amritsar	772
		Gurdáspur	667

746. It is almost impossible, if the figures are to be trusted, that infanticide, or even injurious depreciation of female life, should be at all general in the Punjab. But the figures for Sikhs generally, for Sikh-Jats and Khatrís particularly, and for the Hindu Rájpúts of the low hills, are suspiciously low; while those for the Sikh-Jats of Amritsar, and still more for the Sikh-Khatrís of Gurdáspur, are more than suspiciously low.

747. THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.—The figures for occupations are the most unsatisfactory of all the census statistics, owing to the system of classification adopted. The figures in the margin show the main occupations expressed in proportions per mille. The proportion of purely agricultural to total population is largest in the west and in the Hissar Division, and smallest in the Amritsar, Lahore and Mooltan Divisions. The proportion of the industrial classes naturally varies in inverse order. The occupations of women are probably returned very imperfectly. In the hills and the eastern and south-eastern districts the women of Jats and of most castes of the same or lower standing commonly work in the fields. In the Western Plains women take hardly any share in field labour. Throughout the remainder of the Province only the women of Arains and castes of the same or lower standing take any share in agriculture, the Jat women as a rule not working in the field. But almost all women, save those of quite the wealthiest classes, are engaged in domestic duties which are generally unremitting, and often severe.

OCCUPATION.	PROPORTION PER MILLE.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Administration and defence ...	115	15	30
Agricultural and pastoral ...	156	599	536
Village menials ...	108	106	106
Workers in fabrics ...	118	68	75
Do. in food ...	46	9	14
Miscellaneous industries ...	79	15	27
Labourers ...	97	51	57
Traders and carriers ...	108	47	54
Unproductive ...	152	82	92

748. The children of the poorer classes are set to work as soon as they have the necessary intelligence, while the children of husbandmen tend cattle and perform similar light duties from a very early age.

749. The general distribution of the population by occupations may be thus summarized. Of the male population of over 15 years of age, 53·6 per cent. follow purely agricultural and pastoral pursuits, while 1·5 per cent. more according to the figures, but in reality a much larger proportion combine cultivation with other occupations. The husbandmen proper comprise 30 per cent. who have a proprietary interest, and 19 per cent. who have tenancy holdings in the land, while 3 per cent. are in a position little better than that of day-labourers. In the villages the agriculturists number 60 per cent. of the whole, while they are in east and centre of the Punjab largely assisted by agricultural village menials, who form another 7 per cent. of the village population. Besides these cultivating menials, other village menials, paid for the most part by receiving a share of the produce, constitute another 6 per cent.; so that not less than 73 per cent. of the whole village population, and at

the very least 16 per cent. of the town population depend almost, if not quite, entirely for their subsistence upon the varying nature of the seasons and upon the produce of the fields. Of the remaining village population 3 per cent. are priests and professional men, whose income also depends largely upon a favourable harvest; 5 per cent. belong to the mercantile and money-lending class, whose livelihood is comparatively secure; 7 per cent. are artisans, such as weavers and the like, whose income is always small, but not directly dependent upon the seasons, though distress and high prices must always affect soonest the poorest classes; while 4 per cent. are coolies and day-labourers, dependent for bare subsistence upon each day's chances; and another 4 per cent. are beggars and *fakírs.* Government and domestic service account for the remaining 3 per cent.

750. Of the adult male population of the towns 16 per cent, are purely agricultural and pastoral, while a considerable proportion of the menials in the smaller towns are paid according to the outturn of the harvest. Some 10½ per cent. belong to the mercantile, 2½ per cent. to the carrying, and 3 per cent. to the priestly and professional classes, all of whom are tolerably secure of their livelihood, as are most of the 4½ per cent. who work and deal in articles of food. Government and domestic service provide employment for 17½ per cent., while about 8 per cent. are menials who are chiefly employed in serving the wealthier classes, and are not so wholly dependent as many others upon the fluctuations of trade and of the labour market. Ordinary artisans constitute 12½ per cent. on the whole, and are as a rule comfortably off according to their position in life, but the weaving classes, who comprise 8 per cent. more, are often miserably poor. The day-labourers, who are seldom certain of a day's food in advance, constitute 10 per cent. of the whole urban population, while the *fakírs* and beggars amount to 4 per cent. more, leaving only 3½ per cent. unaccounted for.

751. Of the total female population over 15 years of age, 76 per cent. have had no occupations returned for them, and must be supposed to be chiefly employed in domestic duties, though the numbers who are compelled to earn their own living either wholly or in part are probably much larger than would appear from these figures. Of the women for whom occupations are recorded, 39½ per cent. assist their husbands in cultivation, and 6 per cent. in industrial occupations. Minor branches of the weaving trade employ 6½ per cent. more, domestic service and attendance upon the wealthier classes occupy 11 per cent. of the whole, while 3½ per cent. follow professional pursuits. The remaining 33½ per cent. of the female population of towns are miserably poor, and earn their bread by daily labour of the most uncertain kind: 15 per cent. by spinning; 12½ per cent. by general labour, such as gathering cow-dung, grass or fuel, or working as common coolies; and 4½ per cent. by begging.

752. The Education of the People.—The census figures should include only those who have learnt or are learning both to read and to write; but it is probable that many who were learning to read only have been included, and it

is certain that the figures for females are practically worthless. The following figures show the state of education according to the census tables :—

Religion.	Males per 10,000.				Female Population.			
	Rural Population.		*Total Population.*		*Rural Population.*		*Total Population.*	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions ...	100	342	142	468	3·0	3·3	6·3	8·9
Hindu ...	110	596	171	789	1·2	2·6	2·4	5·6
Sikh ...	86	372	111	471	2·0	5·4	4·4	7·4
Jain ...	361	3,318	646	3,702	9·2	9·6	9·5	13·1
Buddhist ...	213	1,293	213	1,293	...	...	...	...
Mussalmán ...	94	128	118	169	4·1	2·3	6·5	5·0

753. Taking the figures as they stand, male education is highest in the west, and after that in the central districts; and lowest in the hills, the submontane districts, and the central and southern portions of the eastern plains. The pre-eminence of the western districts is probably due to the large number of Korán schools, where the boys learn always to repeat by rote, sometimes to read, but never to write. The figures indicate that there has been a very considerable general advance in education during the present generation, while among Mussalmáns, and among women, the progress has been enormous.

754. The Infirmities of the People.—The figures in the margin show the number suffering among every 10,000 of the population from each of the recorded infirmities.

Infirmities.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Insane	6	4	5
Blind	49	54	51
Deaf-mutes	14	9	12
Lepers	6	2	4

755. *Insanity* is most common in the south-western districts, where the figures for males vary from 12 to 15; next most common in the hilly districts, where they range from 6 to 10; and less frequent to an extraordinary degree in the central and eastern plains, where they vary from 2 to 5. Goitre is prevalent in the south-western districts and in the hills. Insanity is everywhere most common among Mussalmáns, and least frequent among Sikhs, except where the Sikh population is wholly mercantile and military. Insanity is rare before 10 years of age; it develops largely between 15 and 20 for males, and between 10 and 15 for females; and again rises suddenly after 40 years of age for females only.

756. *Blindness* is far more common among women than among men. It is most frequent in the districts which consist of great open plains, often sandy and exposed to glare and hot wind, and least frequent in all the hilly districts. In the latter the proportion varies from 10 to 30, while in the

former it rises to 74. The figures show a very marked decrease since 1868, especially among males. Blindness develops very late in life, and more than half the living blind are, if the figures are to be trusted, over 50 years of age. This is especially the case with females.

757. *Deaf-dumbness* is far more frequent among men than among women. It is most common in the hilly and sub-montane tracts, where the proportion varies from 20 to 48 ; next most common in the south-western districts, where the figures range between 12 and 18 ; and least frequent in the central and eastern districts, where the proportion is from 7 to 10. This order is very similar to that observable in the case of insanity. Only congenital cases were recorded.

758. *Leprosy.*—The figures possibly include cases of mere epidermal discoloration, which it is often difficult to distinguish from true leprosy. The proportion of lepers is two-and-a-half times as great among males as among females. The districts are arranged without a break in order of prevalence of leprosy, thus—hills, sub-montane, eastern plains, western plains. The affection is most common among Hindús and least among Sikhs, and more frequent in villages than in towns. The figures show a very large decrease since 1868, which may be partly due to more careful exclusion of cases of mere discoloration. Leprosy is almost unknown in childhood ; it seldom develops before 20 years of age, and generally much later. Nearly a third of the lepers of each sex are returned as over 50 years of age.

SANITATION.

759. In pursuance of recent orders, the position of Civil Surgeons as health officers of their districts has been more fully recognised ; the work of superintending vaccination has brought them more directly in contact with the people, and they have generally taken advantage of the opportunities thus afforded them to urge upon the lambardárs and villagers the necessity for co-operation in efforts to remove those sources of disease which surround so many villages. During the year 80 towns and 178 villages were inspected by the several Civil Surgeons in the course of their tours of inspection. Much practical work was done in the direction of improving the sanitary condition of the Province, the district authorities evincing an earnest endeavour to carry out the suggestions of inspecting officers. In many towns a marked improvement in cleanliness and health followed the regular storage and systematic disposal for field manure of town refuse. The most pressing want in connection with village sanitation is the selection of suitable sites for depositing filth,—a measure that is being impressed on village communities from time to time as occasions arise.

760. The number of important and comprehensive projects on hand at the end of the year was small, but much had been done in the way of petty improvement, adding to the comfort, and to a considerable degree to the health of the people, conservancy was more systematically carried out ; streets were paved and provided with efficient side drains ; wells were cleared and kept in repair ; and about one-third of the income of municipalities was spent on works of this nature.

761. The Amritsar Municipality undertook radical measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, including projects for a pure water supply and for intra and extra mural drainage.

762. A scheme of sewerage is in progress at Simla. The new water-supply to that station has proved a great boon to the inhabitants, but the supply being insufficient, the construction of a large reservoir at Sanjauli was sanctioned, and its construction is being pushed on. The scheme for a new water-supply for Delhi is still in abeyance.

VITAL STATISTICS.

763. The system of the registration of births by village chaukidárs has continued to prove satisfactory, and it is anticipated that under the new rules of supervision and direction the system will be still further popularised. The registration of births and deaths is more imperfect in the frontier districts than elsewhere, and there appears in these districts to be a special unwillingness to report the births of females.

764. Births.—The total number of births registered during the year was 690,524 against 695,766 in the previous year, or a decrease of 5,242. The number of males was 371,136 and of females 349,388, the mean proportion of male to female births for the whole Province being 116 to 100. In no district was it less than 108, and in the frontier districts the excess above the mean was very great, ranging from 119 males to every 100 female births in Hazára to 168 in Pesháwar.

765. Deaths.—The following table shows the mortality from the more common disease during the year compared with the mortality from the same causes during the previous years :—

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other causes.	Total.	Death-rate per mille of population.
1868	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785	15
1869	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821	26
1870	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926	24
1871	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102,249	363,378	21
1872	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608	25
1873	148	25,699	219,909	19,640	91,757	357,153	20
1874	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713	18
1875	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,208	26
1876	5,736	10,254	351,286	27,271	102,297	496,844	28
1877	29	12,296	219,281	17,664	101,663	350,932	20
1878	215	40,271	440,492	32,071	115,722	628,771	36
1879	26,315	49,489	472,939	29,612	95,038	673,213	38
1880	274	9,145	327,727	22,730	114,849	472,731	27
1881	5,207	6,749	355,279	17,281	135,263	519,779	30
1882	39	6,379	346,674	15,965	135,742	504,799	27

It will be seen that the total number of deaths was 504,799 against 519,779 in the previous year, or a decrease of 14,980. The number of males that died was 271,018, and of females 233,781, or 115·9 of the former to every 100 of the latter. The general percentage of deaths to population was 27 per mille. The rates of the districts of Jhang, Mooltan, Shahpur and Muzaffargarh were from exceptional sickness much above the mean rate of the Province, ranging from 33 to 45 per mille. The death-rate compares favourably with the figures of the previous year, when the mortality was 30 per mille of population, but it is still high when compared with the earlier years from 1868 to 1875. The higher percentages shown in subsequent years are probably due to a great extent, as previously remarked, to increased efficiency in registration.

766. The rates of mortality at different periods of life were for the first time shown in the Report. Twenty-three per cent. of infants, or nearly one-fourth died in the first year of life ; the rate continues high among children between the ages of 1 and 5 ; after this it falls rapidly, the period between 10 and 15 years being that of the lowest mortality. Among children under 5 the ratio of mortality is lower for females than for males ; at ages between 5 and 10 the ratios for the two sexes are nearly equal. At all ages from 10 to 40 females died at a higher rate than males, but the excess is greatest between 20 and 40 ; above 40 and up to 60 males died at a higher rate than females. The mean rate of deaths among Muhammadans was 27·21 per cent. against 21·37 per cent. for Hindús, which is partly accounted for by the fact that Muhammadans largely preponderated in the districts in which, as before mentioned, sickness prevailed.

767. The year under review was on the whole a healthy one. A slight outbreak of cholera occurred in the town of Jagádhri on the eastern border of the Province ; eighteen cases, three of which were fatal, having come under the treatment of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Dispensary between the 4th and 19th of May 1882. With this exception, the Province was apparently free from epidemic cholera throughout the year, the total number of registered deaths from the disease being only 39 against 5,207 in the previous year.

768. The deaths from small pox numbered 6,379, or at the rate of 1·35 per 1,000 living—this being the lowest on record since the year 1868.

769. The mortality from fever was again heavy, amounting to 346,674 deaths as compared with 355,279 last year, thus showing a small decrease of 8,605 only. There was, however, a great difference in its distribution. In 1881 the prevalence of fever was unusually severe in the districts east of the Chenab River. In 1882 it prevailed with great severity in the districts west of that river, and especially in the districts lying along the banks of the Jhelum and the Indus. The fever was generally of a malarious type, and has been attributed to excessive rainfall and to the neglect by the people of personal comfort in the way of food, warm clothing and housing. As usual, the mortality from fever fell with special severity upon the infant population : of 617 deaths recorded from this disease between the months of August and November in 53 villages of the Jhang District, 298, or nearly one-half, were of infants under one year of age. A like excessive incidence of mortality on the infant population was observable in the Shahpur District. With respect to the

effect of the disease on the population generally, it is estimated that nearly three-fourths of the entire mortality of the Province may be attributed to fevers.

770. The mortality from bowel complaints was considerably below the average of former years, the total deaths being only 15,965 against 17,281 in the previous year. The ratio was highest in the Simla District, *viz.*, 2·37 per mille. In all other districts of the Province, with a few exceptions only, it was below 1 per mille.

771. The head "all other causes" includes deaths from injuries, embracing suicides, fatal accidents, and deaths caused by wild beasts and snake-bites. The number of suicides recorded was larger in 1882 than in the previous year, and, as in former years, women committed suicide in larger numbers than men. The deaths from suicide were largest in the Gurgaon District. Deaths from snake-bite showed an increase, but it is probable that the progressive increase in the number of deaths from this cause is in some measure the result of improved registration. The subject has been under the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and Local Committees have been invited to offer rewards more freely for the destruction of venomous snakes.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

772. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in operation at the end of the year 1882 was 189, *viz.* :—

1 Mayo Hospital, Lahore,	111 Dispensaries, 2nd Class,
14 Civil Hospitals,	38 Do. 3rd ,,
24 Dispensaries, 1st Class,	1 Lying-in Hospital, Amritsar,

this being an increase of 4 in the number in operation on the 31st of December 1881.

773. The following table shows the number of patients treated at these institutions, the income realized, and the expenditure incurred :—

Year.	No. of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other contributions.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	150	28,615	1,003,458	1,032,073	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059	3,24,618
1876	163	30,428	1,175,034	1,205,462	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151	3,22,814
1877	166	31,627	1,114,420	1,146,047	92,658	1,88,270	21,515	3,02,443	2,98,746
1878	172	43,190	1,393,766	1,436,956	85,311	2,11,008	25,130	3,21,449	3,22,518
1879	180	39,635	1,349,224	1,388,859	79,093	2,36,429	23,295	3,38,817	3,41,286
1880	184	34,729	1,333,700	1,368,429	72,199	2,44,161	19,586	2,35,946	3,28,051
1881	185	37,011	1,508,797	1,545,808	73,132	2,54,496	25,089	2,52,717	3,41,858
1882	189	38,619	1,578,405	1,617,024	73,971	2,73,008	30,736	3,77,715	3,61,108

774. The number of persons who received treatment increased during the year under report by 71,216. As previously shown, the Province enjoyed a happy immunity from small-pox and cholera during 1882. Malarial fever was prevalent and an increase of ophthalmia was noticed, this being perhaps due rather to the increasing popularity of the dispensaries than to any increase in the disease.

775. Of the total number of persons treated, *viz.*, 1,617,024, Europeans numbered 1,178 ; Eurasians 2,528 ; Hindús 650,043 ; Muhammadans 895,248 ; and other classes 68,027. The proportion of Hindús and Muhammadans treated at all the hospitals and dispensaries was 44·5 per cent. of the former to 55·5 per cent. of the latter. In every hundred patients treated at all the institutions, 62 were men, 19 women and 19 children. The increased attendance of females marks the increasing popularity of the dispensaries.

776. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of major operations performed, the number being 5,147, or an increase of 22 per cent. on the previous year.

777. The mean death-rate of all in-door patients was 5·6 per cent. as compared with 7·2 per cent. in the previous year.

778. It has been noticed with regret that the subscriptions to Medical Institutions received from natives of the Province were very small. Excepting a liberal donation of Rs. 5,000 from His Highness the Maháraja of Kashmir to the Mayo Hospital and the contributions received from Native Chiefs for the Ripon Hospital at Simla, the total receipts from this source reached the insignificant sum of Rs. 4,988 only. It is hoped that those wealthy native gentlemen whose dependants benefit by the Medical Institutions of the Province, and who should be solicitous about the welfare of the poor, will display more liberality in the future.

779. The total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,77,715 ; the expenditure to 3,61,108, of which Rs. 30,854 were spent in the construction or repair of buildings.

780. In future years the maintenance of the Medical Institutions of the Province will, with few exceptions, be entirely transferred to local bodies, a measure which it is hoped will lead to more efficient administration and extended usefulness and popularity. With these increased responsibilities the local bodies will receive greater powers, both executive and financial. Several of the dispensaries possess small investments which have hitherto been reserved as capital, the interest being available for annual improvements. The abolition of this restriction is contemplated as the natural accompaniment of the scheme of self-government, now being introduced, and, in accordance with this view, a sum of Rs. 14,000 held as an investment by the Municipality of Amritsar, has recently been made over to the Committee for the construction of two new branch dispensaries in the city.

781. During the year under review His Excellency the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the Ripon Hospital at Simla, and opened the Egerton Hospital at Pesháwar which was brought into use. The Delhi Municipality

agreed to construct a large new hospital in the suburbs, and new dispensaries were opened at Zíra in the Ferozepore District, at Mailsi in Mooltan, at Kálka in the Simla District, and at Hodal and Sohna in Gurgaon.

782. Leper Asylums.—The number of these institutions remained at six as heretofore. The number of lepers at all the asylums at the end of 1881 was 407. One hundred and fifty-one were admitted during the year, making a total of 558 treated. Of these six were discharged, 80 left of their own accord, and 62 (equal to 11 per cent.) died, leaving 410 inmates at the close of the year. The total income amounted to Rs. 23,822, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,628, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 5,194. A sum of Rs. 8,041 accrued from donations and subscriptions.

783. Mayo Hospital.—The usefulness of this hospital was considerably extended, the number of patients having increased by nearly 4,000. Fewer Europeans, however, attended. The total number of patients treated was :—

In-door	2,012
Out-door	32,614

or a total of 34,626 against 30,672 in 1881, thus giving an increase of 3,954. The proportion of races for the two years was as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Europeans ...	117	58
Eurasians ...	935	965
Muhammadans ...	15,204	17,161
Hindús ...	13,553	16,107
Other castes ...	863	335
Total ...	30,672	34,626

784. There were 4,737 cases of malarious fever, and 2,042 cases affecting the respiratory organs. Rheumatic diseases also prevailed, there being no less than 1,622 cases. 660 major operations, more than double the number of the previous year, were performed, with only 10 deaths. Of 324 operations for cataract, 275 were entirely successful. The amputations were all successful excepting one of the thigh, the patient succumbing to the injury received. The list included, one amputation of the hip joint, one of the shoulder, four of the thigh, two of the arm, two of the forearm, and one of the leg. There were 52 cases of lithotomy, with two deaths only. There were twelve successful cases of the radical cure for hernia. Two cases of ovariotomy, one of extirpation of the spleen, and one of removal of the kidney ; all terminated fatally.

785. The total number of deaths in the hospital during the year was 181 or 8·99 per cent. as against 9·7 per cent. in 1881. The lesser mortality was probably due to the absence of cholera in the Province.

786. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 25,755, being an increase of Rs. 2,687 on the previous year. At the end of the year there was a balance in hand of Rs. 20,559. The total sum received during the year was Rs. 33,925, of which Rs. 10,311 was realized from subscriptions and donations. His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir made a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000; only the small sum of Rs. 131 was received from the native residents of Lahore.

787. Water was laid on from the municipal water-works during the year. New bedding and clothes, and some easy chairs were obtained for the European ward and the ward generally improved, from a collection made in the Meean Meer Church for the purpose. A set of blue blankets for this ward was also presented by the late Lady Egerton, and two clocks were given to the institution by two residents of Lahore.

788. Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.—The work of this hospital during the year consisted of 153 labours attended, 26 in the hospital and 127 by the pupils outside. Seven cases of turning were performed with successful results. During the year an intelligent Hospital Assistant attended daily at the hospital to give advice to woman and children. The number treated was 2,555. The institution continued to furnish means for the training of midwives; the class for the year consisted of nine pupils, but no new pupils were admitted, and none were sent up for examination; four, however, are ready to be examined. A change of matrons is to take place, which it is expected will conduce to the efficiency and usefulness of the hospital.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

789. As noted in previous Administration Reports, there are two institutions of this kind in the Province, one at Lahore and one at Delhi.

790. During the year 1882, 98 lunatics were admitted into the Lahore Asylum aud 40 into the institution at Delhi, making a total of 138, or 6 in excess of the admissions for the year 1881. The total number treated at both asylums was 453 as against 438 in 1881, being 338 at Lahore and 115 at Delhi; 373 were males and 80 females.

791. The 138 admissions included 12 members of the criminal class. At the close of the year there were 42 of this class in confinement: 39 men and 3 women.

792. Forty-one lunatics were discharged cured from the two asylums. Twenty-two, equal to 8·9 per cent. of average strength, from Lahore, and 19, equal to 26·5 per cent., from Delhi; 11 from the Delhi, and 2 from the Lahore Asylum were made over to their friends in an improved state. The large number of cured and improved discharged from the Delhi Asylum is said to be due to measures taken to amuse the inmates, particularly by providing them with musical instruments.

793. Five and eight lunatics, who were found on examination to exhibit no symptoms of insanity, were discharged from the Delhi and Lahore Asylums respectively.

794. Three lunatics escaped from Lahore, and one from Delhi, during the year. They were not re-captured.

795. In the Lahore Asylum 23 lunatics died, and in the Delhi Asylum 10. The death-rate of 8·8 per cent. in the Lahore Asylum was below the usual percentage of mortality in asylums in India. The death-rate in the Delhi Asylum was 13 per cent., the mortality having been increased by a rather excessive prevalence of pneumonia, of which there were 9 cases, 4 proving fatal. In the Lahore Asylum there were only 6 cases, none of which terminated fatally.

796. The total cost of the Lahore Asylum for the year was Rs. 29,329; of the Delhi Asylum Rs. 10,975. The average expenditure per head of average strength in diet, clothing, medicines and contingencies was Rs. 51-5-0 in the Lahore Asylum, and Rs. 62-7-0 in the Delhi Asylum. This gives a decrease of expenditure in the Lahore Asylum amounting to Rs. 4-9-2 on the cost per head of previous years. But in the Delhi Asylum there was an increased cost of Rs. 8-4-0 per head, the cost per head in all the items noted being, medicines excepted, much higher than at Lahore, and also much higher than in the Delhi Asylum in the previous year. The increase was chiefly under the item of diet, which amounted to Rs. 36-14-0 per head in the Lahore Asylum and to Rs. 39-9-0 per head in the Delhi Asylum.

797. In the Lahore Asylum 161, or 61 per cent. of the average population, were employed on labour or manufactures during the year, and in the Delhi Asylum 55, or 76 per cent. The net profits at Lahore amounted to Rs. 1,234, and at Delhi to Rs. 353, equal to Rs. 7-10-0 and Rs. 6-6-0 per head respectively. Larger profits were realized at Lahore, and less at Delhi, than last year. The object in providing work for the lunatics is not so much to ensure profit as to divert their minds from morbid fancies. At both institutions the inmates were employed in weaving cloth and blankets, making baskets and chicks, grinding corn for consumption in the asylum, and gardening.

798. Arrangements for providing the asylum at Lahore with a supply of pure water from the municipal water-works are under consideration. This institution is also to be furnished with a work-shed for the criminal ward, and a long felt want in the matter of accommodation for European lunatics will probably be met.

799. At both asylums the patients were well cared for, and the establishments performed their duties satisfactorily, treating their charges with humanity and patience.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

800. The rules which have been framed under the Cantonment Act for the supervision of houses of ill-fame and the suppression of venereal disease continued in force throughout the year in all cantonments occupied by

British troops in the Province. Statistics of the working of the rules for the last four years are given below :—

Cantonments.	Year	Average number of Prostitutes. On the register.	Average number of Prostitutes. Attending periodical examination.	Average number of Prostitutes. In hospital.	Receipts from Fees and Fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops. Average strength.	European Troops. Ratio of admissions per mille from venereal disease.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi	1879	160·79	140·91	11·59	25	3,074	405	202
	1880	164·48	147·20	10·75	76	3,074	476	204
	1881	152·92	143·54	4·19	54	2,776	406	199
	1882	149·30	141·80	4·40	23	2,779	418	165
Umballa	1879	98·59	73·75	13·58	77	2,920	1,084	...
	1880	64·70	60·64	21·00	17	3,205	1,329	242
	1881	82·55	78·03	17·28	62	3,334	1,613	264
	1882	92·79	87·29	17·00	16	3,377	1,762	176
Kasauli	1879	14·71	14·71	0·72	...	514	361	111
	1880	13·37	13·28	3·66	55	559	348	192
	1881	9·05	9·05	66·00	10	491	348	306
	1882	8·21	8·05	0·28	10	447	375	64
Subáthu	1879	10·11	10·01	2·48	...	555	...	...
	1880	8·56	8·56	1·58	...	503	4,480	7
	1881	7·18	7·60	0·83	...	426	4,658	13
	1882	4·20	4·20	0·82	...	356	...	...
Dagshai	1879	18·00	18·00	4·16	...	875	490	179
	1880	19·33	19·33	4·83	...	861	921	114
	1881	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	1882	15·00	15·00	2·79	...	857	...	...
Jullundur	1879	44·75	44·83	2·61	...	2,516	201	243
	1880	34·00	32·62	4·25	16	2,454	297	158
	1881	63·90	58·88	7·51	45	3,029	368	233
	1882	61·22	57·05	4·91	135	2,539	791	212
Dalhousie	1879	10·90	11·04	0·76	...	500	289	363
	1880	6·51	6·62	0·91	...	471	325	202
	1881	7·44	6·63	0·64	...	471	295	261
	1882	8·78	8·52	0·15	...	433	317	249
Siálkot	1879	18·80	88·30	17·50	88	3,446	760	249
	1880	86·06	87·75	22·16	133	3,139	1,030	240
	1881	88·06	83·42	...	133	2,676	1,306	107
	1882	95·58	86·00	...	56	3,409	1,250	194
Lahore and Meean Meer[1] ...	1879	216·90	171·12	17·61	522	4,325	1,111	216
	1880	233·37	168·37	15·41	206	4,002	3,182	100
	1881	239·17	169·57	15·50	398	4,086	1,098	264
	1882	45·75	43·00	9·61	3	2,155	799	173
Ferozepore	1879	65·92	56·39	7·33	24	1,990	1,110	100
	1880	77·13	65·01	14·58	15	2,025	1,035	150
	1881	77·50	65·60	8·38	80	2,045	873	82
	1882	61·25	57·11	9·58	59	2,025	1,035	176
Mooltan	1879	191·10	174·70	17·15	184	2,888	945	191
	1880	120·32	113·37	12·25	69	2,274	808	215
	1881	106·91	190·58	74·91	35	2,108	...	192
	1882	104·87	103·58	5·81	69	1,922	...	169
Ráwalpindi	1879	149·15	145·77	23·45	185	3,417	1,598	181
	1880	140·08	130·80	24·08	108	3,164	1,436	129
	1881	165·07	155·45	23·14	...	3,582	1,318	104
	1882	193·06	188·73	27·46	230	3,881	...	...
Attock	1879	12·33	12·33	0·56	...	536	...	...
	1880	12·68	12·68	2·08	...	548	78	496
	1881	26·23	26·17	1·70	30	594	179	155
	1882	32·58	32·57	0·74	...	591	145	386
Naushahra	1879	36·01	28·97	3·06	92	1,213	809	80
	1880	28·31	27·51	4·16	...	1,037	...	...
	1881	34·95	32·58	3·50	...	1,218	941	118
	1882	34·70	31·20	0·23	...	1,008	653	80
Peshâwar	1879	230·96	205·04	19·44	210	3,087	921	121
	1880	244·13	219·80	28·91	1,015	3,442	966	336
	1881	235·90	223·07	20·94	264	3,874	1,417	143
	1882	170·42	165·18	20·74	65	3,018	1,552	153
Murree	1879	25·07	21·49	1·48	...	1,156	147	285
	1880	24·59	24·59	1·25	...	516	244	396
	1881	41·17	41·17	11·83	...	658	232	181
	1882	35·91	35·91	0·56	...	460	255	137

[1] These figures are for the Meean Meer Lock Hospital only, the institution at Lahore having been abolished during the year under review.

801. There was a diminution in the rate of admissions in Kasauli, Naushahra, Murree, Delhi, Mooltan, Umballa, Jullundur and Dalhousie, the decrease being very perceptible in the stations of Kasauli, Naushahra and Umballa. On the other hand, there was a marked increase of admissions over last year at Attock, Ferozepore and Siálkot, the exceptionally high rate at Attock being attributed to a want of supervision of prostitutes who collected at Khairabad on the opposite bank of the river, and to the large concourse of people brought together by the railway works.

802. Difficulty in preventing soldiers from consorting with unregistered prostitutes is still alleged as the chief reason why the Lock Hospital system is not efficient in checking the spread of disease. The Cantonment rules, however, appear to be generally enforced with vigour, and the Civil authorities co-operate with the Military in endeavours to prevent illicit prostitution.

803. The attendance of women for periodical examination was generally regular: few of them were found diseased. The employment of *dhais* is becoming more general, and the system is found to work well in bringing to notice illicit prostitution.

804. The Lock Hospital in the city of Pesháwar was closed in October, and one was opened in cantonments, the city prostitutes ceasing to be registered. The number on the register at the end of 1882 was only 58 against 248 at the close of 1881.

VACCINATION.

805. The tables appended to the Vaccination Report show the operations of the official year in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The comparative statement showing the number of persons primarily and successfully vaccinated in the Province since 1867 was, however, wanting, and the figures in the statement did not include the operations performed in the Western Circle in March 1882. Under these circumstances, no fair comparison of the work of the year with that of previous years has been feasible; but from the reports submitted from the districts, it appears that the Vaccination Department, as reorganized in 1881, has worked satisfactorily. In many of the districts the Civil Surgeons displayed great interest in the work, and the opposition of the people to vaccination is rapidly diminishing.

806. The total number of persons operated on during the year was 499,697, of which 467,217 were vaccinated by the district staff, which consists of 27 supervisors and 256 vaccinators. The remaining persons were vaccinated by the establishments noted in the margin. Of the total operations performed by the district staff, 464,886 were primary vaccinations and 2,331 re-vaccinations. Of the primary cases, 442,315 were successful, giving a percentage of 95·14. The total cost for each operation was two annas.

Special	29,781
Cantonment	2,699

807. The special staff is composed of a Native Supervisor, a Deputy Superintendent and 24 Vaccinators. It has been entrusted with the work of carrying on

vaccination in the Native States of the Province, with the exception of those of Patiála, Baháwalpur, Kapurthala, Jínd, Nábha, Farídkot and Maler Kotla, in which the Chiefs make their own arrangements. In the Baháwalpur State vaccination has been carried on satisfactorily, and His Highness Rája Bikráma Singh of Farídkot is said to take a very lively interest in promoting the cause of vaccination in his territory. The special staff carried out altogether 33,911 successful operations, 17,076 in British territory and 16,835 in the Native States.

808. The Municipality of Amritsar has asked for the extension to the city of Act XIII of 1880 (The Compulsory Vaccination Act). The matter is under consideration.

809. The cost of the entire vaccination establishment in the Province amounted to Rs. 57,351, and was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Provincial Funds	4,543
Municipal "	23,080
District "	29,548
Cantonment "	180
TOTAL ...	57,351

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

810. Establishment of the Education Department.—The Department of Public Instruction in the Punjab was instituted in January 1856, and the first Annual Report of the Director, the late Mr. W. Arnold, was submitted shortly after the outbreak of the Mutiny in the year following. Education, however, had occupied the attention of Government ever since the annexation, and at the time when the Department was organized there were 34 schools maintained from public funds, and 12 Mission Schools, most of which were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

811. Statistics of Indigenous Education.—Mr. Arnold's first step was to ascertain what the people had been doing themselves in the way of education. The idea of education was not new in the Punjab. A school phraseology was supplied chiefly by the Muhammadans, who as educators were in possession of the field. Not only was the Korán taught in every mosque, but outside a great many mosques the standard Persian works were taught to all comers. These Persian schools were the most genuine educational institutions in the country, and formed the foundation of the existing Government vernacular school system. The teachers were almost exclusively Muhammadans, but among the scholars the Hindús were more numerous than the Muhammadans. Schools in which only the Korán was read by rote, and those in which the children of shop-keepers were taught arithmetic and book-keeping, were left out of consideration as educationally worthless, and little more account was made of purely Arabic and Sanskrit schools, in which young men and boys were trained for religious functions. The statistics of Gúrmúkhi schools, which were chiefly of a religious character, were too imperfect to be of much assistance. Real Hindi schools were very rare, and most of those returned as Hindi schools were chiefly of the class described above for the benefit of shop-keepers or Bráhmans. The average income of the teachers was found hardly to exceed Rs. 2 a month in cash, but offerings in kind and fees for performing religious ceremonies formed a material addition to their means of subsistence.

812. Appointment of Educational Officers and Organization of a system of Public Instruction.—The Educational Department was administered at first by a Director, 2 Inspectors of Schools, 10 Deputy Inspectors, and 60 Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The schools directly supported by Government consisted of 24 Zilah schools, 100 Táhsíl schools, and 4 Normal schools. A cess of one per cent. on the land-revenue was devoted to the maintenance of a large number of village schools. It was proposed to establish a Central College at Lahore, but this part of the scheme was necessarily postponed till there should be advanced students to profit by it. The Department so constituted cost about three lakhs of rupees per annum.

813. Prejudices of the People against the Government System of Education.—The first impression of the people, when they heard of a Government education scheme, was that their children were to be taught in exactly the same way as formerly by the Mián or Pandit, but that the teachers were in future to be paid by the Government instead of by the parents; and so long as this notion prevailed, Government education was extremely popular. Both teachers and scholars, however, particularly objected to the study of Urdu. To educate a boy by teaching him his own language seemed to them to be almost a contradiction of terms. It was of course necessary to conciliate the people, and the plan adopted was to give the teachers two lists of books—one of Urdu books which *must* be read, and another of Persian books which *might* be read.

814. Choice of the Urdu Language in the Persian Character as the Recognized Vernacular of the Punjab.—It was resolved from the first to make the Urdu language and the Persian alphabet the one language and the one alphabet in Government schools, the Urdu language being chosen as more than any other dialect the common vernacular of the Province and the Persian character inasmuch as it was said to be used almost exclusively by the population of the western half of the Punjab, and in nearly two-thirds of the indigenous schools of the eastern districts. Besides which, the Urdu language written in the Persian character was used in the Courts, and was the most general medium of communication in the business transactions of all classes, except in matters pertaining to their particular trades and occupations. At the same time Hindi schools were to be encouraged wherever the people desired them, in view of the danger of throwing education entirely into the hands of the Muhammadans.

815. Question of the application of the Educational Cess and of opening Female Schools.—It was a question whether the one per cent. cess should be spent in aiding existing village schools, or in maintaining schools entirely under the control of the Department, each of which might serve for a cluster of villages; but when it appeared that the people held the payment of the cess as an acquittance of all claims upon them for the education of their children, the latter system was chosen by preference. It was intended at first that the establishment of schools for girls should be deferred until the new Department was in working order; but much interest was excited by the accounts received from the North-Western Provinces of the progress of female education, and in the first year several schools were opened in the Punjab, and were believed to be in a satisfactory condition, although the visits of European officers were not allowed.

816. Important change in 1860 in the System of Administration.—Such was the origin of public instruction in the Punjab, and its subsequent history has followed the lines then traced out. In 1860, however, an important change was made in the system of administration. It had been a moot point whether the management of the cess schools should rest with the Educational or District Officers, but during the first few years the practice of the North-Western Provinces was followed, by which schools of all kinds were under the direct control of the Department. The practical severance of the

District authorities from the work of education obviously entailed a serious loss of power, and so much dissatisfaction was caused that the Vernacular schools, which formed the great majority, were transferred to the charge of the Deputy Commissioners.

At the same time the Native Deputy Inspectors were dismissed, or employed on reduced salaries as School Muharrirs, and an attempt was made to entrust the subordinate control and inspection of Vernacular schools to the Tahsíldárs. The necessity for professional superintendence, however, soon became apparent, and, eventually, each district had its District Inspector or Chief School Muharrir, who was subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, and whose business it was to visit and inspect every school in his charge once a quarter, to maintain discipline, to appoint, transfer or promote teachers, and generally to be the Deputy Commissioner's principal executive agent in the management of the schools.

817. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION FROM 1860 TO 1870.—In 1862 an enthusiastic movement was initiated in favour of female education, and a grand Darbár was held at Lahore under the presidency of Sir Robert Montgomery, then Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the Chiefs and other Native gentlemen of the Punjab. Under this impulse hundreds of schools were opened, and in 1866 the number amounted to about 1,000 with 20,000 scholars. But it was easier to create a nominal attendance than to obtain any substantial results, and before long, in consequence of necessary reforms, there was a very considerable reduction. There is no reason to doubt the wisdom of the change of system which led to diminished numbers, but it is to be regretted that there was so little foundation for an enterprise which at one time seemed to promise well. In 1864 Government Colleges were established at Lahore and Delhi. At the latter place there had been one before the mutiny, which had since been in abeyance. In 1865 the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* was founded, and in connection with it a scheme was originated for establishing an Oriental University. The proposed institution has since been developed into the Punjab University. Between 1868 and 1870 a change of considerable importance was made in the *status* of village school-masters. In 1859 their pay had been fixed in grades of Rs. 5, 7 and 10 *per mensem*, and although these grades had not been rigidly observed, they represented the average scale of pay up to 1868. It was now determined that no teacher, excepting assistants, should draw less than Rs. 10 *per mensem*, and as the time was unfavourable to proposals for increased expenditure, the result was that some 300 schools were closed and 10,000 scholars struck off the rolls.

818. EFFECT OF THE DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME IN 1871.—The financial change known as the decentralization scheme, by which the Local Governments were entrusted with the duty of budgetting and controlling expenditure in certain departments hitherto treated as Imperial, was followed and supplemented by the Punjab Local Rates Act of 1871. The general effect of this Act in the course of the next few years was to double the amount hitherto received from the Educational Cess, which now became merged in the District Fund, and thus to increase largely the means at the disposal of the new District Committees for the education of the agricultural class. Meanwhile increased assignments were made by municipalities, and in 1873-74 the numbers on the rolls of village schools exceeded by 20,000 the lowest figure reached in 1869-70 after the

reduction described above. At the same time, by raising the pay and position of teachers and of inspecting officers in the subordinate grades, a further step was made towards the improvement of the general efficiency of the schools.

819. Further development of the Educational System of the Punjab.—The Education Report for 1875-76 shews that the number of schools and scholars, and the expenditure upon education, continued to increase, though not so rapidly as in the first year or two after the impulse given by the additional funds provided under the Local Rates Act. There was an apparent decrease in Aided Schools, which is explained by the transfer of certain aided schools under the management of Government officers to the category of Government schools. In fact, the grant-in-aid system, so far as Native education is concerned, has in the Punjab been used almost exclusively by the Missionaries, whose valuable contribution to the education of the Province in no way represents the self-help of the people.

In the same report the Director speaks "of the eagerness for education" displayed in some of the more advanced districts of the Punjab. This eagerness appears to have been due to certain orders of Government by which official appointments and promotion were to be reserved for those who had passed the Middle School Examination. But the examination proved to be too difficult, or too technical for those who had not passed through the departmental course of studies, and, otherwise, it was not in the nature of things that the sanguine expectations of the student class should be realized. There was, accordingly, reaction before long, though on the whole progress has been maintained.

820. Brief Notice of Important Measures in the Educational Department subsequent to the Decentralization in 1871.—The Middle School Examination for all schools throughout the Province had been instituted in 1869, and in 1872-73 the first general examinations by the Upper and Lower Primary standards were held by the Inspectors. The classification of schools according to stages of instruction was gradually introduced during the following years, and in 1879-80 a revised set of statistical forms was adopted under the orders of the Government of India. Under the new system a school, which had hitherto been called a High School, with its high, middle and lower departments, was now treated in the returns as three separate schools—a High School, a Middle School, and a Primary School. Middle Schools in the same way were divided into two schools, and thus upwards of 100 schools were nominally added to the list. The creation of the Punjab University will be described in a separate paragraph. In 1877 the Government College at Delhi was abolished, or rather amalgamated with the College at Lahore. In 1875 the Mayo School of Industrial Art was established at Lahore, and in 1881 the Central Training College for the instruction of teachers employed in English schools and in Secondary Vernacular schools.

821. Progress of Education from 1871 to 1883.—The periodical disorganization of society by epidemic fever is familiar to those who have lived in Northern India. Between 1877 and 1880 education was seriously checked by this cause, and also by an extraordinary demand for labour during the Afghán War. The numbers nominally on the rolls were also reduced by the omission in the returns of some 2,000 scholars in jail schools, which were excluded from the revised statistical forms now brought into use. In his introduction to the Report

for 1880-81, the Director made a statement of progress during the past ten years. There is evidence of a sufficient improvement in the standard of attainments, but on the whole there is little reason for congratulation on the extension of education under the direct influence of the Department, notwithstanding a considerable increase in expenditure. Several measures of importance are now under consideration, but their history belongs to the future, and their general character only can be indicated here. In connection with the extension of Local Self-Government, educational finance will be almost completely localized, the Education Department will be relieved of the management of the District Schools, and the Middle School Examination will be held under the control of the University.

822. A system of grants-in-aid by payments according to results has been carefully considered by the Director of Public Instruction and the Punjab University. The report of the Education Commission on this subject is now being awaited. In the case of indigenous schools, it will probably be necessary that the grant-in-aid should often take the form of allowances to competent teachers, and of lending trained teachers to these schools, either permanently or while the untrained teachers are undergoing a course of instruction in some Normal School. The proposed grant-in-aid scheme includes not only certain payments for passes in each subject by four standards, *viz.*, the Entrance Examination, the Middle School Examination, the Upper and Lower Primary School Examinations, but also salary grants to teachers who hold certificates, or have passed equivalent examinations. It has not been thought necessary to make any special payments for attendance, except as regards the conditions under which a scholar may be presented for examination ; nor are there "merit" grants for discipline, &c. The kindred question of the grant of scholarships has also been under consideration. The proposed scheme, which has been accepted by the Syndicate, provides a graduated scale of rewards of merit from the Upper Primary Examination to that for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and of Oriental Learning, varying in amount from Re. 1-8-0 per mensem with a subsistence allowance of Re. 1 per mensem additional when the student is obliged to leave his home, to Rs. 35 per mensem for students placed in the first division of the examination of Bachelor of Arts.

823. The progress of female education has not been satisfactory. Some good schools for girls have sprung up under the management of ladies familiar with the European idea of education, and arrangements have been made for the employment of English ladies in the inspection of schools which are closed to officers of the Department.

824. The Director, in concert with a Text-book Committee and with the assistance of his own staff, has brought out a considerable number of improved school-books ; but much remains to be done in this department. The monopoly of the Government Book Depôt has been objected to, and it will probably be limited or abolished as soon as satisfactory provision for the supply of school-books can be secured in some other way. A renewed effort will be made for the extension of primary education by encouraging the most promising of the indigenous schools, of which a very complete census has recently been taken for the first time.

825. History of the Punjab University.—The proposal to establish a University at Lahore was recommended by the Punjab Government in 1868.

The Governor-General in Council was at that time unable to sanction the scheme. He was willing, however, to allow a grant-in-aid equivalent to the annual income of Rs. 21,000 expected from private sources on condition that, instead of expending the funds in establishing a University or examining body, they should be applied to the extension and improvement of the existing Lahore Government College on the principles advocated by the Punjab Government. The decision of the Government of India failed to satisfy the promoters of the Punjab University, and after further correspondence a compromise was accepted by them as a step towards the fulfilment of their design. The new institution, which was styled "The Punjab University College," was inaugurated by Sir Donald McLeod as President in January 1870. A governing body called the "Senate" was appointed, and statutes were framed in which the special objects of the University College were declared to be—

(1) to promote the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Punjab, and the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally ;

(2) to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of eastern classical languages and literature ;

(3) to associate the learned and influential classes with Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

To carry out this policy the University College established an Oriental School and College at Lahore ; endowed lectureships, literary fellowships, and scholarships ; and held public examinations in the various subjects of study which it was desired to encourage.

826. The desire of the Punjab people for a University of their own never abated however. The question was revived in 1878 in connection with a movement made on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, and the Secretary of State, on being satisfied that the examinations of the Punjab University College were of such a nature as to justify that body being entrusted with the power to grant degrees, accorded his permission to the introduction of an Act for the incorporation of a University in 1880. An Act for this purpose was accordingly passed in 1882 as Act XVII of that year, and on 14th October the Punjab University was incorporated and received the power of conferring degrees for Oriental Learning and Arts. The Viceroy consented to become the Patron of the institution, the Lieutenant-Governor was appointed *ex officio* Chancellor, and the members of Senate were designated Fellows. Authority is granted by the Act to the Governor-General in Council to empower the University to confer degrees in Law, Medicine, Science, and Engineering also, when it shall be proved to his satisfaction that the arrangements and examinations of the University are such as to render the conferring of these powers desirable.

827. Sketch of the Organization of Schools for General Education.—Schools for general education, whether departmental or aided, are classified as Vernacular or English, and as Primary or Secondary. Primary Schools afford

a course of instruction extending over five years and terminating with an examination called the Upper Primary Examination. There are five classes, of which the first three form the Lower Primary School and the fourth and fifth the Upper Primary School.

828. In the Lower Primary Division of English as well as Vernacular Schools there is a uniform course of study, which includes vernacular reading and writing, arithmetic as far as the compound rules, a little Persian, and the maps of the Punjab and India. In the fourth and fifth classes English is studied in English Schools and mensuration in Vernacular Schools. The other subjects of study are similar in both kinds of schools. For the Upper Primary School Examination a scholar has to read at sight and write from dictation passages from a newspaper or book of ordinary difficulty, to work sums in fractions, rule of three, and interest, and to show a fair elementary knowledge of Persian and of general geography. In Girls' Schools less arithmetic is required than from boys, and some special text-books have been prescribed, but the classification and standards are very similar.

829. The Secondary Schools consist of Middle and High Schools. A Middle School contains three classes and a High School two classes, each class representing a year's study. All who are admitted to the Middle School have passed the Upper Primary School Examination, or some equivalent test, and in the same manner the Middle School Examination is the test of admission to a High School. The Upper and Lower Primary and Middle School Examinations are compulsory for all schools. The system of classification, which will be understood from the following table, is obligatory in Government Schools and is adopted by most Aided Schools :—

SECONDARY SCHOOL.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.
High School.	*Upper Division.*
Class V. Class IV.	Class V. Class IV.
Middle School.	*Lower Division.*
Class III. Class II. Class I.	Class III. Class II. Class I.

The subjects of study in Middle Schools constitute a course of preparation for the Middle School Examination. In this examination candidates from English Schools have to translate from English into Urdu and from Urdu into English. There is also a paper on grammar, and marks are given for caligraphy. Candidates from Vernacular Schools are examined in four books of Euclid and Algebra as far as simple equations. All are examined in Persian, Urdu, arithmetic, mensuration, geography and history. There are also optional subjects, of which may be taken up, *viz.*, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Physics. The examination is conducted through the medium of Urdu, the recognized vernacular of the Punjab. Scholarships to a limited extent are awarded in order of merit,

and are tenable in English and Vernacular High Schools. The course of instruction in High Schools leads up to the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University either in English or Vernacular, and is a continuation of the studies prescribed for Middle Schools, but carried to a higher stage. The same parallel division of studies is maintained in the University. The Government College at Lahore and the Mission College at Delhi admit students who have passed the Entrance Examination in English. The course of instruction in the Oriental College, Lahore, is intended for those who are unacquainted with English, but the subjects of study are considered of equal difficulty. The Middle School Examination has hitherto been conducted under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, but arrangements are in progress for transferring the management to the Punjab University.

EDUCATION.

830. Institutions.—The Educational Institutions of the Punjab recognised by Government for the year 1882-83 are comprised in the following list :—The Government College at Lahore ; the Aided College of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi ; the Oriental College and School of the Punjab University ; 25 High Schools or departments of schools ; 206 Middle Schools or departments of schools ; 1,559 Primary Schools, including the lower department of Secondary Schools ; a Training College and 4 Normal Schools for teachers ; a Medical School, a School of Art, 3 Industrial Schools. All the above are for males ; but there were besides these 1 High School, 4 Middle Schools, 321 Primary Schools, and an Industrial School for females. The Mission College at Delhi and some 43 new schools were established during the year.

831. Number of Scholars on the Rolls.—Of institutions for the education of males the Arts' Colleges contained at the close of the year 113 scholars, High Schools 674, Middle Schools 6,088, Primary Schools 98,696, special Institutions 539. These numbers are exclusive of the students of the Oriental College and of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanáwar, neither of which is in direct connection with the Education Department, and the returns of which do not therefore appear in the statistical tables of the report. In female schools there were 9,826 pupils, besides 134 in special institutions. The total number of institutions was 2,133 and of scholars 116,070. The total number of scholars has increased by 5,643 since the close of the previous year, and during the three past years by 15,628. The number is now higher than has ever been the case previously in the Punjab.

832. Classification according to Race or Creed.—There were 7 schools for European boys and 15 for European girls, with 423 scholars in the former and 691 in the latter ; the Sanáwar Asylum, in which there were 234 boys and 185 girls, is not included. The above numbers were shewn in the returns for May, when schools in the hills are in full work. At the close of the official year there were 885 Europeans and Eurasians on the rolls, 801 Native Christians, 58,673 Hindús, 43,847 Muhammadans, 10,666 Sikhs, and 1,198 scholars of other denominations. In the schools for general education, 12,459 boys and 675 girls were learning English. The girls who learn English are chiefly Europeans.

833. Financial Statistics.—The total expenditure on education during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 16,21,218 from all sources. Of this sum, Rs. 6,52,521 were paid from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 4,53,639 from District Funds, Rs. 1,56,293 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 13,382 from endowments, Rs. 1,33,889 from fees, and Rs. 2,11,494 from other sources. The distribution of expenditure was 3·6 per cent. for Arts' Colleges, 19·9 for Secondary education, 38·7 for Primary education, 7·7 for special and technical training, 5 per cent. on scholarships for general education, and 2·3 on scholarships for special and technical education, 10 per cent. on Direction and Inspection, and 7 per cent. on buildings. The expenditure shewn for the previous year was Rs. 15,84,281. The cess of one per cent. on the land revenue has always been considered the proper fund for providing education for the agricultural class, and especially for the maintenance of Primary Schools in villages. The proceeds from this source exceed two lakhs of rupees, with a slight yearly increase. In 1878-79 the income amounted to Rs. 2,28,427, in 1881-82 to Rs. 2,37,580, and in 1882-83 to Rs. 2,37,468. But the cess is financially merged in the District Fund, from which the expenditure in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 4,53,639, applied to the same purposes for which the cess was originally levied. The expenditure from Municipal Funds in the Punjab is large compared with the same assignments in other provinces, aggregating Rs. 1,56,293.

834. Indigenous Schools.—By the desire of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor an enquiry was made during the cold weather of 1882-83 into the condition of the Indigenous Schools of the Province, and full information was obtained as to the number of these schools, their locality, their teachers, the subjects of instruction, and other matters. The results of the enquiry are tabulated in three statements, Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A, page cxxv, shows that there were 13,109 schools of all kinds, with 135,884 scholars on the rolls. Of the scholars 25,576 were Hindús, 103,133 Muhammadans, 6,616 Sikhs, and 59 others. By occupation 74,429 were agriculturists, 60,955 were artizans, and others non-agriculturists.

835. Appendix B, page cxxvi, classifies the schools according to subjects of instruction as follows :—

Persian schools	458	with	4,015	scholars.
Persian and Korán schools	2,767	,,	34,985	,,
Purely Korán schools	7,170	,,	60,951	,,
Arabic schools	347	,,	4,027	,,
Gúrmúkhi schools	1,097	,,	13,021	,,
Hindi (Nágri) schools	82	,,	1,287	,,
Sanskrit schools	493	,,	5,081	,,
Lande or Máhájani schools	492	,,	8,629	,,
Miscellaneous schools	203	,,	3,388	,,
Total schools ...	13,109	,,	135,384	scholars.

836. In only 3,357 schools were there more than 12 scholars on the rolls, and 5,416 schools had each less than six scholars.

837. Appendix C, page cxxx, shows the qualifications and disqualifications of the teachers—

5,216 cannot read a printed book,

5,782 cannot write,

9,595 are unacquainted with Elementary Arithmetic.

838. The great majority of the scholars read religious books, which they are not taught to understand. The proportion of schools is greatest in the west, and especially in the Ráwalpindi Circle, where there is a large preponderance of Muhammadans, whose practice it is to read the Korán, and of Hindús or Sikhs who read the Granth in the same way. The statistics were collected by the District Inspector, and, as far as possible, by personal enquiries on the spot. In some cases the people were suspicious and unwilling to give information. In others, from a desire to obtain grants-in-aid, the numbers were exaggerated. But on the whole there is no reason to question the accuracy of the results which are more complete than any which have hitherto been elicited. It has been proposed to aid the Indigenous Schools by grants, on a system of payment by results, and by small monthly allowances. The ignorance of the teachers makes it difficult to organize any system of improving these schools, and in most cases nothing is taught or desired in the way of general education. But the art of reading by rote from a printed book may easily be applied in a more useful manner, and some germs of a system of elementary education may be recognized in the humblest of these schools. The statistics of indigenous girls' schools were not included in this enquiry, but it is not unusual for young girls to receive religious instruction in some parts of the Province, and in one district, Hazára, upwards of 2,000 were reported to be at school. The question of Indigenous Schools will now be carefully considered in each district, and means will be devised of improving them and utilizing this means of popular education of the masses to the best possible extent.

839. Controlling Agencies.—The Province is divided into four educational circles, each under a European Inspector of Schools. The Umballa Circle comprises the Revenue Divisions of Umballa, Delhi and Hissar; the Lahore Circle, Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur; the Ráwalpindi Circle, Ráwalpindi and Peshawar; the Mooltan Circle, Mooltan and the Derajât. One Native Assistant Inspector of Schools is attached to the Umballa Circle, two to the Lahore Circle, and recently one has been appointed experimentally on the trans-Indus frontier. The number of schools in each circle of inspection is very unequal, but the distances which the Inspector is obliged to travel over in the sparsely populated divisions of the Western Punjab are very considerable. The District schools have hitherto been directly under the Education Department, and Vernacular schools as well as some schools in which English is taught, under the Deputy Commissioners or the Committees for which they act. A District Inspector or Chief School Muharrir manages and inspects the schools in each district under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and all are periodically inspected by Inspectors of Circles or their Assistants.

840. Punjab University.—In November 1882, the first convocation of the Punjab University was held at Lahore in the presence of the Viceroy. On this occasion the honorary degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning was conferred upon Dr. Leitner, in recognition of his services to the University, and degrees, diplomas and certificates were bestowed on students and others who had earned a claim to these distinctions.

841. Since the close of the year the following results of the Punjab University Examination have been published. On the Oriental side there were three candidates for the degree of Master of Oriental Literature in Arabic, who all passed, and three candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning, of whom one passed. For the Intermediate Examination (formerly called the High Proficiency), there were 10 candidates on the Vernacular side, all belonging to the Oriental College, of whom 3 passed, and for the Vernacular Entrance Examination 47 candidates, of whom 20 passed. Only one of the successful candidates for the Vernacular Entrance Examination belonged to the Oriental College, while 16 were sent up by various Government schools. On the English side there were 5 candidates for M. A., of whom 3 were successful ; 17 candidates for B. A., of whom 6 were successful ; and 39 candidates for the Intermediate Examination (late High Proficiency), of whom 18 were successful. For the Entrance Examination in English there were 325 candidates, of whom 102 passed.

842. For the Calcutta University Examinations there were 2 candidates for B. A., who both failed ; 8 for the First Arts, of whom 3 passed ; and 106 for the Entrance, of whom 70 passed.

843. Besides the above examinations, the Punjab University held examinations for certificates in Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian, in Gúrmúkhi, in Hindi and Muhammadan Law and Medicine, in European Law and Medicine, and in Engineering. There was on the whole an increase in the number of students who appeared for the above examinations. The number of those who passed was in some cases more and in some cases less than in the previous year.

844. For many years it was the practice of the Punjab University College to hold University Examinations before the power of conferring degrees had been conferred, and hence arose an inconvenient double system of examinations. But the scholarships, both those awarded by Government and those provided from the funds of the University, are now exclusively reserved for those who pass the examinations of the Punjab University, while the course of study in the Punjab Colleges leads up to those examinations. And though it is not desired to place any obstacle in the way of students who may wish to offer themselves for the examinations of the Calcutta University, it is likely that the connection of Punjab students with that University will gradually be severed.

845. The Government College, Lahore.—There were 103 students on the rolls of the Government College at the close of the year, the same number as at the beginning. The average number, however, increased from 96 to 108, and the daily attendance from 77 to 90. Of the students, 76 were Hindús, 14 Muhammadans, 19 Sikhs and 4 Christians. Several Eurasian youths applied for admission, but were deterred by the necessity of studying an Oriental classical language. About one-half of the students take up either Arabic or Sanskrit, and the remainder Persian. At the close of the year the first and second year classes contained each 38 students, the third and fourth year classes each 13 students ; one student read for the degree of M. A. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,625, or rather less than in the previous year, and the cost for educating each scholar fell from Rs. 498 to 431.

The staff of the Government College consists of a Principal, three Professors and two Assistant Professors on the English side. There is also a Professor of Arabic, and one of Sanskrit, who teach through the medium of the vernacular.

846. The Oriental College, Lahore.—The statistics of the Oriental College were not included in the returns of the Educational Department pending the decision of Government upon the classification to be adopted in future. The financial statement of the Punjab University for the calendar year 1882 shows an income of Rs. 75,485 from all sources, of which Rs. 26,250 was the amount of the Government grant. The expenditure upon the staff of the Oriental College and School, rent and contingencies, came to Rs. 16,574 ; Oriental Scholarships amounted to Rs. 8,861 ; Vernacular Scholarships to Rs. 1,651 ; Endowed Fellowships and Scholarships to Rs. 5,833. There were other Fellowships and Scholarships connected with the Oriental College ; but the accounts do not show what portion of them should be debited to the Oriental College, and what to literary work of another kind.

847. There are two main divisions which run through the school and college departments. The students in the school study either for the Entrance Examination in the Vernacular, or for the lower examinations in Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian. In the college are those who have passed the Entrance Examination, and those who have passed one of the lower Oriental Examinations of the University, or are able to study in a college class. At the end of the official year the students were classified as follows :—

College Department.	Passed Entrance	35
	Passed Lower Oriental Examinations, or studying in college classes	94
	College Department, Total ...	129
School Department.	Now matriculated	14
	Oriental section	156
	School Department, Total ...	170
Total number of students in both Departments ...		299

848. The following are the results of the examinations of the University passed by students of the Oriental School and College in May 1883 :—

	Candidates.	*Passed.*
Master of Oriental learning ...	3	3
Bachelor of do. do.	3	1
Intermediate	10	3
Entrance	14	3
Arabic	22	14
Sanskrit	32	7

A few students passed examinations in Gúrmúkhi, Muhammadan and Hindu Law and Medicine, and in Engineering.

849. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—The Aided College under the management of the Cambridge Mission was established at the beginning of the year. A monthly grant of Rs. 450 was sanctioned by Government, and also a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of scientific apparatus. At the close of the year there were 10 students on the rolls. There was subsequently a considerable accession of students after the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University in May, and at the end of July 29 names were borne on the rolls. The cost from public funds exceeds the income from private sources, but the actual value of the services of the European Professors has been much under-estimated. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 13,339, of which Rs. 7,800 came from public funds. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 1,482, but with increasing numbers will of course be materially reduced. The Reverend S. S. Allnutt is the Principal, and he is assisted by two other clergymen of the Mission and four Native Professors.

850. Secondary Education.—The following is a summary statement of Secondary Schools (High and Middle) in the Punjab:—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average number on the Rolls.	Total Cost.	Cost per Scholar.
Schools for Boys.					Rs.	Rs. A. P.
English ...	Government ...	64	2,654	2,756	1,70,781	61 15 6
	Aided for Natives ...	32	1,099	1,107	66,207	59 13 0
	" " Europeans ...	6	76	71	21,679	305 5 0
Vernacular ...	Government ...	129	2,933	3,083	57,245	18 9 0
Schools for Girls.						
English ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided for Natives ...	1	2	4	2,290	572 8 0
	" " Europeans ...	4	21	17	4,431	22 10 6

851. Secondary Schools comprise the High and Middle departments of all schools in which instruction is carried beyond the Upper Primary School Examination. The number of such schools for boys was 231, or 4 more than in the previous year. The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year increased from 5,920 to 6,762, and the average number on the rolls from 6,276 to 7,017. At the close of the year, immediately before the annual promotions, the numbers are naturally lower than at any other time. Out of 231 schools, or departments of schools, for Secondary Education, 102 are for English and 129 are for Vernacular education. The former include 23 High Schools, each with a Middle School attached, and 56 Middle Schools. There are only three schools in which instruction is carried up to the University Entrance Examination through the medium of the Vernacular.

852. The number of boys attending High Schools at the close of the year was 674 against 502 at the close of the previous year. The number of boys attending Middle Schools increased from 5,418 to 6,088. Secondary Schools for girls are so few in number as to require no notice in this place. It has already been stated that the proportion of expenditure upon Secondary Education amounts to 19·9 per cent. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,15,912, and the cost of

instruction per head to Rs. 45. There was a small increase in the expenditure, and a decrease of more than Rs. 4 in the average cost of educating each scholar. But in any abstract of the financial statistics of this branch of education, allowances must be made for the artificial division of schools into departments, and for the inequality of the cost of schools for Europeans and Natives, and of English and Vernacular instruction.

853. High Schools.—The general results of the University Entrance Examination have already been given. About 30 per cent. of the boys borne on the rolls at the beginning of the year passed either the Calcutta or the Punjab University Entrance Examination. As the course of study extends over two years, this is a fairly satisfactory result. For the Punjab University Entrance Examination there was a very large number of candidates, and a large proportion of failures, due in some measure to the want of sufficient check upon the appearance of students who have not completed the course of study.

854. Middle Schools.—The results of the Middle School Examination were very satisfactory. Of 1,528 candidates, 1,257 were successful. On the English side 675 passed, and on the Vernacular side 582. The percentage of successful candidates as compared with the number of scholars on the rolls at the beginning of the year rose from 16 per cent. in the previous year to 23 per cent. As the course of study extends over three years, somewhat less than one-third may be expected to go up for this examination annually.

855. Secondary Education.—The principal Government Schools for Secondary Education are the District Schools of Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi. The Delhi School, which in the previous year passed only 4 students for the Punjab University Entrance Examination, was in May 1883 singularly successful. Out of 39 candidates 30 passed,—26 in English and 4 in Vernacular. Of the other District Schools, Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur are the most important. All the principal cities of the Punjab have Aided Mission Schools with High, Middle and Primary departments. The most important hitherto have been those which supplied the place of District Schools, but separate English Schools have now been established everywhere, except at Pesháwar and Siálkot. The following table shows in a summary form the statistics of the most important of these schools :—

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls.			Passed Entrance.	Passed Middle.	Passed Upper Primary.	Passed Lower Primary.	Total expenditure.
	High School.	Middle School.	Primary School.					Rs.
Lahore District School ...	80	172	882	15	43	74	132	24,744
Delhi ditto ...	76	84	631	30	19	51	87	23,917
Amritsar ditto ...	36	160	1,409	7	32	57	128	26,947
Hoshiárpur ditto ...	48	118	483	10	28	36	43	12,161
Gurdáspur ditto ...	34	84	267	11	18	48	20	9,427
Pesháwar Mission School ...	9	62	496	2	13	32	60	8,099
Ráwalpindi ditto ...	13	78	840	2	18	29	81	9,740
Jullundur ditto ...	19	123	521	6	15	30	45	9,768
Ludhiána ditto ...	14	55	437	3	17	9	27	8,099

856. The Jullundur High School, which since the close of the year has received the addition of an English class, was the only purely Vernacular High School in the Province, but vernacular departments are attached to the High Schools of Delhi and Ludhiána. The Jullundur and Ludhiána Schools have been very successful ; but a newly-established special English Class at Ludhiána for students who have passed the Middle School Examination in the vernacular has drawn away the majority of those who would otherwise have joined a Vernacular High School. There are no aided Vernacular Secondary Schools. The Umballa and Lahore Circles contain the great majorty of the Middle Vernacular Schools which number 129 in the Province. The districts of Gurgaon, Ludhiána, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, and Jullundur contain the most numerous, and in some respects the best, Middle Schools. The Hissar and Sirsa districts are the most backward in the Province, with the exception of the districts of Simla and Kohát, which have no Vernacular Middle Schools.

857. PRIMARY EDUCATION.—The following is a summary statement of Primary Schools in the Punjab :—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average number on the Rolls.	Total Cost.	Cost per Scholar.
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.	Rs. A. P.
English ...	Government	117	15,725	14,950	1,14,347	7 10 0
	Aided for Natives	84	8,492	8,188	63,995	7 13 0
	" " Europeans	5	273	250	22,926	91 11 0
Vernacular ...	Government	1,317	73,180	69,326	2,78,323	4 0 0
	Aided	36	1,026	1,036	7,074	6 13 0
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.						
English ...	Government	1	18	14	960	68 9 0
	Aided for Natives	3	168	152	13,112	86 4 0
	" " Europeans	12	535	582	54,938	94 6 0
Vernacular ...	Government	141	3,674	3,633	17,686	4 14 0
	Aided	164	5,408	5,441	55,473	10 3 0

858. There were at the close of the year 1,559 Primary Schools and departments of schools for boys, with 98,696 scholars on the rolls. The average daily attendance was 75,894. There was an increase of 4,771 in the number of pupils borne on the rolls, and of 4,154 in the average attendance. The largest number of boys on the rolls previously recorded was 96,263 in 1877-78. Afterwards there was a falling-off for reasons which were explained at the time. During the last three years, however, there has been an increase of 14,153 boys, and the number on the rolls is now higher than it ever has been. The number of female Primary Schools was 321, and the number on the rolls 9,803,—a slight increase over the returns of 1881-82. In schools for boys, 4,237 passed the Upper Primary Examination, and 8,563 the Lower-Primary Examination. In girls' schools 58 passed the Upper Primary

Examination, and 104 the Lower Primary Examination. The results for boys' schools show some improvement, as also the results for girls' schools in the Upper Primary standard. But the number of girls who learn anything beyond the merest rudiments is insignificant. The number of boys in the upper division of Primary Schools at the close of the year was 15,827. The proportion of those who passed the Upper Primary School Examination after a course of two years' study was 26 per cent. of the number borne on the rolls. For the Lower Primary Examination after three years of study the proportion was only 10 per cent. The proportion of girls who pass these examinations is too small to be included without vitiating the calculation.

859. The total expenditure on primary education for boys amounted to Rs. 4,86,665, and the average cost of educating each scholar to Rs. 5-3-0 per annum. The expenditure from various sources was as follows :—Provincial Revenues, Rs. 72,069 ; District Funds, Rs. 2,40,806 ; Fees, Rs. 71,029 ; Municipal Grants, Rs. 32,572 ; Endowments, Rs. 5,124 ; and other sources, Rs. 32,572. In Primary Schools for girls the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,42,169, and the average cost of educating each scholar to about Rs. 14. The high average cost of educating each scholar is due to the large proportion of European girls, but in Vernacular Schools for Native girls the cost is also somewhat more than in schools for boys.

860. Institutions for General Education.—The classification of schools and scholars, which has just been given in a summary form, shows the stages of education and the examination results and financial statistics at each stage in what may be called a horizontal section. It remains to describe the different classes of schools for general education, distinguished as District Schools, Middle Vernacular Schools, Primary Vernacular Schools, schools for Europeans, schools for girls, and Mission Schools, and there are a few which do not fall under these heads, but they are comparatively unimportant.

861. District Schools.—With a few exceptions, there is at the head-quarters of each district a Government Anglo-Vernacular School, styled the District School, which is usually attended by a number of boys from the neighbourhood as well as by residents. There are 27 District Schools, and of these 10 have a High School as well as a Middle School Department. There is also an endowed Middle School of the same character, the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, which is also under the management of Government. The study of English is commenced in the Upper Division of the Primary School ; and thus out of 24,490 boys studying in English Primary Schools only 8,678 are returned as learning English. Besides the District Schools a small number of the schools which are maintained from District and Municipal Funds have the same course of study as the District Schools, but the staff of English teachers in such cases is usually weaker and less highly paid than those of the establishment.

862. Middle Vernacular Schools.—There are 128 Middle Vernacular Schools in the Province. These schools are the source from which the teachers in Vernacular Schools are usually supplied, and afford the kind of education which is sought by the large class of Vernacular writers. Formerly, such schools were called Tahsíli schools, and afterwards Town Schools. They are situated generally at the head-quarters of tahsíls, and in

the principal towns where no district or other schools exist in which the English language is taught. In the lower classes these schools hardly differ from the ordinary village schools, except that the standard of efficiency is usually somewhat higher.

863. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—English Primary Schools for natives are the lower departments of District and Mission Schools and of other English Schools. Primary Vernacular Schools are, with a few exceptions, Government Schools, and the majority are those maintained from the proceeds of the educational cess and local rates. In the Upper Division of Primary Schools of all kinds there was a slight decrease, which has not been entirely accounted for. It appears to have been caused partly by the larger number of boys who passed the Upper Primary Examination, and by the increased rates of fees. In the Lower Division there has been a considerable increase in numbers. The chief causes which retard the progress of these schools are, in the opinion of the Director, the presence of old and incompetent teachers; the employment of monitors of inferior attainments to instruct the lower classes, and the want of systematic instruction of the first or lowest class; the withdrawal of boys as soon as they can earn something by labour; and the irregular attendance of agriculturists at certain seasons of the year. An improved class of teachers is gradually forthcoming from among those who annually pass the Middle School Examination, but in backward districts it is often difficult to find competent teachers. The Hoshiárpur District is said to be the most advanced in the Province in primary education. The first place in the previous year was held by Jullundur, but the numbers have been injuriously affected by an attempt to increase the fees which may have been made too abruptly. The Ludhiána District holds the leading place in the Umballa Circle. The schools of the Ráwalpindi District contain a much larger number of boys than any other, and the average number in each school is much higher. In Jhelum and Gujrát the schools are well attended, and the cost of educating each scholar is very low. The schools of the fertile tract which skirts the Himalayas from the Indus to the Jumna are the most prosperous. In the hill districts, on the trans-Indus Frontier, and in the Mooltan and Hissar Divisions, education is not valued by the mass of the people, and the only good schools are in the towns.

864. The Primary Vernacular Schools for natives comprise the great bulk of schools and scholars recognized by the Education Department. Of 74,206 scholars enumerated under this head, it is believed that one-half are agriculturists. The average cost of educating each scholar is Rs. 4 per annum. The fees amounted to Rs. 17,686, or only 4 annas a head. Excluding the agricultural class, who are exempt in consideration of their contribution to the cess, the income from this source amounts to less than one anna a head *per mensem* from those who ought to pay fees. In the Hoshiárpur District, which stood first as regards numbers on the rolls in the Lahore Circle, and as regards the number of boys who passed the Upper and Lower Primary School Examinations first in the Province, the fees came to little more than a third of the sum collected in Jullundur, *viz.*, in Hoshiárpur Rs. 1,080, in Jullundur Rs. 2,764. In the Ráwalpindi District, where the number on the rolls is 5,105, a larger number than in the Primary Vernacular Schools of any other district in the Province, and where the average cost of educating each scholar is lower than in any other district, fees amounted

to only Rs. 384. The question of fees therefore is not an easy one, although every opportunity is taken of raising the rates, so far as may be possible without check to the extension of elementary education among the masses.

865. Schools for Girls.—The progress of female education cannot be considered satisfactory. Much attention has been given to this branch, and it absorbs a very large share of public funds. But the results are not in proportion. Perhaps the most satisfactory schools are those under the care of Missionary ladies, who, in their system of zenána visiting, seem to have discovered a way in which education may penetrate into the homes of the better classes, whenever a sufficient number of educated native ladies may be found to undertake the business of teaching. The attempts which have been made to train women teachers are described in a subsequent paragraph. This is one of the chief difficulties, so far as organization is concerned. In certain parts of the Punjab young girls of the lower classes are allowed to appear in public, and often attend the indigenous schools for boys. But the position of a school-mistress is a difficult one for a young woman. Formerly European ladies were employed to inspect girls' schools in a few districts of the Punjab, but the conditions of travelling proved to be unsuitable, and eventually the appointments were abolished. In order to provide proper inspection for schools which are closed to the officers of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned expenditure to the amount of Rs. 500 on account of the expenses of ladies who may be invited to undertake this work.

866. Schools for Europeans.—During the past year action has been taken upon the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 8, dated 8th October 1881, for making better provision for the education of Europeans. For the Punjab it appeared to be necessary to provide accommodation for a larger number of scholars in some of the existing schools, and to open new schools where there were a sufficient number of children for whom adequate arrangements had not yet been made. The largest additional grants were given to schools at Lahore. New schools have been opened at Ráwalpindi, Murree and Umballa, besides others elsewhere on a smaller scale. A large proportion of European children of a school-going age are the children of soldiers, whose wants are fairly provided for by the regimental schools, the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree, and the convent schools at Simla and Murree. A large and increasing number are children of Railway employés, and there is a comparatively small contingent from the Eurasians who are settled in the country. Many parents who do not live within the reach of schools send away their children for education, and on the whole there are not many for whom no kind of provision has been made.

867. Schools for Special or Technical Training.—Schools for special or technical training comprise the Central Training College, which is shewn in the returns under the head of University Education; the Mayo School of Art; the Medical School; the Wards' School at Umballa; 3 Normal Schools for training teachers for Vernacular Primary Schools, situated at Lahore, Delhi and Ráwalpindi; the Normal School at Amritsar maintained by the Christian Vernacular Education Society; 4 Normal Schools for training school mistresses; and 4 Industrial Schools.

868. The following is a summary statement of them :—

Class of School.	Nature of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average number on the Rolls.	Total Cost.	Cost per Scholar.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Government ...	School of Art ...	1	55	49	12,599	257 2 0
Government ...	Medical School ...	1	152	155	59,074	381 2 0
Government ...	Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	161	156	12,054	77 4 0
Aided ...	Normal Schools for Masters ...	1	36	35	9,097	259 15 0
Aided for Natives ...	Normal Schools for Mistresses..	3	108	119	12,993	109 3 0
Aided for Europeans ...	Normal Schools for Mistresses..	1	2	3	1,774	591 5 0
Government ...	Industrial Schools ...	2	66	77	1,354	17 9 0
Aided ...	Industrial Schools ...	2	36	39	837	21 7 0

869. The Central Training College at Lahore.—The Central Training College was opened in January 1881, and at present occupies a portion of the Government College building. Its object is to train teachers for English Schools and for secondary Vernacular Schools. The Principal is a graded officer of the department, and he is assisted by a Native Professor, formerly a master in the District School establishment. There is an English and a Vernacular class. The English class consists of students who are admitted from the Lahore College and promising teachers who are sent up for training. It is intended eventually to make the First Arts or Intermediate Examination the qualification for admission to this class, and to form a lower class for training English teachers for the Upper Primary Department of English Schools. The students of the English class receive instruction in the principles and practice of teaching, in translation, and in elementary science. The Vernacular class consists of picked men who have passed through a Normal School, of students who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University on the Vernacular side, and of teachers sent in from schools. The curriculum is similar to that in the English class. Towards the close of the year a Model School was opened in an adjoining building, and it is intended to make this not only a practising school, but a Model School in every way. The average number on the rolls during the year was 56. The cost was Rs. 15,981, or Rs. 285 for the education of each scholar. This does not include Rs. 6,870 expended upon the scholarships or stipendiary allowances of the students. The results of the examination for the session ending 31st July 1883 have not yet been published. For the previous year, although the examinations for certificates had not been organized, it appeared that out of 26 candidates in the English class, 16 were entitled to certificates of the first grade, and 7 to certificates of the second grade. In the Vernacular class 3 students were examined, all of whom obtained passing marks. The course of study extends over one year, including a vacation of two months. The first session terminated in May 1882, and all the students then discharged have obtained employment.

870. The Mayo School of Industrial Art.—The establishment of a School of Art in the Punjab was discussed for some years before it came to pass, and Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, in his Hand-book of Punjab Manufactures, published in 1872, speaks of it as having been for some time definitely determined upon,

In the reports on the Punjab Exhibition of 1864 it is frequently referred to as essential to the improvement of the arts of the Province.

871. In March 1873 Mr. (now Sir) Lepel Griffin, speaking at a meeting of the Mayo Memorial Committee, proposed that the fund, amounting to Rs. 68,119-10-0, raised by a popular subscription for founding a memorial to the late Lord Mayo, should be expended on a School of Art and Design in which industrial education should be given, the memorial funds to be spent only in erecting the necessary buildings and fittings, and that Government should be asked for a grant-in-aid towards carrying out the objects of the institution. The first idea was to make the school a scientific and technical one, including chemistry, botany and mechanics in its course, and to use machinery. In a discussion that ensued, various authorities, including Sir Richard Temple, gave their opinions, and in the despatch sanctioning the adoption by the Punjab Government of the proposals of the Mayo Memorial Fund Committee, and the appointment of a Principal for the new institution, the Secretary of State for India expressed his concurrence with Sir Richard Temple's view that "the object of the school should be instruction in drawing and designing rather than in mechanical work, the latter being in fact treated as purely subordinate and supplementary to the former."

872. The school began work in 1875 on these lines in a dwelling-house in Anárkali pending the erection of a suitable building.

873. The first designs for the new building were made by the Principal, but during his absence on furlough they were reduced and modified. In the winter of 1881 the work was sufficiently advanced for the lower storey to be used for the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82. During the spring of 1882 the new building was formally taken over from the constructor, Rái Bahádur Kanhaya Lál, M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer of the Lahore Division.

874. The design is Moghal in style, of brick with simple decorative features. Iron girders are used for the ceilings. There are, in the main building, five rooms on the ground floor and an upper room 63 feet by 25 feet. It measures 155 feet in length and 45 feet in width. The height of the lower floor is 20 feet and of the upper floor 28 feet. In the out-houses, which are survivals of the Exhibition, accommodation is provided for a carpenter's shop and moulding and casting rooms, with a plaster kiln, to which pottery kilns will probably be added. The cost of the whole has been Rs. 43,000.

875. As to instruction, while the programme laid down by the Secrétary of State has been generally adhered to, the wishes of the first promoters of the school and the actual necessities of the craftsmanship of the Province have not been neglected. The school has been called upon to execute a great variety of commissions which have been made to serve as lessons in design, and it may now fairly be claimed for it that it exerts a considerable influence on artizans in several branches of art-manufacture outside its walls.

876. The whole question of Artistic and Industrial training in India, however, may still be reckoned an open one, and, considering the wide interest it now creates, it is by no means improbable that the scope of this school will be widened rather than lessened in the future; while its methods may have to be revised by the light of experience and a clearer apprehension of what is most urgently wanted.

On an average there were 49 students on the rolls throughout the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,599 from Provincial Revenues, and the cost of educating each student to Rs 257. In addition to this, the stipends paid to the students amounted to Rs. 1,420. All the students learn drawing and geometry. The special subjects of instruction are carpentry, moulding, wood-engraving, lithography, gesso-work, and decoration. The Principal reports an improvement in the general tone and spirit of the school, which he attributes in some measure to the convenient and well-lighted rooms of the new building. Several works of art were executed by the students and exhibited during the year, and some of the students gained prizes. Seven English ladies attended the school during the cold weather.

877. THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The Medical School, though included in the returns, is not under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, but is affiliated to the Punjab University. The average number on the rolls was 155. Of the students 2 were Europeans, 6 Native Christians, 84 Hindús, 47 Muhammadans, and 13 Sikhs. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 59,047, or Rs. 381 for each student. The expenditure upon scholarships was Rs. 13,222 in addition. The English class supplied 12 candidates for the junior examination in medicine, of whom 10 passed, and 8 for the final examination, of whom 4 passed. The Hindústáni class supplied 20 candidates, of whom 15 were considered qualified for the rank of Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors.

878. THE WARDS' SCHOOL AT UMBALLA.—The Wards' School was started in 1867 for the education of the orphans of Sikh Chiefs whose estates were administered by the Commissioner of Umballa. The wards at first lived in the city, but detached bungalows were from time to time constructed for them round the residence of the Superintendent and school-room in the Civil Lines. The work done has been fairly successful, but the numbers in attendance have rarely exceeded a dozen, and the institution has been of little use to the landed gentry of the Province as a whole. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious that the Wards' School should become the public school of the aristocracy of the Punjab, and, having consulted the principal ruling Chiefs and other Native gentlemen, has placed on record his views as to its future constitution and management. It is proposed that the school should be thrown open not only to Government wards, but also to the sons of respectable families both in the Punjab and elsewhere. The necessary buildings will be provided by subscriptions from the Native gentry, supplemented by an equivalent grant-in-aid from Government. Opinions are unanimous in favour of having one building for the general body of students, and of restricting the accommodation to two rooms for each pupil, who will not have more than three personal servants. It has been suggested, however, by the Council of Patiála, that the accommodation provided should be of two classes, and another proposal has been made to allow separate buildings and arrangements if any Chiefs or States desire to provide them entirely at their own cost. The course of studies will be framed on that of the Education Department with special reference to the Punjab University course. In order to secure for the school a greater popularity than it has hitherto enjoyed, it has been proposed :—

(1) to constitute an influential board of visitors, including the principal ruling Chiefs;

(2) to form a Committee of Management consisting of the principal local officers, leading Sardárs, and Native gentry of the neighbourhood;

(3) to hold an annual public speech day, which will be attended by some of the visitors.

879. Normal Schools for Masters.—The three Government Normal Schools contained on an average 156 students on the rolls. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,054 in addition to Rs. 10,048 for scholarships. Both the expenditure and the numbers on the rolls have been reduced since the establishment of the Central Training College, which has carried off the men under training for Secondary Vernacular Schools. The Lahore Normal School is under the control of the Principal of the Central Training College, and it is proposed to extend his authority to the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Normal Schools. At Delhi there is a practising school of the Lower Primary grade, but the average attendance was only 27, and with these numbers divided into three classes it can hardly be considered to answer its purpose. Practising schools have also been organised recently, and with more success, in connection with the Normal Schools at Lahore and Ráwalpindi. The practice of employing the students of the Normal Schools to act in rotation as teachers in the practising schools is said not to be so successful as it is in England.

880. The Aided Normal School at Amritsar, having two European officers, is much more expensive than the Government Normal Schools. The number on the rolls was 36, and the cost of educating each student Rs. 260, exclusive of scholarships. The curriculum embraces all the compulsory subjects prescribed for the Middle School Examination, and some others. Many Government teachers have been trained in this school, but it is to be regretted that Managers of Mission Schools do not make use of it more systematically. It is proposed to hold general examinations for certificates to which the students of this school, as well as of the Government Training Schools, will be admitted.

881. Normal Schools for Mistresses.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel receives a small grant-in-aid to an institution for training European ladies for zenána work. Two young ladies have received certificates, and are employed by the Mission, and two others are receiving instruction. A Normal School for Native Mistresses, with separate Hindu and Mussalmán departments, was maintained by the same Mission for many years without much success, and has recently been converted into a Normal School for Christian women and an ordinary girls' school. It is premature to speak of the results of the new organization. There are also Normal Schools for women under the superintendence of Native Committees and European ladies at Amritsar and Lahore, and Normal classes are maintained in connection with the Lady Lawrence Schools at Amritsar. As a school, the institution at Lahore has improved much during the year. Some women who had been a long time on the rolls were about to join the female hospital at Lahore. But none of the Normal Schools for mistresses answer the purpose intended of training teachers for girls' school, and some more radical reform is required than has hitherto been applied. The average number of scholars on the rolls during the year was 122, and the total expenditure Rs. 14,767, independently of the stipends which, in the Amritsar school, are said to amount to Rs. 3 per mensem for each scholar.

882. Industrial Schools.—Besides the Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore there are four Industrial Schools of a less pretentious character. One is maintained at Delhi by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for women who are employed in lace-making. It receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 180 per annum.

The object of the school is not so much to give instruction in lace-making as to bring the workwomen under the influence of the Missionaries. There are 25 women on the rolls, who receive each a rupee a month by way of stipend. The outlay is recovered by the sale of the work.

883. At Hoshiárpur there is a carpet manufactory, which was established to relieve the overcrowding from which other callings suffer. There were 32 pupils, of whom 29 were Muhammadans, and the boys learn reading and writing for an hour daily. The capital was provided by the District and Municipal Committees, and the school now brings in a fair profit. It is impossible, however, to undertake any contracts, as there is no one who could be held responsible for their fulfilment, and the Deputy Commissioner recommends that the business should be sold to a private firm.

884. At Kasúr there is a school in which instruction is given in carpentry, turning, weaving, saddlery and tailoring. The average number of scholars on the rolls was 45, nearly all Muhammadans. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,044 from District and Municipal funds. The income from the sale of goods is not stated. The younger pupils learn to read and write.

885. There is a small school for training gardeners attached to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Lahore, which receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10 a month. The boys learn to write the names of plants in English, and a little Urdu.

886. In addition to the above schools, which are included in the returns of the Education Department, an Industrial School was recently established at Delhi by the Municipal Committee. The subjects of instruction are carpet-weaving, carpentering, and smith's work. It was also intended to give lessons in drawing and art, but the arrangements had not been completed.

887. Scholarships.—Very liberal provision is made in the Punjab for scholarships. Scholarships tenable in Government and Aided Colleges are awarded by Government to one-fourth of the students who pass the Punjab University examinations. The average value of these scholarships is Rs. 12 per mensem for those who pass the Entrance, and Rs. 29 per mensem for those who pass the Intermediate Examination. For those who pass the Middle School Examination an annual assignment of Rs. 18,000 is provided in the budget. These scholarships are awarded by competition, and are tenable in Government and Aided High Schools. Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 5, or in certain cases Rs. 4. Scholarships not exceeding Rs. 3 per mensem are awarded by District and Municipal Committees to boys who have passed successfully the Upper Primary School examination, and in some other cases. In Normal, Medical and Industrial Schools stipends are paid to all the students. The total expenditure upon scholarships in colleges was Rs. 19,954, or 1·22 per cent. of the total expenditure upon education, and in schools Rs. 94,494, or 5·81 per cent., and by another calculation 5 per cent., on general, and 2·3 on special, education.

888. Employment of Students in the Public Service.—During the year 45 students left the Lahore Government College. Several joined other educational institutions; but of those who went out into the world, 13 became pleaders or mukhtars, 2 teachers, 5 obtained employment in the Civil Department, and 2 in

Native States. The students of the Central Training College and of the Medical School all found suitable occupation. The initial salaries of men of superior education varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 per mensem. Of 30 students of Government and Mission Schools who discontinued their studies after passing the Entrance Examination, 14 obtained employment as teachers on an average salary of Rs 23-9-0 per mensem ; others who left District Schools without passing the Entrance, to the number of 99, were in receipt of salaries averaging Rs. 14-5-0 per mensem. From Vernacular Middle Schools 293 obtained salaries of an average value of Rs. 8-6-0 per mensem, *viz.*, 131 in the Education Department, 93 in the Civil Department, and 69 in other capacities. On the whole there is no lack of employment at present for young men of fair education.

889. THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—A Commission to enquire into the present condition of schools and colleges for the education of Natives was assembled by order of the Supreme Government at Calcutta in February 1882. Mr. C. Pearson, M. A., Inspector of Schools of the Umballa Circle, and Háji Ghulám Hassan of Amritsar, were nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent the Punjab on the Commission. The first session lasted nearly two months, until the end of March. During the month of July, the Honorable Mr. W. W. Hunter, President of the Commission, together with the two members for the Punjab and two others, held a session at Simla for the purpose of taking evidence. The number of witnesses examined regarding education in the Punjab, including representatives of Literary Societies, was 43, and, besides, several statements and memorials were received from persons interested in education. The Education Commission resumed its sittings at Calcutta early in December, and finally dissolved on the 16th of March 1883.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

890. The total number of publications registered during the year 1882, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, was 1,198, or 108 more than those of the preceding year ; and the number of books, of which the copy-right was secured by payment of the prescribed fee, was 55 against 40 in 1881 ; more than one-half were reprints.

891. The description, language and other particulars of the publications of the year are summarized below :—

Description.	
Books	426
Pamphlets	478
Periodicals	273
Miscellaneous	21
Total ...	1,198

Languages.	
English	99
Vernacular	858
Oriental classical	145
Polyglot	96
Total ...	1,198

892. PUBLICATIONS.—The publications in Urdu are less by four, while those in Hindi have increased by 59.

Written Characters employed.

Perso-Arabic	in 589	publications.
Gúrmúkhi	in 121	ditto.
Deva-nágri	in 104	ditto.
Total ...	814	

Detailed Statement of Subjects and Languages.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
1	Biography	...	7	...	...	7
2	Drama	...	28	...	...	28
3	Fiction	...	16	...	...	16
4	History	1	9	...	...	9
5	Language	3	66	49	27	...
6	Law	63	63	...	...	...
7	Medicine	3	67	4	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	9	109	12	6	...
9	Poetry	...	255	20	14	...
10	Politics	...	3	...	...	3
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	...	7	...	...	7
12	Religion	15	181	59	48	...
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical) ...	...	41	...	1	42
14	Science (natural, &c.)	...	6	...	...	6
15	Travels and voyages	...	...	1	...	1
	TOTAL ...	99	858	145	96	1,198

893. *Biography.*—Of the seven works registered under this head, one only, Sawánih-i-'umri-i-Líláwati, being a sketch of the life of his wife, written by Pandit Shiva Naráyan Agnihotri, deserves notice.

894. *Drama.*—Of the 28 works under this head, six are new books, and the following among them are worth noticing :—

(1). Swáng Rája Hari Chand, a prince who was famous for his love of truth.

(2). Sángit Alha Mal Khán.

(3). Sabhá-i-Farrukh, a drama on the model of Amánat's Indra Sabha.

895. *History.*—There are ten works under this head, of which the following are worthy of notice :—

(1). Good old days of Hon'ble John Company, describing the manners and customs of the British in India during the rule of the East India Company, with brief notices of places and people of those times, by W. H. Carey.

(2). Práchín Itihás, Pratham Bhág.—A Hindi translation of Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Part I.

(3). Dharm Pustak-ke-itihás.—A translation into Hindi of Barth's Scripture History.

(4). Táríkh-i-qaum-i-Khattariyán.—A history of the Khatri tribe in general, written by Sardár Bahádur Amín Chand, with the author's autobiography and a history of his family.

896. *Language.*—There are 145 works classed under this head, of which 137 are educational. The following deserve notice :—

(1). Chárúpáth, Part III.—Lessons on science and literature, translated from the Bengali.

(2). Shah Náma, Hissa-i-awwal.—Part I of the well-known work of Firdausi, with translation in Urdu and annotations.

(3). Hikáyát-i-Luqmán.—A vernacular translation of Æsop's Fables by Lála Chhutti Lál, tutor to His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála.

(4). *Najm-ul-amsál*, Volume V.—A collection of oriental proverbs with their proper application and explanatory stories.

(5). *Riyáz-ul-Faiz.*—A commentary in Arabic, Persian and Urdu by Maulvi *Faiz-ul-Hasan* of the Sab'i Mu'alliqa, or the seven celebrated Arabian Poems.

(6). Translation into English of the *Ganj-i-Pakhto*, the text-book for the Pashtu examination of officers, by Major T. C. Plowden, C. I. E.

(7). *Páras Bhág*, or a translation into Gúrmúkhi of a Persian work called the *Kímiya-i-Sa'ádat.*

897. *Law.*—Of the 131 publications classed under this head, 67 are English and 58 Urdu Law journals. The following deserve mention :—

(1). The Indian Limitation Act (XV of 1877) edited by H. T. Rivaz, Esquire, with notes.

(2). *Blackstone Sáhib ki tashríhát qawánín-i-Inglistán par*, being a translation into Urdu of certain portions of Blackstone's Commentaries, by Pírzáda Maulvi Muhammad Husain, M. A.

(3). *Risála 'ilm-i-usúl-i-Qánún.*—A translation into Urdu of the Principles of Jurisprudence, by the same.

898. *Medicine.*—Seventy-four publications are registered under this head, of which 52 are numbers of medical journals. The following deserve notice :—

(1). Common diseases of the urinary organs and generative system, their description and treatment, Part I., by Dr. J. J. Pearson.

(2). Notes on Hygiene, with hints on self-discipline, by the Reverend J. Cole, of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar.

(3). *Risála-i-amráz-us-sibyán*, a treatise on the diseases of children, in Urdu, by Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur.

899. *Miscellaneous.*—One hundred and thirty-six publications are recorded under this head. Those deserving of remark are noted below :—

(1). Papers connected with the Punjab University question, being a collection of articles bearing on the incorporation of the Punjab University College. This pamphlet was issued by the Indian Association of Lahore.

(2). Hindi *versus* Urdu, by Lála Dwárka Dás, M.A., being an attempt to prove that Hindi and not Urdu is the vernacular of this province.

(3). *Hamári desi zubán*, by Munshi Jíwan Dás, on the same subject.

900. *Poetry.*—Two hundred and eighty-nine publications are classed under this head, and they consist of calendars of grief, bazár songs, love stories, lives of saints, praise of Mohamet, hymns, &c. The following original works are worthy of remark :—

(1). *Rúp díp pingal granth.*—A treatise on Hindi versification by Kaur Bhawáni Dás.

(2). *Nigárín náma, alma'rúf ba Hír-wa-Ránjha*, a poem in Persian describing the love story of Hír and Ránjha, by Rái Bahádur Kanhaya Lál.

(3). *Musaddas-i-Háli,* an Urdu poem of great merit, by Maulvi Altáf Husain Háli, describing the past glories of the Muhammadans and their present state of decay.

901. *Philosophy,* including mental and moral science. Of the 7 works classed under this head, the following are noteworthy :—

(1). *Nyáya bodhini,* a Treatise on the Hindu system of Logic.

(2). *Risála-i-Faizíya,* a Treatise on Dialectics, by Maulvi Faizul Hasan of the Oriental College.

(3). *Risála-i-mantiq-i-Istiqrái,* a book on Inductive Logic, by Pírzáda Maulvi Muhammad Husain, M.A., compiled chiefly from Fowler, Jevons and Mill.

(4). *Usúl-i-akhláq-o-quwánín,* or Principles of Morality and Jurisprudence, translated from the works of Bentham and Denmo.

902. *Religion.*—Three hundred and three publications are registered, being the largest number under any head. Of these 43 are Christian, 158 Muhammadan, and 103 Hindu publications, including Brahmo, Sikh and Arya. The activity of the Muhammadan religious literature continues unabated. Their religious works are more than half of the whole number.

903. *Science, Mathematical and Mechanical.*—Forty-two publications are classed under this head, but they are all elementary school books.

904. *Science, Natural, &c.*—There are only 6 publications, of which the following may be mentioned :—

(1). *Isthiti tatwa aur gati tatwa.*—Elements of Statics and Dynamics in Hindi, by Bábu Navína Chandra Rái.

(2). *Jal isthiti, jal gati aur wáyu-ka-tatwa.*—Elements of Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics in Hindi, by the same author.

(3). *Khulása-i-mazámín-i'ilm-i-tab'i,* or brief lessons on Physics, by Lála Mathra Dás.

905. *Travels and Voyages.*—The only work under this head is the Safarnáma-i-Hakim-i-Násir, or the travels of the philosopher Násir Khusrau of Khorásán, who flourished about the twelvth century.

906. PRESSES.—The number of printing presses in the Province during the year was 104 ; of these 32 are located at Lahore, 42 at Delhi, 8 at Amritsar, 6 at Umballa, 4 at Ludhiána, 4 at Simla, and the rest in different parts of the Punjab.

907. NEWSPAPERS.—During the year 1882-83, seven English newspapers were published in the Punjab, *viz.* :—

(1). The *Civil and Military Gazette,* a daily paper published at Lahore, represents the views of the Europeans, official and non-official.

(2). The *Tribune,* a weekly paper published at Lahore, is an organ of the educated and English-speaking natives of this Province.

(3). The *Punjab Times,* a weekly paper published at Ráwalpindi, is also an organ of the educated natives.

(4). The *Regenerator of Aryavarta*, a weekly paper published at Lahore, representing a party in the Arya Samáj, is conducted by students of the Government College.

(5). The Journal of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab and Punjab University Intelligencer*, is a weekly paper published at Lahore.

(6). The *Punjab Herald*, published at Delhi, is issued three times a week. It chiefly contains local news.

(7). The *Simla Argus* appears twice a week, and contains news of interest to the European residents of Simla.

908. Particulars of the 28 Vernacular Newspapers published in the Province are given in the following statement :—

Name.	Language.	Place of Publication.	Period of Issue.	Circulation.
Anjuman-i-Pesháwar ...	Persian ...	Pesháwar ...	Once a week ...	...
Victoria Paper ...	Urdu ...	Siálkot ...	Daily ...	900 copies.
Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Do. ...	Lahore ...	Twice a week ...	500 "
Akhbár-i-A'm ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,800 "
Koh-i-Núr ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	450 "
Panjábi Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Jullundur ...	Once a week ...	150 "
Akmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	84 "
Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Do. ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	425 "
Delhi Punch ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	310 "
Deshupkárak ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
Khair-khwáh-i-Punjab ...	Do. ...	Gujránwála ...	Do. ...	600 "
Khair-khwáh-i-A'lam ...	Do. ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	140 "
Mihr-i-Darakhshán ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
Núr Afshán ...	Do. ...	Ludhiána ...	Do. ...	750 "
Punjab Punch ...	Do. ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	150 "
Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	450 "
Reformer ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
Rafáh-i-A'm ...	Do. ...	Siálkot ...	Do. ...	600 "
Khair-khwáh-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Delhi ...	Fortnightly ...	180 "
Lytton Gazette ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
Rekhti Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	184 "
Safir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
Majlis-i-Akhlákia ...	Do. ...	Amritsar ...	3 times a month ...	...
Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	110 "
Mitra Vilás ...	Hindi ...	Lahore ...	Once a week ...	250 "
Gurmukh Akhbár ...	Gurmukhi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...

909. With the exception of the *Akhbár-i-A'm*, which is sold at one pice per copy, these journals have a limited circulation. Most of the vernacular newspapers give news only, and rarely deal in original articles. The vernacular newspapers generally follow the agitation of questions handled by the Anglo-Indian newspapers of Calcutta ; but on many important subjects connected with this Province they observe silence.

910. The newspapers published in Native States feudatory to this Government are—

1. *S'adiq-ul-Akhbár,* published weekly at Baháwalpur.
2. *Patiála Akhbár,* do. do. Patiála.
3. *Akhbár-i-Sabha Kapurthala,* published weekly at Kapurthala.

911. PERIODICALS.—There were seven English and twenty-three Vernacular periodicals published in the Province. The English Periodicals were :—

No.	Name of Periodical.	Where published.	Interval of publication.	Subject.
1	The Punjab Record	Lahore ...	Monthly ...	Law.
2	The Indian Law Reports (cheap reprint) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3	Roman-Urdu Journal	Do. ...	Do. ...	Roman-Urdu.
4	The Journal of the United Service Institution.	Simla ...	Do. ...	Miscellaneous.
5	The Arya	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Religion and Philosophy.
6	The Alexandra Magpie	Do. ...	Do. ...	Religion.
7	The Theistic Review	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

912. The following is a list of Vernacular Periodicals :—

No.	Name of Periodical.	Where published.	Language.	Subject.	Period of publication.	REMARKS.
1	Sawánih-i-'Umri	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Biography ...	Monthly.	
2	Risála-i-mufid-i-'am-i-madáris	Do. ...	Urdu, Persian, English.	Educational ...	Do.	
3	Kalíd-i-imtihán-i-Middal-iskúl	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
4	Vidyodaya	Do. ...	Sanskrit ...	Literature ...	Do. ...	Published under the auspices of the Punjab University.
5	Shifá-us-Sudúr	Do. ...	Arabic ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
6	Durafsh-i-Káwiáni	Do. ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
7	Anwár-ush Shams	Do. ...	Urdu ...	Law ...	Bi-monthly.	
8	Ganjina-i-qawánín	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
9	Ganj-i-Sháigán	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
10	Nazáir i-qánún-i-Hind	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly.	
11	Bahr-i-hikmat	Do. ...	Do. ...	Medicine, European.	Do.	
12	Háfiz-i-sihat	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly.	
13	Takmíl-ul-hikmat	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly.	
14	Bháratendu	Do. ...	Hindi ...	European and Græco-Arabic, Miscellaneous.	Do.	
15	Vidyá-prakáshak	Do. ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	Do.	
16	Gyán pradáyani patriká	Do. ...	Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	
17	Risála-i-Sri-guru pratáp udaya	Do. ...	Gúrmúkhi ...	Religion, Sikh,	Bi-monthly.	
18	Birádar-i-Hind	Do. ...	Urdu ...	Do. Brahmo.	Monthly.	
19	Da'wat-ul-haq	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Muhammadan.	Do.	
20	Risála-i-Izhár-ul-haq	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Do.	Do.	
21	Mirat-ut-tibábat	Amritsar ...	Do. ...	Medicine ...	Do.	
22	Ishá'at us sunnat wa al nubuwwat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Religion, Muhammadan.	Do.	
23	Chashma-i-faiz	Gujránwála ...	Do. ...	Religion, Hindu	Do.	
24	Risála-i-Anjuman-i-Qusúr	Kasúr ...	Do. ...	Literature ...	Do.	

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

913. General Remarks.—The number of Societies of a Literary character which have been registered under the Act in that behalf is very small, and comprises the Libraries and Reading-rooms at Lahore and Delhi which are maintained by the European communities at those stations. The number of unregistered Societies which have been formed in the Punjab is on the other hand very large, and has increased considerably within the last ten years.

914. The oldest society in the Punjab is the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* of Lahore which was founded in 1865. Of late years branch *Anjuman* or Anjumans on a similar model have been formed at many of the large towns in the Province. These societies are open to all respectable and educated persons upon election and payment of a small subscription, and are useful representatives of public opinion. The bulk of the members are natives.

915. Societies have latterly grown up having a special religious or national characteristic. The *Indian Association*, the *Arya Samáj* and the various branches of the *Anjuman Islámia* are examples of these. On their secular or general side they are literary societies merely.

916. Several of the more important societies publish their own journals, while others are more or less represented by particular newspapers. The Anjuman-i-Punjab publishes an English and Urdu journal in furtherance of its objects. The Indian Association is represented by the *Tribune* newspaper, and forms a link between the Lower Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab. The Arya Samáj supports a small journal, while several newspapers advocate the views of other smaller societies and are more or less closely connected with them.

917. Leading Literary Societies.—The following is a short account of the leading societies having a literary aspect. It has been written by Mr. E. W. Parker, Registrar of the Punjab University :—

918. The *Anjuman-i-Punjab*.—This society, as has been stated, was founded in 1865, chiefly owing to the efforts of Dr. G. W. Leitner. It was at first called the *Anjuman-i-Isha'at Ulúm-i-Mufida Punjab*, a name which indicated the chief objects held in view. These were more fully described as being—

(1).—The revival of ancient learning ; the philology, ethnology, history, and antiquities of India and neighbouring countries ;

(2).—The advancement of knowledge among the masses through the medium of their own vernaculars ;

(3).—The promotion of industry and commerce ;

(4).—The discussion of social, literary, scientific and political questions of interest ; the popularization of beneficial Government measures ; the development of a feeling of loyalty and of a common state citizenship ; and the submission to the Government of practical proposals suggested by the wishes and wants of the people ;

(5).—The association of the learned and influential classes with the officers of Government in all measures for the public good.

There are standing Committees representing the various departments of work, and some departments have developed into separate but affiliated societies. An

industrial society, and a society of poets (Anjuman Musháira) have thus grown up, while the educational efforts of the Society originated the movement for a Punjab University which has lately been crowned with success. A public library and reading-room are maintained in the city, and public lectures are arranged for and delivered.

919. The society is under the distinguished patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. The list of members numbers about three hundred and includes gentlemen of all creeds and races in the Punjab, the chief aim of the association being to provide a platform for public opinion of every shade. It has founded several schools and has collected large sums of money at various times for public purposes.

920. The *Anjuman Musháira*, a branch of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, has for its object the encouragement of the composition and translation of poems of a higher character than has hitherto been favoured by Orientals. In it the leading poets meet together and recite their poems for their mutual edification. A periodical is issued from time to time containing the best poems which have been laid before the society.

921. The industrial society is also a branch of the Anjuman, and has been formed for the purpose of disseminating information on subjects of industry and of the industrial arts among the artizans and art workmen of the province, and of supervising the due execution of orders for manufactures by means of its members or by branches of the society in various parts of the province.

An industrial society has been established for exhibiting specimens of native manufactures, suggesting improvements in their designs, &c., and for getting orders for native made articles executed with promptness, punctuality and care, under the presidency of the following gentlemen—

Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.S.	*President*
Mr. W. Coldstream, C.S.	*Vice-Presidents.*
Mr. David Ross, C.I.E.	
Múnshi Ghulám Nabi, Khán Bahádur, Minister of Baháwalpur	

922. The *Gúru Singh Sabha* of Lahore is affiliated to the Anjuman-i-Punjab, but has for its special object the representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. It is endeavouring to improve and enrich Punjábi literature by the aid of Western science; it gives the improvement of agriculture prominent place in its deliberations, and professes to take a deep interest in promoting female education. On its religious side this society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the A'di Granth and other sacred books and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs. Its organ is a weekly Punjábi journal bearing the name of the society.

923. *Anjuman-i-Islámia, Lahore.*—The Anjuman-i-Islámia was established in 1869, since when it has founded an Anglo-Muhammadan school, has been instrumental, partly with the help of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, in collecting over Rs. 20,000 for the wounded in Turkey, and has materially assisted in repairing the Imperial and Golden mosques at Lahore. It discusses all questions affecting the Muhammadan community, and its meetings are open to both Súnnís and

Shíáhs. Its proceedings are reported in the journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab. Its aims are to popularize Government measures affecting Muhammadans, and to submit suggestions from that community to Government.

President.—Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán.

Vice-President.—Nawáb Abdúl Majíd Khán.

Secretary.—Khán Bahádur Barkat Ali Khán.

924. *Sát Sabha, Lahore.*—The objects of the Sabha on its secular side are,—(1) the diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjábi and (2) the reformation of the moral and social conditions of the Hindús.

Patron.—Sardár Attar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur.

President.—Sodhi Húkm Singh, Mír Múnshi to the Punjab Government.

Secretary.—Lála Bihári Lál.

925.—*Anjuman-i-Hamdardi Islámia, Lahore.*—This Anjuman was established in 1880. Its objects on the secular side correspond with those of the Anjuman-i-Punjab. Membership on the secular side is open to Hindús, Shíáhs, Muwahidíns and Súnnís, &c.

Patron.—Nawáb Sidik Husain Khán of Bhopál.

Vice-Patron.—Nawáb Ináyat Ali Khán of Maler Kotla.

President.—Nawáb Abdúl Majíd Khán.

Secretary.—Maulvi Abusaid Muhammad Husain.

The Anjuman on its religious side has a monthly magazine called *Risála Isha'at-us-sunat*, and its proceedings are published in the Urdu Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab and the Ishait-us-sunat.

926. *Hindu Sabha, Lahore.*—This society was founded in 1882. It discusses all social, political and religious questions concerning India. It meets occasionally in the house of Rája Harbans Singh.

President—Rája Harbans Singh.

Secretaries.—Bábu Navína Chandra Rái.
Pandit Amar Náth.
Múnshi Harsukh Rái.
Lála Rám Kishan.

927. *Sanskrit Pracharini Sabha, Lahore.*—This Sabha was founded in 1882, and its special object is to encourage the study of the Sanskrit language among the Hindús.

928. *Bhásha Pracharini Sabha, Lahore.*—This Sabha was founded in 1882 to advocate the cause of the Hindi language.

929. *Anjuman-i-Himáyat Urdu, Lahore.*—This Anjuman was founded last year by the partisans of Urdu to advocate the cause of that language against Hindi.

930. The *Indian Association, Lahore.*—Is a branch of the Indian National Association, Calcutta, and its objects are the same as those of that Society.

President.—Sardár Dyál Singh, Majíthia.

Secretary.—Pandit Rám Narain, Pleader.

931. *Anjuman-i-Kasúr.*—This Anjuman was founded about 1870 by Múnshi Ghulam Nabi, the then Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Múnshi Kadir Bakhsh, the then Tahsíldár at Kasúr. The objects of the Anjuman are to encourage education among the masses and to improve indigeneous industries and arts. The Anjuman has a flourishing Anglo-Vernacular school, a *Kárkhána* of indigenous industries, and a well-conducted monthly magazine in Urdu.

President.—The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

Vice-President.—Rái Thandi Rám, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Secretary.—Mirza Fateh Muhammad Beg.

932. *Anjuman-i-Farzán-i-A'm, Gujránwála.*—This Society was founded in 1866 under the patronage of Colonel Babbage, late Deputy Commissioner, and Rái Gopál Dás, who was then an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement Department.

A free public library and a reading-room were also opened in the Báradari in Sardár Mahan Singh's gardens and a large number of books of different languages, relating to sciences and arts, were obtained. Several English and Vernacular newspapers are also taken for public use. It is called the "Babbage Library."

There is also a museum belonging to this institution in which manufactures of different sorts, collected from this and other districts, and pictures of several Rájás and Chiefs are kept for public show, and as it was opened in honor of Colonel Harington, late Deputy Commissioner, it is called the "Harington Museum."

933. *Anjuman-i-Islámia, Gujránwála.*—This institution was established in 1875. Discussions are held on various subjects relating to the welfare of the Muhammadan community. The society has opened a school called "Madrassa Islámia," in which religious, scientific and other books of Arabic and Persian literature are taught according to the Lahore Oriental College scheme. Several boys from this school have passed the Oriental Examinations of the Punjab University. The present Secretary is Maulvi Siráj-úd-dín, under whose immediate control the school is working. A subscription to meet the expenses of the school is raised by the citizens and an equivalent grant-in-aid, which amounts to Rs. 50 per month, *viz.*: Rs. 30 from Municipal Funds and Rs. 20 from District Funds, is received. The Punjab University also assists this institution by a donation of Rs. 15 per mensem. Hindús can join as members, and children of every caste and creed can enter the school.

934. *Social Club, Ferozepore.*—In Ferozepore there is a small Club which was founded about a year ago by some of the educated Natives connected with the public offices, which is called the "Social Club." The objects of the Club are stated to be social reform and intellectual improvement. Meetings are regularly held once a week, in which essays on various subjects are read.

935. *Anjuman Islámia, Amritsar.*—This Anjuman was founded in 1874. Its objects are the encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters

affecting Muhammadans. A large number of respectable Mussalmáns of the town have joined this Society. It has a school attached to it attended by 150 pupils.

President—Khán Bahádur Khán Muhammad Sháh.

Secretary.—Sheikh Ghulám Husain.

936. *Majlis Islámia, Amritsar*.—This Society was founded in 1882 by the Mowáhids (Wahábís) of the town. They are endeavouring to raise a sum by subscription among themselves to start a school.

President.—Maulvi Ahmadúlla.

Secretary.—Mír Ghulám Kádir.

937. *Hindu Sabha, Amritsar*.—The special objects of this Society are the diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindús. It was founded in 1882.

President.—Captain Goláb Singh.

Secretary.—Lála Gúrmúkh Rái.

938. *Majlis Akhlaqia, Amritsar*.—This Society was founded in 1882. Its object is to effect moral and social reforms among the Natives. Both Hindús and Muhammadans are permitted to become members. It has a paper in Urdu, called *Akhbár Majlis Akhlaqia*, Amritsar. Lectures on literary and scientific subjects are now and then delivered.

President.—Lála Murli Dhar, Head Master, Government School, Amritsar.

Secretary.—Sháh Wiláyat.

939. *Arya Samáj, Amritsar*.—This Society was founded in 1882. The special object of this Samáj is the diffusion of the Vedic religion.

President.—Lála Kanhya Lál, Pleader.

Secretary.—Lála Murli Dhar.

940. *Union Council, Amritsar*.—This Society was founded only a year ago. Almost all the pleaders and other educated Natives have joined its list of members. It discusses the general topics of the day.

President.—Háji Ghulám Husain.

Secretary.—Bábu Ralia Rám, Pleader.

941. *Singh Sabha, Amritsar*.—The object of the Sabha is the diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion. It meets at the Darbár Sáhib.

President.—Sardár Mán Singh, Resáldár-Major.

Secretary.—Bhái Ganesh Singh.

942. *Anjuman-i-Rafáh-i-A'm, Ludhiána*.—The only Society in the Ludhiána District is the Anjuman-i-Rafáh-i-A'm, which was started recently through the exertions of Múnshi Kadir Bakhsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

943. *Bharíti Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan*.—This is a Hindu Club, which holds weekly meetings in which lectures on general, moral and social subjects are delivered and discussions take place. No political subjects are allowed. Every subject discussed is reported to the Deputy Commissioner. The Sabha was founded in February 1882.

944. *Anjuman-i-Pesháwar, Pesháwar City.*—This is the only Society in the district. It was founded some years ago by the Reverend T. P. Hughes, who is its President, the Secretary being Kázi Tila Muhammad. The Society has a newspaper called *Akhbár Anjuman-i-Pesháwar.*

945. *Anjúmani-i-Hazára, Hazára.*—This is the only Society in the district. Its objects are similar to the Anjuman-i-Punjab.

President.—Rája Jahándád Khán.
Secretary.—Najaf Ali.

946. *Anjuman Rafáh-i-A'm, Umballa.*—This association was established in May 1882. The credit of its formation is due almost entirely to Mír Muhammad Ali, then Head Master of the lower department of the Government Zilla School in that city.

947. The aims and objects of the association are the social, moral and political advancement of the Native communities in general, and of Umballa City in particular. As it counts among its members men of different religious denominations, the discussion of religious topics is strictly prohibited.

948. The Anjuman subscribes to several newspapers, English and Urdu, for the entertainment of its members.

949. A proposal to establish a vernacular press and Urdu newspaper is under consideration of the Society.

950. The society had a little Art school, or rather a carpentry business, attached to it and supported by its funds, with a view to teach that useful art to young men willing to learn it. This Art class, much to the regret of the association, has lately been abolished for want of means.

951. The *Delhi Literary Society* has long been established. It holds its meetings in the upper rooms of the Delhi Institute, and has two secretaries, *viz.*, the Revd. Mr. S. S. Allnutt, M. A., of the Cambridge Mission, and Lála Madan Gopál, M. A., Pleader, the latter being the working man. Mr. Allnutt thinks that the society cannot be said to perform any literary functions at present, as the members are mostly non-literary. Still, he says, it will always afford a nucleus for a literary society, if any enterprising Native would take it up.

952. Another society in Delhi is the *Anjuman Islámia*, which meets in the Chándni Mehal, the residence of the President, Mirza Sulemán Sháh. Nawáb Ziá-úd-dín Ahmad Khán is Vice-President. The society was at one time in a flourishing condition, but this is not now the case.

953. The Reverend Mr. Allnutt also reports that there is, in connection with St. Stephen's College, a club, which to a certain extent is a literary society. It meets once a fortnight, and scientific and literary debates and discussions are held, both in English and Vernacular. The club has about 100 members, and, as the college grows, will doubtless become a more useful and important institution.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

954. Lahore Central Museum.—The number of visitors to the Museum during 1882-83 was 182,897. This return exhibits a decrease as compared with that for either of the previous two years, but a very large increase as compared with the return for any other year during which the Museum has been open.

955. The additions made to the collection during the year are not very important. The most noticeable are the sculptures recovered from the Karámár Hill near Pesháwar, which are undoubtedly executed after classic models, probably of the late Roman period. Gradual progress was also made during the year with the collection of agricultural implements and models. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,878, inclusive of the allowance to the Curator. The receipts, inclusive of the balance brought forward from last year, were Rs. 4,099. The year closes with a balance of Rs. 221 in favour of the Museum.

956. During the past ten years the collection has been largely extended, and a better system of classification and arrangement has been elaborated. The scheme for an extension of the system of Museums throughout the Province is still under consideration. The present institution is deservedly popular among the Native community. During the last ten years no fewer than 1,459,600 visitors have been registered, of whom the very great majority were Asiatics.

957. Books and the Government Book Depôt.—A standing Committee was appointed in 1877 for the purpose of considering what English books should be adopted for the use of schools and colleges, and in 1882, a larger Committee undertook the revision of both English and Vernacular text-books. The various subjects were divided among Sub-Committees, and nearly the whole range of educational literature has been surveyed by them. Improved English and Urdu text-books have been introduced, but much still remains to be done, especially in the Department of Hindi and Punjábi. Efforts have been made to reduce the price of the books printed at the Educational Press, and considerable improvements have been made both in this respect and in clearness of type. English books are sold at something less than the English retail prices. The Book Depôt has existed since the earliest years of the Education Department. Advances are made by Government so as to provide a working capital, but these have been repaid from profits, and the excess of payments over receipts at the close of year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 6,474. In addition to this, the stock, representing the property of the Depôt, amounted to Rs. 1,29,741. Books, however, were valued at the retail selling price, and a large reduction should be made on this account and for depreciation. The number of copies of vernacular books printed at the Educational Press during the year exceeded 300,000. The value of books brought on stock, including English books, was Rs. 94,095, and the sales amounted to Rs. 78,883. The staff employed on the Book Depôt is also engaged in translation, and in the registration of books published in the Province. The translators accomplished 1,456 pages of original matter and 2,552 pages of the *Urdu Gazette*. They have also to report upon books offered for patronage. The question of abolishing the monopoly of the Book Depôt and of the Press has been under consideration, but it is doubtful whether there is sufficient competition at present to enable the Government to dispense altogether with an establishment under its own control.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

958. The Punjab, which was originally included in the See of Calcutta, was, by Royal Letters-Patent, constituted a separate Diocese in December 1877, and the Right Reverend T. V. French, D. D., was appointed its first Bishop, with the style and title of "Bishop of Lahore." The See of Lahore also included the Province of Sind, formerly part of the Diocese of Bombay, and, like all other Indian Sees, is subject to the authority of the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

959. Church of England.—Chaplains on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are posted at the following stations :—

Delhi,	**Ferozepore,**
Umballa,	**Siálkot,**
Simla,	**Ráwalpindi,**
Jullundur,	**Abbott-abad,**
Amritsar,	**Naushahra,**
Dharmsála,	**Pesháwar,**
Lahore,	**Murree,**
Meean Meer,	**Dera Ismail Khan,**

Mooltan.

Chaplains are also posted to Kasauli, Subáthu and Dagshai; but owing to the large number of hill stations in the Punjab, the Chaplains for these stations are selected as follows :—

960. For Kasauli and Subáthu, from the Chaplains of the Diocese of Calcutta; and for Dagshai, from the Chaplains of the Diocese of Rangoon.

961. A Chaplain from the Diocese of Lahore is every third year deputed to Kashmir, from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, the Bishop of Calcutta nominating for the two intervening seasons. A Chaplain is usually placed in charge of the Military Camps lying between Dúngágali and Murree for the same period.

962. The Chaplains in Sind are three in number, and are borne on the roll of the Bombay Establishment. Two of these are stationed at Karachi, and one at Hyderabad.

963. Besides these Chaplains on the regular establishment, the Additional Clergy Society maintains Clergymen at Lahore (Railway District), Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Sakkar (in Sind). The ministrations in these stations are largely, and at Lahore and Ráwalpindi exclusively, on behalf of Railway employés. All these Clergymen receive allowances from Government (as grants-in-aid) and from other funds raised by the Additional Clergy Society.

964. At Dalhousie there is a Clergyman receiving an allowance from Government, but not connected with the Additional Clergy Society.

965. The building of the Lahore Cathedral is now being vigorously carried on under the superintendence of Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta, who have agreed to construct the fabric of the Cathedral, without the western towers and without any ornamentation or furniture, for Rs. 2,76,535. If the work is carried on without interruption, it should be completed in April 1885.

966. Church of Scotland.—Clergymen of this denomination are stationed at Ráwalpindi, Siálkot, Umballa, Lahore and Kasauli.

967. Church of Rome.—In 1880 that portion of the Punjab extending northwards from the River Sutlej (inclusive of Ferozepore) was, by a decree of "the Holy See," formed into a Vicariate separate and distinct from that of Hindustán, and the Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi was appointed Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of the Punjab.

968. Chaplains acting within the jurisdiction of this new See are posted at the following stations :—

Jullundur,	Mooltan,
Amritsar,	Siálkot,
Dalhousie,	Ráwalpindi,
Lahore,	Murree,
Meean Meer,	Naushahra,
Ferozepore,	Cherat,

Peshâwar.

969. The Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Hindustán, whose head-quarters are at Agra, deputes Chaplains to stations of the Punjab south of the Sutlej, *viz.*, to—

Umballa,	Simla,
Kasauli,	Dagshai,
Delhi,	Subáthu.

970. Missions.—The Missions established in the Punjab by the Church Mission Society may geographically be divided into two sections : the long Frontier line of Missions from Simla to Karachi ; and the Chief Central Missions in and around Amritsar and Lahore, which are the pivot of the whole work. The former section comprises Simla, Kotgarh, Kángra, Kashmir, Pesháwar (with out-stations at Hazára and Abbott-abad), Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghâzi Khan, and the Mooltan Mission, with its out-stations at Baháwalpur, Shujabad, and Muzaffargarh, flanked quite down to the sea by the Sind Missions in Sakkar and Haidarabad and Karachi.

971. The Central Mission has stations at Amritsar, Clark-abad, Jandiála, Nárowál, Lahore, and Pind Dádan Khan.

972. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a Mission in the south of the Punjab, with its head-quarters at Delhi, and also ordained Missionaries at Karnál and Rewári.

973. A body of Clergymen, six in number, known as the Cambridge Mission, is associated with the work of the above Mission. The Cambridge Mission has established a College at Delhi, which teaches up to the B. A. standard of the Punjab University, and receives a grant-in-aid from the Local Government.

974. The following is a list of the American Presbyterian Mission stations in the Punjab :—Ráwalpindi, Lahore, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur (with a branch at Ghorawáh), Ludhiána (with branches at Jagraon, Rúpar and Morinda), Subáthu and Umballa (with a sub-station at Jagádhri). Two stations, A'ni (in Kullu) and Santokh Májra, are in charge of an itinerant Missionary. The work of this Mission is carried on by 15 foreign missionaries, two of whom are Medical men, and 11 ordained Natives.

975. The Methodist Episcopal Church Mission (U. S. A.) is the youngest of the various Missionary bodies working in the Punjab. Its only station at present is Lahore, where it was established in March 1881. The work of the Mission is entirely self-supporting, deriving no aid whatever from any Home Mission Board, and is directed in behalf of both Europeans and Natives.

976. Schools, Religious Institutions, &c.—The following are the principal Educational Institutions which are Diocesan, or in which the religious teaching is that of the Church of England :—

(1). Lahore Divinity College.

(2). The Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar, with 450 children of both sexes.

(3). The Lawrence Asylum, Murree, with 90 boys and 70 girls.

(4). Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, with 100 boys.

(5). Auckland House School, Simla, with 45 girls.

(6). The Mayo Orphanage and School for girls, Simla, with 60 girls.

(7). Christ Church Schools at Simla, with 45 boys and 50 girls.

(8). St. Deny's School for girls at Murree, 35 girls.

(9). St. James' Orphanage and Schools at Lahore, with 135 children of both sexes.

Besides these, there are smaller schools at Delhi, Umballa, Mooltan, Ráwalpindi, and other stations.

977. Of Roman Catholic Institutions, there are—

(1). Three Convents of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Siálkot, Lahore and Murree.

(2). Two Orphanages, one at Simla and the other at Murree.

(3). St. Thomas' College, Murree—an institution opened in 1882 for the education of young gentlemen.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.		Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
Delhi ...	821	225	212	1,258	...	72	116	293	12
Gurgaon ...	1,552	133	253	1,938	...	15	45	741	48
Karnál ...	1,062	892	442	2,396	527	73	60	535	...
Hissar ...	1,815	1,457	268	3,540	...	...	42	509	...
Rohtak ...	1,415	257	139	1,811	...	...	54	490	...
Sirsa ...	1,485	1,334	297	3,116	...	20	3	491	...
Umballa ...	1,487	492	591	2,570	24	72	191	468	42
Ludhiána ...	1,119	144	112	1,375	...	...	127	217	36
Simla ...	15	3	...	18	1,715	...	...	262	...
Jullundur ...	1,036	141	145	1,322	...	80	86	373	49
Hoshiárpur ...	1,224	143	813	2,180	...	60	16	697	...
Kángra ...	957	383	7,049	8,389	33,179	74	...	1,482	...
Amritsar ...	1,198	163	212	1,573	4,341	41	76	288	61
Gurdáspur ...	1,138	139	345	1,822	...	109	66	595	...
Siálkot ...	1,344	284	330	1,958	2,457	30	18	747	...
Lahore ...	1,821	1,268	559	3,648	236,536	104	107	688	97
Gujránwála ...	956	1,090	541	2,587	154,527	84	51	1,078	43
Ferozepore ...	2,100	432	212	2,744	...	128	80	710	...
Ráwalpindi ...	1,517	379	4,322	6,218	520,180	96	97	1,123	...
Jhelum ...	1,333	331	2,246	3,910	472	127	28	882	...
Gujrát ...	1,154	505	314	1,973	52,975	72	55	650	...
Shahpur ...	820	3,096	775	4,691	797,786	112	...	1,077	...
Mooltan ...	1,249	4,247	384	5,880	1,214,485	261	51	907	130
Jhang ...	643	3,932	1,120	5,702	2,308,480	180	...	954	...
Montgomery ...	559	4,791	224	5,574	664,813	210	...	1,007	82
Muzaffargarh ...	621	1,587	928	3,136	307,537	162	12	524	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,259	5,008	3,029	9,296	806,791	120	31	1,538	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,575	1,743	1,059	4,377	212,949	235	...	1,565	...
Bannu ...	910	1,130	1,791	3,831	...	72	...	797	...
Peshávar ...	1,414	470	620	2,504	...	67	55	550	...
Hazára ...	596	290	1,949	2,835	...	...	...	676	...
Kohát ...	261	210	2,367	2,838	7,017	...	...	242	...
Total ...	36,656	36,706	33,648	107,010	7,326,791	2,676	1,467	23,156	600

Note.—The above table was prepared for the Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 2.—Climatological Table of the Punjab for the year 1882.

Places at which Observation taken.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Temperature in Shade (in Fahrenheit degrees).									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Delhi	2·3	26·9	...	29·2	116·0	90·9	66·2	99·4	85·4	74·7	83·7	64·9	46·4	N. W.	W.	W.
Gurgaon	1·3	13·3	...	14·6												
Karnál	6·9	18·2	...	25·1												
Hissar	3·3	14·0	...	17·3												
Rohtak	3·4	12·8	...	16·2												
Sirsa	2·9	10·6	...	13·5	117·2	90·8	62·3	108·5	87·5	74·6	82·7	61·0	36·7	N.	W.	N. W.
Umballa	4·9	15·2	...	20·1												
Ludhiána	4·5	18·2	...	22·7	114·6	86·6	64·3	103·6	86·8	74·3	80·2	58·9	37·0	W.	W.	W.
Simla	11·1	51·2	...	62·3	86·4	65·9	46·5	77·3	65·2	56·4	70·3	53·3	38·4	S. W. & W.	S. W. & W.	N. & W.
Jullundur	4·7	20·2	...	24·9												
Hoshiárpur	7·4	19·7	...	27·1												
Dharmsála	6·9	111·2	0·9	119·0												
Amritsar	5·0	28·6	...	33·6												
Siálkot	7·4	28·8	...	36·2	113·5	87·5	65·2	110·5	86·8	72·6	75·5	57·2	38·0	W.	E.	W.
Gurdáspur	3·6	33·7	...	37·3												
Lahore	3·2	30·4	...	33·6	116·5	88·8	62·0	111·5	88·6	75·4	78·7	58·6	39·5	W. & E.	E.	Changeable.
Ferozepore	2·6	21·5	...	24·1												
Gujránwála	4·8	18·3	...	23·1												
Ráwalpindi	7·4	23·0	0·4	30·8	114·0	82·2	56·1	114·0	85·4	71·2	76·0	53·5	31·9	N. W.	S. E. & S. W.	S. E.
Jhelum	5·0	24·1	0·1	29·2												
Gujrát	5·1	18·1	...	23·2												
Shahpur	2·3	21·1	...	23·4												
Mooltan	0·6	7·9	...	8·5	113·5	89·7	63·1	106·9	89·0	76·4	81·9	60·3	38·0	N. E.	S. W.	Changeable.
Jhang	2·5	12·7	...	15·2												
Montgomery	2·7	10·6	...	13·3												
Muzaffargarh	0·4	7·0	...	7·4												
Dera Ismail Khan	2·7	12·5	...	15·2	118·5	89·2	62·8	113·5	89·6	74·9	81·7	58·3	32·0	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
Dera Gházi Khan	0·6	11·1	...	11·7												
Bannu	1·6	7·1	...	8·7												
Pesháwar	5·8	6·0	...	11·8	112·5	84·8	59·3	112·5	88·2	72·2	79·1	54·9	33·2	W.	E. & N.	E.
Kohát	5·8	14·4	...	20·2												
Abbott-abad	14·1	31·6	1·1	46·8												
Murree	14·8	46·8	0·5	62·1	91·5	69·8	46·8	84·4	67·1	56·8	66·6	51·4	35·5	S. W.	Changeable.	S. E.
Leh Ladákh	...	2·7	...	2·7	77·9	49·2	25·5	91·6	68·1	48·3	50·6	28·9	10·0	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1882-83.

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its Dependencies constituted 1st *January* 1859.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in Miles, of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
												Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,258	643,515	Delhi, 173,393 ; Sonepat, 13,077 ...	696	12	15	24	12	1,149	7,94,795	11,27,024	Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1882-83 to Rs. 25,92,115.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972 ; Palwal, 10.635 ...	1,152	11	15	25	8	501	9,17,678	10,34,629	
	Karnál ...	3	2,396	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022 ; Karnál, 23,133 ; Kaithal, 14,754.	857	12	17	40	15	618	5,80,631	7,21,339	
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762 ; Hissar, 14,167 ; Hánsi, 12,656.	624	8	13	36	26	538	4,24,265	5,11,280	
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699 ; Jhajjar, 11,650 ...	473	9	26	20	7	460	8,82,300	10,26,696	
	Sirsa ...	3	3,116	253,275	Sirsa, 12,292 ...	630	11	9	40	15	374	2,38,189	3,87,058	
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,570	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagádhri, 12,300; Sadhaura, 10,794 ; Rúpar, 10,326 ; Shahábad, 10,218.	2,215	21	19	28	10	1,152	7,86,523	11,54,217	
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,375	618,835	Ludhiána, 44,163 ; Jagraon, 16,873 ...	853	14	15	54	13	552	8,10,797	11,26,107	
	Simla ...	3	18	42,945	Simla, 12,305 ...	259	6	7	12	2	211	13,592	1,49,704	
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	4	1,322	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119 ; Rahon, 11,736 ...	1,194	16	11	24	5	523	12,20,075	17,45,978	
	Hoshiárpur ...	4	2,180	901,381	Hoshiárpur, 21,363 ...	2,082	20	19	48	12	499	12,90,522	16,30,327	
	Kángra ...	5	8,389	730,845	*Nil* ...	675	21	18	34	10	413	6,14,239	8,89,379	
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896 ...	1,031	15	14	30	12	931	7,93,919	13,08,134	
	Gurdáspur ...	5	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281 ...	2,255	17	16	21	8	607	10,59,106	13,86,274	
	Siálkot ...	5	1,958	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613 ...	2,303	19	14	25	13	540	11,13,585	14,28,739	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,648	924,106	Lahore, 130,960 ; Kasúr, 17,336 ...	1,477	18	15	26	13	1,360	5,66,319	12,35,761	
	Gujránwála ...	3	2,587	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884 ; Wazirabad, 16,462 ...	1,186	15	23	32	12	478	5,04,613	7,06,500	
	Ferozepore ...	4	2,744	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570 ...	1,189	17	14	44	16	562	5,14,891	7,58,164	

Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	7	6,218	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975 ...	1,639	22	18	36	17	1,031	6,87,151	10,53,156
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107 ; Pind Dádan Khan, 16,724	950	11	11	35	16	517	6,90,529	8,77,295
	Gujrát ...	3	1,973	689,115	Gujrát, 18,743 ; Jalálpur, 12,839 ...	1,330	10	7	28	5	375	5,88,765	7,52,690
	Shahpur ...	3	4,691	421,508	Bhera, 15,165 ...	651	10	8	54	19	467	3,93,522	5,46,123
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	4,880	551,964	Mooltan, 68,674 ...	1,287	12	13	44	25	898	5,64,861	9,83,776
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	395,296	Maghiána *cum* Jhang, 21,629 ; Chiniot, 10,731.	756	8	6	37	18	481	3,09,106	5,46,929
	Montgomery ...	4	5,574	425,529	*Nil* ...	1,611	9	9	40	15	493	2,78,004	6,50,475
	Muzaffargarh ...	3	3,136	338,605	*Nil* ...	685	7	11	45	19	420	3,97,764	7,01,685
Deraját ...	D. Ismail Khan ...	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988 ...	739	16	21	50	15	583	1,73,643	5,94,223
	D. Gházi Khan ...	4	4,377	363,346	Dera Gházi Khan, 18,935 ...	597	16	18	30	8	479	3,50,203	4,97,398
	Bannu ...	4	3,831	332,577	*Nil* ...	473	12	10	52	29	467	3,45,420	5,49,531
Peshávar ...	Peshávar ...	6	2,504	592,674	Peshávar, 79,982 ; Naushahr Kalán, 12,953	679	22	21	38	9	1,101	6,82,010	9,59,311
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil* ...	1,179	8	8	65	16	505	2,21,932	2,87,293
	Kohát ...	2	2,838	181,540	Kohát, 18,179 ...	366	10	10	70	20	495	89,098	1,44,777
	TOTAL ...	128	107,010	18,842,264		34,086	435	451	65	12	19,780	1,88,98,047	2,74,71,965

The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881.

District.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults — Of 15 and over. — Males.	Adults — Of 15 and over. — Females.	Youths — Of 10 to 14. — Males.	Youths — Of 10 to 14. — Females.	Children — Below 10. — Males.	Children — Below 10. — Females.	Total Population. — All ages. — Males.	Total Population. — All ages. — Females.	Total Population. — All ages. — Both sexes.	Number per Square Mile of area recorded at time of Census.
Delhi	83,359	224,247	197,413	43,887	33,954	75,882	68,132	344,016	299,499	643,515	504
Gurgaon	65,986	213,561	196,635	47,512	36,029	77,844	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
Karnál	68,271	214,506	185,305	42,022	30,736	79,643	70,409	336,171	286,450	622,621	260
Hissar	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,692	24,280	67,549	62,239	272,267	231,916	504,183	143
Rohtak	74,813	189,013	165,441	36,591	28,178	70,620	63,766	296,224	257,385	553,609	306
Sirsa	30,535	85,737	68,216	15,438	12,001	37,516	34,367	138,691	114,584	253,275	84
Umballa	146,517	375,805	304,839	73,122	51,318	139,345	122,834	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
Ludhiána	104,231	213,097	179,146	41,007	30,069	85,494	70,022	339,598	279,237	618,835	450
Simla	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,383	1,607	3,711	3,545	27,593	15,352	42,945	2,386
Jullundur	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591	102,323	85,842	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
Hoshiárpur	156,096	300,818	265,633	62,442	47,863	118,266	106,359	481,526	419,855	901,381	413
Kángra	112,430	238,694	220,229	49,002	37,647	93,171	92,102	380,867	349,978	730,845	81
Amritsar	121,155	309,575	258,051	60,919	41,493	120,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
Gurdáspur	111,242	275,165	237,384	60,097	43,554	110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,695	452
Siálkot	114,262	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914	143,302	128,719	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	517
Lahore	160,296	319,312	253,945	61,031	44,404	130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	253
Gujránwála	88,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772	88,435	78,672	333,605	283,287	616,892	238
Ferozepore	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,832	96,488	83,405	357,319	293,200	650,519	236
Ráwalpindi	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,457	123,207	111,363	449,287	371,225	820,512	132
Jhelum	72,013	186,289	164,814	34,705	26,669	92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
Gujrát	83,193	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570	107,244	97,267	362,162	326,953	689,115	349
Shahpur	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784	65,788	61,410	221,676	199,832	421,508	90
Mooltan	93,599	184,989	146,306	32,939	22,954	86,589	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
Jhang	67,024	123,520	102,451	22,831	17,428	68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
Montgomery	74,830	137,178	110,280	25,456	19,390	70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
Muzaffargarh	62,215	107,729	90,057	21,307	15,142	55,474	48,896	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
Dera Ismail Khan	88,908	141,403	124,290	25,659	17,620	71,406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	47
Dera Gházi Khan	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,583	62,009	52,283	200,667	162,679	363,346	80
Bannu	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427	57,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	86
Peshávar	87,720	205,604	162,080	35,991	23,824	87,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
Hazára	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041	66,899	61,051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
Kohát	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,878	30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	64
Total	2,716,914	6,273,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009	2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	175

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881—(*concluded*).

District.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Delhi	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,332	149,830	9,383	643,515	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	43	1	26	70	127	439,264	198,610	3,847	641,848	Ditto.
Karnál	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662	156,183	4,740	622,621	Ditto.
Hissar	41	8	6	55	3,143	384,366	113,517	3,157	504,183	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu & Bagri.
Rohtak	16	1	17	34	159	468,905	79,510	5,035	553,609	Urdu and Hindi.
Sirsa	13	4	...	17	28,303	130,582	93,289	1,101	253,275	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri & Bhati.
Umballa	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612	304,123	5,086	1,067,263	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Ludhiána	111	32	179	322	127,143	275,240	213,954	2,498	618,835	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,798	245	210	3,353	202	32,428	6,935	3,380	42,945	Urdu and Pahári.
Jullundur	1,500	65	66	1,631	90,320	338,292	358,601	2,342	789,555	Punjabi and Urdu.
Hoshiárpur	32	1	65	98	59,784	550,185	290,193	1,219	901,381	Ditto.
Kángra	197	13	117	327	738	687,635	39,148	3,324	730,845	Pahári, Urdu and Lahuli.
Amritsar	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531	413,207	1,191	893,266	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gurdáspur	284	22	157	463	72,395	359,329	391,400	571	823,695	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311	669,712	2,930	1,012,148	Ditto.
Lahore	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193,319	599,477	5,719	924,106	Ditto.
Gujránwála	65	48	81	194	36,159	127,322	452,640	771	616,892	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,538	52	96	1,686	168,816	168,645	310,552	2,506	650,519	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	86,162	711,546	5,024	820,512	Ditto.
Jhelum	307	61	48	416	11,188	60,949	516,745	491	589,373	Ditto.
Gujrát	208	28	19	255	8,885	72,450	607,525	255	689,115	Ditto.
Shahpur	25	1	3	29	4,702	59,026	357,742	38	421,508	Ditto.
Mooltan	1,709	110	42	1,861	2,085	112,001	435,901	1,977	551,964	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892	326,910	17	395,296	Punjabi and Urdu.
Montgomery	65	8	20	93	11,964	83,974	330,495	96	426,529	Urdu and Punjabi.
Muzaffargarh	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297	292,476	44	338,605	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
Dera Ismail Khan	242	9	2	253	1,691	54,446	385,244	268	441,649	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
Dera Gházi Khan	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697	315,240	83	363,346	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
Bannu	61	...	21	82	790	30,643	301,002	142	332,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
Peshávar	3,954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321	546,117	4,133	592,674	Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára	78	6	6	90	1,381	19,843	385,759	92	407,075	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
Kohát	203	4	5	212	2,240	9,828	169,219	253	181,540	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
Total	26,876	1,821	3,823	32,500	112,260	7,127,489	10,522,802	71,713	18,842,264	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1882-83.

State.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála ...	100 horsemen	1,467,433	47,16,245	8,822	None	Slate-quarry near Simla ; lead mine near Subáthu ; marble, stone and copper mines in Nárnaul ; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Baháwalpur ...	...	573,494	16,00,000	1,419	,,	Silk lúngis, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jínd ...	25 horsemen	249,862	6,00,000	2,204	,,	Rice, sugar, indigo and cereals.
(4) Nábha ...	...	261,824	6,50,000	2,336	,,	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	252,617	10,00,000	2,436	,,	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Mandi ...	,, 1,00,000	147,017	36,000	850	,,	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(7) Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	112,371	2,10,000	633	,,	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	86,546	1,00,000	860	,,	Ditto.
(9) Bashahr ...	,, 3,945	64,345	50,000	100	,,	Ditto.
(10) Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	,, 5,000	53,373	90,000	500	,,	Ditto.
(11) Keonthal ...	...	31,154	60,000	108	,,	Ditto.
(12) Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen	71,051	2,84,000	376	,,	Opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and cereals.
(13) Farídkot ...	...	97,034	3,00,000	306	,,	Cereals.
(14) Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	115,775	2,35,000	180	,,	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye-stuffs and cereals.
(15) Suket ...	,, 11,000	52,484	1,00,000	63	,,	Cereals.
(16) Kalsia ...	...	67,708	1,49,739	263	,,	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pataudi ...	...	17,847	80,759	89	,,	Cereals, cotton, sugar and spices.
(18) Lohárn ...	...	13,754	69,000	62	,,	Cereals.
(19) Dujána ...	...	23,416	77,170	195	,,	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Bághal ...	Rs. 3,600	20,633	60,000	200	,,	Opium and cereals.
(21) Bagháṭ ...	,, 2,000	8,339	8,000	37	,,	Ditto.
(22) Jubbal ...	,, 2,520	19,196	30,000	80	,,	Ditto.
(23) Kumhársain ...	,, 2,000	9,515	10,000	80	,,	Ditto.
(24) Bhajji ...	,, 1,440	12,106	23,000	100	,,	Ditto.
(25) Mailog ...	,, 1,440	9,169	10,000	45	,,	Ditto.
(26) Balsan ...	,, 1,080	5,190	7,000	50	,,	Ditto.
(27) Dhámi ...	,, 720	3,322	8,000	100	,,	Ditto.
(28) Kuthár ...	,, 1,000	3,648	5,000	50	,,	Ditto.
(29) Kunhiár ...	,, 180	1,923	4,000	20	,,	Ditto.
(30) Mángal ...	,, 72	1,060	700	25	,,	Ditto.
(31) Bíja ...	,, 180	1,158	1,000	20	,,	Ditto.
(32) Darkutí ...	...	590	600	15	,,	Ditto.
(33) Taroch ...	Rs. 288	3,216	6,000	80	,,	Ditto.
(34) Sángri ...	...	2,593	1,000	10	,,	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1882-83.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1) Rajindar Singh, of Patiála	Mahárája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	11	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(2) Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Baháwalpur	Nawáb	Dáúdputra ...	21	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State	No	No	Has	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers.
(3) Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	49	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Do.	Has	Primogeniture.	Do.	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(4) Hira Singh, of Nábha	Do.	Do. ...	40	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 9th March 1883.
(5) Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala ...	Do.	Ahluwália ...	10	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Rája's infancy.
(6) Beji Sein, of Mandi	Do.	Rájpút ...	36	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegitimate brothers.
(7) Shamsher Prakásh, K. C. S. I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do. ...	40	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(8) Amar Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	24	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 28th January 1883. His father, Hira Chand, the former ruler, died on 21st October 1882.
(9) Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	45	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(10) Ishri Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	Do.	Do. ...	51	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(11) Balbír Sein, of Keonthal	Do.	Do. ...	30	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sein, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(12) Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khán, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán ...	26	Knows English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(13) Bikrama Singh, of Farídkot ...	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barar Bans.	41	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14) Shám Singh, of Chamba	Do.	Rájpút ...	16	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.
(15) Dusht Nikandan Sein, of Súket ...	Do.	Do. ...	17	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(16) Bishn Singh, of Kalsia	Sardár	Ját ...	31	...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1882-83—(*concluded*).

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(17) Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khán, of Pataudi	Nawáb	Afghán ...	8	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(18) Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, of Loháru	Do.	Do. ...	50	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	
(19) Mumtáz Ali Khán, of Dujána ...	Do.	Do. ...	19	Knows Persian ...	Under instruction	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khán, the Nawáb's uncle.
(20) Dhián Singh, of Bághal ...	Rája	Rájpút ...	41	...	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has	
(21) Dalip Singh, of Baghát ...	Rána	Do. ...	24	...	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	
(22) Padam Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do. ...	21	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23) Híra Singh, of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do. ...	33	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(24) Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do. ...	41	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25) Rugnáth Chand, of Mailog ...	Thákur	Do. ...	21	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26) Bhúp Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána	Do. ...	62	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(27) Fateh Singh, of Dhámi ...	Do.	Do. ...	30	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	
(28) Jai Chand, of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do. ...	37	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(29) Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur	Do. ...	48	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(30) Jit Singh, of Mángal ...	Rána	Do. ...	52	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Ude Chand, of Bija ...	Thákur	Do. ...	56	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Rám Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do. ...	66	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 33.
(33) Kidár Singh, of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do. ...	17	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(34) Híra Singh, of Sángri ...	Mián	Do. ...	32	...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1882-83.

SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed, in Square Miles. Topographically.	Area previously surveyed, in Square Miles. Revenue, by Villages.	Cost per Square Mile. Topographical.	Cost per Square Mile. Revenue.	Surveyed during the year, with cost per Square Mile. Revenue (approximate).
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—1859.	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847—1849.	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	128,578	12 4 4	29 5 7	1,671 square miles, at Rs. 37-9-7 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area, in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	25,713	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards...	18,206	56,12,964	
Settled for 10 years and under 30...	74,230	1,13,09,027	
Settled for under 10 years ...	60	26,001	
Settlements in progress ...	13,799	52,73,819	
Total ...	107,931	2,22,47,524	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	38,172	1,06,18,650	
Ditto without such record ...	18,572	37,01,660	

Note.—The amount of Annual Revenue assessed, shown in the "Total" column, does not include Revenue off the fixed Rent-roll.

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area (in Acres) of the Punjab.

District.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government works.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Cultivated. Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivated. Unculturable waste.	Uncultivated. Total.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable lands.	Assessment. Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi	95,346	80,376	349,954	525,676	10,115	133,642	135,500	279,257	804,933	9,69,900	1 13 6	1 7 2	1 3 3
Gurgaon	38,492	122,575	832,445	993,512	...	84,758	162,096	246,854	1,240,366	12,57,385	1 4 3	1 2 8	1 0 3
Karnál	103,227	145,933	431,159	680,319	8,163	562,558	282,950	853,671	1,533,990	8,83,965	1 3 7	0 11 9	0 9 3
Hissar	86,014	19,713	1,056,034	1,161,761	44,547	932,113	127,007	1,103,667	2,265,428	4,27,712	0 5 10	0 3 3	0 3 0
Rohtak	123,675	23,558	758,789	906,022	15,902	148,250	89,176	253,328	1,159,350	8,98,570	0 15 10	0 13 7	0 12 4
Sirsa	175	27,710	922,606	950,491	...	853,778	188,588	1,042,366	1,992,857	1,90,914	0 3 3	0 1 8	0 1 8
Umballa	22,463	151,036	778,391	951,890	127,151	187,539	378,269	692,959	1,644,849	13,30,916	1 6 4	1 0 10	0 12 11
Ludhiána	...	419,972	296,212	716,184	38,021	54,068	71,953	164,042	880,226	7,90,000	1 1 8	0 15 8	0 14 4
Simla	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511	...	1,920	11,520	15,322	1 9 6	1 5 4	1 5 4
Jullundur	...	225,722	437,560	663,282	1,032	89,138	93,154	183,324	846,606	13,08,118	1 15 6	1 11 9	1 8 8
Hoshiárpur	...	20,548	762,435	782,983	2,125	91,174	518,779	612,078	1,395,061	13,59,602	1 11 9	1 8 10	0 15 7
Kángra	...	169,303	443,228	612,531	...	88,196	882,683	970,879	1,583,410	7,89,007	1 5 3	1 4 3	0 8 1
Amritsar	97,256	145,647	523,870	766,773	5,666	98,199	136,160	240,025	1,006,798	10,14,340	1 5 2	1 2 9	1 0 1
Gurdáspur	27,674	95,174	733,382	856,230	...	89,184	222,900	312,084	1,168,314	12,60,461	1 7 6	1 5 4	1 1 0
Siálkot	...	432,678	427,474	860,102	87,980	106,664	198,813	393,457	1,253,559	12,29,146	1 6 11	1 2 8	0 15 8
Lahore	180,483	266,913	717,525	1,164,921	...	811,691	357,940	1,169,631	2,334,552	7,43,528	0 10 2	0 6 0	0 5 1
Gujránwála	...	387,966	223,916	611,882	379,844	317,613	346,356	1,043,813	1,655,695	6,30,971	1 0 6	0 7 7	0 6 1
Ferozepore	...	231,162	1,112,760	1,343,922	...	276,356	135,910	412,266	1,756,188	6,48,323	0 7 8	0 6 5	0 5 9
Ráwalpindi	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877	2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	7,30,842	0 12 1	0 10 0	0 2 11
Jhelum	...	24,937	828,510	853,447	410,116	211,691	1,027,209	1,649,016	2,502,463	6,07,748	0 11 5	0 6 7	0 3 11
Gujrát	...	238,210	563,129	801,339	51,379	200,489	156,505	408,373	1,209,712	5,87,727	0 11 9	0 8 6	0 7 9
Shahpur	30,916	326,490	167,582	524,988	796,912	1,184,410	496,122	2,477,444	3,002,432	4,15,618	0 12 8	0 2 8	0 2 3
Mooltan	339,644	70,410	389,306	799,360	100,000	2,618,080	245,760	2,963,840	3,763,200	5,43,895	0 10 11	0 3 2	0 2 4
Jhang	...	204,081	207,468	411,549	1,520,383	1,001,035	716,580	3,237,998	3,649,547	2,97,010	0 11 7	0 1 7	0 1 4
Montgomery	78,827	268,982	9,813	357,622	...	3,066,562	143,566	3,210,128	3,567,750	3,17,352	0 14 2	0 1 8	0 1 5
Muzaffargarh	279,103	118,376	50	397,529	86,917	928,689	594,684	1,610,290	2,007,819	5,14,640	1 4 9	0 5 9	0 4 1
Dera Ismail Khan	...	370,579	435,432	806,011	806,791	3,204,918	1,131,900	5,143,609	5,949,620	4,62,970	0 9 2	0 1 8	0 1 3
Dera Gházi Khan	270,158	168,047	569,795	1,008,000	87,321	1,086,413	619,546	1,793,280	2,801,280	3,70,397	0 5 10	0 2 5	0 2 1
Bannu	34,552	121,090	426,706	582,348	...	723,284	1,146,312	1,869,596	2,451,944	4,46,112	0 12 3	0 5 8	0 2 11
Peshâwar	...	367,889	537,277	905,166	...	300,646	396,612	697,258	1,602,424	9,02,442	0 15 11	0 12 0	0 9 0
Hazára	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399	1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,06,305	0 12 10	0 8 9	0 2 8
Kohát	...	40,607	126,446	167,053	199,705	134,501	1,314,956	1,649,162	1,816,215	1,08,266	0 11 11	0 6 7	0 1 1
Total ...	1,808,005	5,340,724	16,374,775	23,523,504	4,932,058	19,820,426	16,376,346	41,128,830	64,652,334	2,23,59,504	0 15 3	0 7 5	0 5 6

Note.—The above was prepared for the Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab during the year 1882-83.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	No. of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great Zamindárís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zamindárís ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Zamindárís ...	...	...	8	...	...	472
Shares in do. ...	3	1	68	68	32	435
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	90	38	1,576	25	6	7
Shares in do. ...	757	12	4,869	30	263	24
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	11,908	403	58,459	10	18	15
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	2,788	464	9,422	9	22	14
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	23	2	1,238	5	8	8
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...	788	56	13,193	10	16	6
Revenue-free tenures ...	94	...	1,633	11	...	14
Total ...	16,451	976	90,466	11	23	15

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1882-83.

Description of Revenue.	1881-82. Assessed.	1881-82. Realized.	1882-83. Assessed.	1882-83. Realized.	1882-83. Realizations of balances of previous years.	1882-83. Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.											
Revenue as in past year ...	1,91,91,755	1,91,21,164	1,92,84,944	1,88,18,307	79,740	1,88,98,047	...	...	4,92,201		
Added to roll during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Taken off ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,79,068	2,78,060	...	2,78,060	...	...	1,008		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	...	17,05,672	...	17,54,849	61,127	18,15,976	...	...	70,271		
Total ...	...	2,11,07,301	1,95,64,012	2,08,51,216	1,40,867	2,09,92,083	...	...	5,63,480		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1882.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of Number at End of Year.				Arms Provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1882 from last year.	Recruited in 1882.	Total for 1882.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1882.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
20,452	2,086	22,538	307	1,763	* 20,468	76	553	772	19,067	9,408	10,587	412	Rs. 6,987	Rs. 744	Rs. 107	Rs. 93	Rs. 26,83,279	Rs. 5,46,111	Rs. 32,29,390

* Includes 809 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1882.

Classification.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	92	Christians ... ... 0·44
Muhammadans	11,178	Muhammadans ... ... 54·61
Brahmins	1,688	Brahmins ... ... 8·24
Rájpúts	1,672	Rájpúts ... ... 8·12
Sikhs	2,814	Sikhs ... ... 13·74
Gurkhas	13	Gurkhas ... ... 0·06
Kúkás	15	Kúkás ... ... 0·06
Mazbís	95	Mazbís ... ... 0·46
Hindús of all other castes	2,867	Other denominations ... ... 14·17
Other religions	34	
Total ...	20,468	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	68	Europeans ... ... 0·33
Eurasians	10	Eurasians ... ... 0·04
Natives	20,390	Natives ... ... 99·61
Total ...	20,468	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1882.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			CASES.							PERSONS.																PROPERTY.			
					Investigated.					Number Arrested.								Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
												Within the year.										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (*excluding cases transferred to other districts*).	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see columns 7 and 8*).	Total arrested (*columns 10 to 13*).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (*including persons ordered to give security for good conduct*).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																												Rs.	Rs.
I A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																											
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes.	130	2	127	5	...	92	77	13	...	151	2	166	...	53	102	12	1	89	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	16	...	16	...	...	10	7	...	...	44	...	44	...	27	17	5	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	113	9	118	1	...	91	85	3	2	160	3	168	2	26	139	2	...	137	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	15	4
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	455	8	426	36	...	362	348	317	...	4,741	201	5,259	4	943	4,106	331	42	3,669	...	...	23	247	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	21	...	19	2	...	16	15	...	1	24	3	28	...	6	21	2	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	735	19	706	44	...	571	532	333	3	5,120	209	5,665	6	1,055	4,385	352	43	3,925	...	1	23	260	...	1	1	15	4

		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																											
7	302, 303, 396	(a). Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(b). " dakaits	4	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1,530	1,500
9		(c). " robbers	38	1	39	...	...	21	15	7	...	49	1	57	...	5	40	2	16	22	...	5	1	1	5	28	19	3,981	823
10		(d). " poison	31	2	31	1	...	23	13	6	...	63	...	69	...	23	39	...	23	16	...	3	...	4	...	4	3	408	218
11		Other murders	278	25	296	2	...	161	129	153	1	564	11	729	7	174	411	47	116	240	...	13	3	67	62	14	8	884	550
12	307	Attempts at murder	61	3	64	...	...	29	21	23	...	103	...	126	1	48	56	8	7	41	...	...	...	19	2	3	3	42	34
13	304, 304 A, 308	Culpable homicide	172	12	182	...	...	129	115	31	...	283	3	317	...	85	191	16	15	160	1	...	2	29	9	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape	87	1	81	6	...	47	34	3	...	84	2	89	...	32	54	14	1	39	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	94	1	95	...	...	60	50	3	...	97	...	100	...	35	60	1	2	57	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	60	...	56	4	...	38	33	4	5	59	6	74	...	24	47	5	5	37	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	188	2	187	2	...	130	115	3	...	179	1	183	4	52	123	7	...	116	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	668	24	678	11	...	498	443	65	...	955	22	1,042	3	218	778	95	15	665	...	1	15	30	...	...	...	...	...
20	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	53	1	54	...	...	28	24	14	...	59	...	73	...	27	45	7	1	37	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	496	10
21	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	7	...	4	3	...	5	5	1	...	6	3	10	...	3	7	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	100	6	105	1	...	76	71	17	...	114	1	132	...	18	108	17	...	91	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	152	3	119	36	...	70	63	15	13	256	15	299	22	111	152	16	3	129	...	4	1	13	...	3	2	911	136
24	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	8	...	3	5	...	4	4	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	9	...	7	2	...	6	4	...	...	15	...	15	...	5	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	14	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	597	11	562	42	...	422	358	48	...	895	32	975	...	273	679	92	11	576	...	...	1	22	...	1	1	29	29
28	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	4	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,616	94	2,578	115	...	1,752	1,507	396	19	3,814	98	4,327	37	1,144	2,819	331	218	2,255	1	26	23	207	85	60	38	8,281	3,300
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																											
29	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	61	4	64	...	...	12	7	4	9	81	...	94	...	43	50	15	11	24	...	...	...	1	...	59	34	36,917	28,727
30	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt (a). By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	14	...	14	...	...	3	3	2	...	6	...	8	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	12	2	834	9
32		Robbery with hurt (b). By other means	29	4	31	...	...	11	8	5	...	31	...	36	...	16	18	3	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	27	10	2,531	624
33	392, 393	Robbery (a). In dwelling house	10	...	10	...	...	2	2	3	...	9	...	12	...	1	9	...	2	7	...	...	...	2	...	9	1	978	33
34		Robbery (b). On the highway between sun-set and sun-rise.	46	1	46	...	...	18	17	1	...	48	...	49	1	16	31	1	...	30	...	...	...	1	...	43	22	3,000	686
35		Robbery (c). Other robberies	135	7	137	2	...	63	54	7	3	183	1	194	...	46	134	17	2	115	...	2	...	12	...	125	62	11,675	7,134
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	304	5	270	39	...	106	91	20	2	296	38	356	...	135	207	23	...	180	...	...	1	11	2	...	...	...	...
37	428, 429	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	413	6	402	17	...	157	136	29	...	405	2	436	1	175	243	32	1	210	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...
38	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	9,105	119	8,563	21	...	1,970	1,752	176	5	3,741	36	3,958	13	1,013	2,780	319	27	2,431	...	12	12	131	...	5,920	2,502	5,25,505	1,42,168
39	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	97	1	98	...	...	71	63	...	...	95	...	95	...	14	80	14	4	66	...	...	...	1	...	13	7	439	30
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually.	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	15
41	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman.	254	5	236	23	...	118	103	5	...	248	...	253	1	86	150	19	...	131	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	10,471	152	9,873	103	...	2,532	2,236	252	19	5,147	80	5,498	16	1,548	3,709	443	49	3,214	...	14	21	191	2	6,209	2,641	5,81,894	1,79,426

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1882.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(concluded).

CASES.

1 Serial Number.	2 LAW.	3 DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	4 Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (*excluding cases transferred to other districts*).	5 Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	6 Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	7 Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	8 Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	8a Number of cases decided.	9 Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.							
42	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,798	27	1,718	103	...	1,339	1,229
43	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	51	...	49	2	...	44	41
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	112	...	77	35	...	60	51
45	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt	6	1	5	1	...	7	6
46	274	Compulsory labor	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
		Total	1,968	28	1,850	141	...	1,451	1,328
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.							
47	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	552	3	536	1	...	168	143
48	379 to 382	Theft (a). Of cattle	3,524	128	3,490	148	...	1,569	1,378
49	379 to 382	Theft (b). Ordinary	7,616	101	7,515	127	1	4,044	3,733
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	369	8	334	42	...	211	184
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,632	118	2,694	28	1	1,884	1,620
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	513	12	428	95	...	345	288
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	14	...	12	2	...	7	7
		Total	15,220	370	15,007	443	2	8,228	7,353
		Total of preceding classification I to V, excluding I A, substantive abetments	31,010	663	30,014	846	2	14,534	12,956

PERSONS. / **PROPERTY.**

1 Serial Number.	10 Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	11 Received by transfer.	12 Within the year. By Police.	13 Within the year. By order of Magistrate (*see columns 7 and 8*).	14 Total arrested (*columns 10 to 13*).	15 Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	16 Released by Magistrate without trial.	17 Number actually put on trial.	18 Acquitted. By Magistrate.	19 Acquitted. By Sessions or High Court.	20 Finally convicted (*including persons ordered to give security for good conduct*).	21 Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	22 Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	23 Before being put on trial. On Bail.	24 Under trial before Magistrate.	25 Committed to Sessions.	26 Property. Cases. Number in which property was stolen.	27 Number in which property was recovered.	28 Value. Amount of property stolen.	29 Amount of property recovered.
																			Rs.	Rs.
42	77	...	2,706	133	2,916	...	647	2,213	200	2	2,005	...	...	11	51	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	56	4	60	...	3	57	7	...	49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
44	3	...	182	18	203	1	58	141	16	7	117	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
45	2	...	11	...	13	...	...	13	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	82	...	2,956	155	3,193	1	708	2,425	224	9	2,184	...	...	12	55	...	...	...	...	...
47	17	...	229	...	256	...	54	201	38	2	160	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	160	120
48	99	18	2,756	32	2,905	14	633	2,122	262	22	1,831	...	15	9	119	...	3,412	2,139	1,76,827	1,09,263
49	209	12	6,159	60	6.440	14	1,287	4,968	347	20	4,597	...	14	9	152	...	7,222	4,726	1,75,276	58,855
50	13	1	305	14	333	2	91	229	24	1	204	...	1	1	8	1	309	173	21,214	8,551
51	179	21	3,481	91	2,772	74	896	2,653	388	44	2,209	...	14	20	127	...	1,860	2,323	56,948	90,283
52	22	...	540	61	623	1	159	445	56	1	388	...	...	...	18	...	10	9	244	224
53	...	...	10	...	10	...	2	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	13	11
Total	539	52	13,490	258	14,339	105	3,12[illegible]	10,626	1,116	90	9,396	...	44	39	426	1	12,819	9,375	4,30,682	2,67,307
Total of preceding classification I to V, excluding I A, substantive abetments	1,602	93	30,527	800	33,022	165	7,577	23,964	2,466	409	20,974	1	85	118	1,139	88	19,089	12,055	10,20,872	4,50,037

	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																												
54	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood	6,332	40	6,066	315	1	5,562	4,981	188	...	6,311	122	6,621	35	745	5,502	447	2	5,049	3	3	72	265	...	...	...	...	...
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	29	1	23	7	...	22	16	2	...	71	1	74	...	39	*35	11	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 28 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 & 20.	Indian Arms Act	427	7	182	252	...	368	345	7	...	433	18	458	1	75	375	8	1	366	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act	1,187	...	1,185	2	...	1,065	984	...	...	1,552	1	1,553	...	201	1,350	47	...	1,303	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	21	...	21	...	...	21	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act	203	...	181	22	...	175	162	1	...	344	31	376	...	43	324	30	5	289	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law	469	7	457	19	...	329	318	65	...	869	200	1,134	...	317	793	26	...	767	...	...	...	24	...	89	86	443	415
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act	222	2	215	8	...	185	168	27	...	1,218	34	1,279	2	248	995	99	3	893	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
65	Statutes 42 and 43 Vic., Chap. 33, Sec. 149.	Army Discipline Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act I of 1876, Sec. 15 ...	Indian Telegraph Act	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29 ...	Prisoners' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48	Post Office Act	5	...	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	544	...
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46.	Railway Act	124	3	107	20	...	116	109	5	...	121	47	173	...	10	160	6	...	154	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	11,192	48	11,106	134	...	10,489	9,967	64	...	11,738	523	12,325	1	912	11,303	387	...	10,916	...	...	49	60	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	532	2	528	5	1	478	468	7	9	560	...	576	23	36	501	6	...	495	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act I of 1878, Secs. 9 and 18.	Opium Act	31	...	29	2	...	29	28	3	...	40	1	44	...	...	43	3	...	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act VIII of 1875, Sec. 2.	Inland Customs Act	27	...	5	22	...	26	22	...	...	24	14	38	...	...	38	7	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47	Punjab Laws Act	95	...	90	5	...	91	82	4	...	103	12	119	...	12	106	10	...	96	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Class VI ...	20,899	110	20,203	813	2	18,962	17,674	373	9	23,413	1,004	24,799	62	2,642	21,550	1,088	11	20,447	4	3	127	415	...	91	86	987	415
		GRAND TOTAL ...	51,910	773	50,217	1,660	4	33,497	30,630	1,975	102	53,940	1,807	57,824	227	10,219	45,517	3,554	423	41,421	5	88	245	1,554	88	19,180	12,141	10,21,859	4,50,452

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1882—(*concluded*).

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial No.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number to which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	No. convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	18	34	3	29	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice	631	868	265	587	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	112	150	54	91	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	255	359	139	194	...	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	39	49	25	24	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	140	196	26	168	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	133	651	152	499	...	...
		Total	1,328	23,077	664	1,572	...	...
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	40	55	32	21	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	3	3	2	1	...	...
		Total	43	58	34	22	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	61	49	26	21	1,084	219
		Total	61	49	26	21	1,084	219
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	312	331	115	216	...	...
		Total	312	331	115	216	...	...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	233	291	87	190	170	15
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	267	340	103	230	4,936	3,539
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	28	31	15	15	135	46
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	236	373	102	261	14	14
		Total	764	1,035	307	696	5,255	3,614
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	198	219	106	96	...	...
21	298	Offences against religion	6	8	4	4	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	14	30	19	11	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation	8	11	6	5	...	...
24	504 to 506, 510	Intimidation and insult	23	28	11	17	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294 A	Public and local nuisances	88	197	28	168	...	...
26	...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, Criminal Procedure Code	714	2,970	632	2,321	...	...
27	...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	1,165	1,776	331	1,430	...	...
		Total	2,216	5,259	1,137	4,052	...	...
		Grand Total	4,724	9,049	2,283	6,579	6,339	3,833

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1882, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.										Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.		*Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.*		*Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.*		*Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.*		*Judges of other Subordinate Courts.*		*Original.*		*Appeals.*			
							European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
Province of the Punjab.	Civil ...	107,010 square miles.	18,842,264	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	55	13	47	70	...	296	273,757	39,763	21,474	1,161	Rs. 27,08,818	Rs. 22,86,974
	Criminal ...			10	32	125	5	...	13	...	32	...	62	77	29	309	84,821	68,379	6,216	48		
	Revenue ...						There are no Revenue Courts in the Punjab.															
Total ...		...	...	10	32	125	6	...	14	...	55	13	62	77	92	334	358,578	108,142	27,690	1,209	27,08,818	22,86,974

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, of each class of offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons.					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity, " VIII ...	1,182	785	752	6,638	2,017	4,493	4	124	
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, " IX ...	409	223	213	290	204	69	...	17	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, " X ...	1,301	1,157	1,163	2,339	1,056	1,214	2	67	
False evidence and offences against public justice, " XI ...	1,294	1,074	1,040	1,777	838	837	2	100	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, " XII ...	137	126	130	155	65	88	...	2	
Offences relating to weights and measures, " XIII ...	69	63	64	217	31	186	...	...	
Offences relating to public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, " XIV ...	813	606	599	2,240	447	1,765	1	27	
Offences relating to religion, " XV ...	222	124	118	351	278	65	1	7	
XVI. ... the human body, — Offences affecting life	923	814	727	1,344	659	518	14	153	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	124	98	82	115	56	59	...	...	
Hurt	6,404	4,571	4,203	9,315	5,383	3,802	6	124	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,270	554	475	1,240	1,005	221	...	14	

Offences affecting ... Chapter	Criminal force and assault	31,860	23,061	20,618	49,864	42,275	6,689	15	885
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	606	244	181	441	284	131	1	25
	Rape	194	95	85	104	60	41	...	3
	Unnatural offences	122	94	87	94	29	63	...	2
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	14,732	10,718	6,975	9,745	2,935	6,626	25	159
	Extortion	848	216	201	526	456	57	1	12
	Robbery and dacoity	536	325	186	451	259	176	1	15
	Criminal misappropriation of property	831	393	390	618	311	271	1	35
	Criminal breach of trust	1,119	557	544	728	408	287	4	29
	Receiving of stolen property	2,971	2,661	2,233	3,621	1,353	2,158	35	75
	Cheating	1,901	757	749	1,191	849	297	9	36
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	95	35	32	56	32	22	...	2
	Mischief	4,804	2,682	2,428	6,128	4,318	1,669	2	139
	Criminal trespass	14,700	11,520	4,754	8,830	5,053	3,606	12	159
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		328	116	116	225	151	56	1	17
Criminal breach of contracts of service	„ XIX	70	40	39	134	104	30	...	...
Offences relating to marriage	„ XX	7,671	4,654	4,551	6,606	5,530	782	36	258
Defamation	„ XXI	606	352	348	695	573	99	1	22
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	„ XXII	1,359	927	929	1,615	1,315	280	...	20
Offences under special and local laws		20,544	19,814	19,792	40,898	11,390	29,210	27	271
	Total ...	120,047	89,458	74,807	158,594	89,724	65,869	202	2,799

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209.	936	1,185	...	1,185	...
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	3	5	...	5	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	146	222	76	133	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414 ...	5	5	1	4	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	289	328	29	299	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,714	11,363	4,563	6,692	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	4,346	6,525	1,222	5,198	
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	222	484	323	134	
9. Possession, Chapter XL...	121	331	218	102	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	2,830	2,830	2,297	474	
Total ...	11,612	23,278	8,729	14,226	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Persons whose cases were disposed of.								
				Convicted.						
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	1,739	...	403	873	458	...	5	699	5	1,510
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	12,160	6	6,774	5,225	...	38	117	5,810	9	13,704
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	143,855	128	80,189	56,488	3,253	1,192	2,605	66,042	9	181,510
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates	15,299	8	8,147	4,249	2,796	16	83	7,682	6	13,044
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	603	2	89	511	...	1	...	427	3	61
Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,912	25	2,462	3,476	390	386	173	3,366	10	14,839
Courts of Sessions *	1,285	3	364	696	...	108	114	705	39	4,591
Chief Court †	145	...	19	99	...	...	27	90	41	73
Total ...	181,998	172	98,447	71,617	6,897	1,741	3,124	84,821	8	229,332

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.

† Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to — Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment. Fine. Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1000 and under.	Above Rs. 1000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.‡	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment. 15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	Whipped. 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42.	...	...	...	15	60	...	1,278	...	...	...	1,211	67	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,797	Rs. 4,192	Rs. 385	63	12	...	...	...				
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	605	23	...	4,543	77	375	15	3,948	561	26	7	1	...	26,243	22,612	2,339	52	436	130	10	...				
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	11,655	582	...	44,188	1,534	10,291	719	34,387	8,767	759	270	3	2	4,52,597	3,61,753	27,255	1,335	7,406	3,451	45	...				
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	377	27	...	6,753	48	...	...	6,506	241	4	2	...	...	12,764	11,378	275	85	313	6	...	...				
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	455	...	...	342	54	7	...	59	260	13	9	1	...	11,413	4,547	100	1	61	357	36	...				
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	1,219	46	...	1,973	155	1,213	210	591	946	264	161	8	3	1,05,504	81,436	25,351	28	288	553	396	...				
Courts of Sessions *	1	151	...	489	2	3	226	10	28	5	14	107	50	52	...	3	32,614	9,584	1,954	4	16	48	385	38				
Chief Court †	63	33	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...				
Total ...	64	184	2	14,816	740	3	59,303	1,878	11,914	949	46,716	10,949	1,116	501	13	8	6,4[illegible],932	4,95,502	57,659	1,568	8,532	4,545	873	38				

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Ditto ditto the Chief Court ditto.
‡ Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years.

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Persons.												
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or orders confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.													
To District Magistrates	4,456	1	967	1,434	49	563	1,268	60	25	...	89	10	All persons whose cases were dealt with under Sections 296 to 298, Criminal Procedure Code, are included in this statement.
To Courts of Sessions	3,641	5	1,401	1,109	16	229	721	8	10	...	142	17	
To Chief Court { by persons convicted ...	1,028	4	304	240	2	163	167	...	14	...	134	39	
To Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	57	
Total ...	9,131	10	2,677	2,783	67	955	2,157	68	49	...	365	17	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	443	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	27	40	6	...	
By Courts of Session	255	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	14	30	5	...	
By Chief Court	2,350	4	1,371	278	54	92	154	6	177	...	214	...	
Total ...	3,048	4	1,947	278	54	92	154	6	218	70	225	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,179	14	4,624	3,061	121	1,047	2,311	74	267	70	590	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

Suits for money or movable property.

1 Class of Tribunals.	2 Contract in writing.	3 Contract not in writing.	4 On account stated.	5 Money had and received.	6 Goods sold.	7 Wages, work and materials.	8 Breach of contract not mentioned above.	9 Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	10 Movable property or value thereof.	11 Damages.
Courts in the Interior.										
Unpaid tribunals ...	3,442	2,389	2,417	55	133	170	40	61	983	131
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	68,967	33,296	30,534	357	1,633	1,304	1,038	1,425	12,882	751
Small Cause Courts ...	6,235	3,402	3,789	51	3,194	1,537	234	1,122	263	74
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,873	4,209	5,300	226	403	458	334	342	2,295	287
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,232	262	1,005	13	14	22	25	34	201	48
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	90,749	43,558	43,045	702	5,377	3,491	1,671	2,984	16,624	1,291
Courts at the seat of Government.										
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	90,749	43,558	43,045	702	5,377	3,491	1,671	2,984	16,624	1,291

Suits under the Rent Law.

1 Class of Tribunals.	12 Arrears of rent.	13 Enhancement or abatement of rent.	14 Relating to distraint.	15 Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	16 For pattahs or kabúlyats.	17 For ejectment or recovery of possession.	18 For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	19 All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
Courts in the Interior.								
Unpaid tribunals ...	153	14	...	1	...	27	...	7
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	6,020	610	...	67	...	1,092	10	1,074
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	787	396	...	20	...	592	10	724
Chief Courts of Districts ...	200	852	...	2	...	48	...	368
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,160	1,872	...	90	...	1,759	20	2,173
Courts at the seat of Government.								
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,160	1,872	...	90	...	1,759	20	2,173

Title and other Suits.

1 Class of Tribunals.	20 Suits for immovable property.	21 Suits for declaratory decrees.	22 Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	23 Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	24 Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	25 Suits for an account.	26 Suits relating to religious endowments.	27 Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	28 Suits for dissolution of marriage.	29 Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	30 Suits for partition.	31 Suits relating to shipping.	32 Suits relating to religion and caste.	33 Administration suits.	34 Interpleader suits.	35 Dissolution of partnership.	36 Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	37 Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	38 Grand Total.
Courts in the Interior.																			
Unpaid tribunals ...	635	13	8	22	12	9	2	1	1	23	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	224	10,976
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	12,401	795	584	395	156	128	2	92	14	117	116	1	2	5	2	4	13	6,450	182,337
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,901
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	7,136	304	213	526	297	67	16	171	37	1,750	94	...	2	9	2	11	...	1,762	39,653
Chief Courts of Districts ...	997	285	93	84	71	21	2	56	15	315	48	3	...	10	1	76	...	243	6,646
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	21,169	1,397	898	1,027	536	225	22	320	70	2,205	260	4	5	24	5	91	13	8,679	259,516
Courts at the seat of Government.																			
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,169	1,397	898	1,027	536	225	22	320	71	2,205	260	4	5	24	5	91	13	8,679	259,517

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class of Courts.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
Unpaid tribunals	3,287	5,699	1,300	649	3	1	...	...	37	3,60,373	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	48,726	87,081	29,528	16,099	...	...	...	...	903	70,80,144	
Small Cause Courts	6,106	9,329	2,354	2,112	...	...	...	...	...	8,61,277	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	6,618	13,537	6,444	8,189	1,177	491	19	...	3,163	50,65,108	
Chief Courts of Districts	575	1,241	643	1,209	756	494	46	47	1,650	32,31,564	
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Total ...	65,312	116,887	40,269	28,258	1,936	986	65	47	5,756	1,65,98,466	
Courts at the seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,312	116,887	40,269	28,258	1,936	986	65	47	5,757	1,65,98,466	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trials of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
Unpaid tribunals	12,220	...	2,218	2,066	2,799	1,046	84	124	29	2,270	977	607	8	26	18
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	201,428	...	36,155	45,915	34,338	16,344	865	1,903	434	39,236	15,543	10,695	123	28	19
Small Cause Courts	21,744	...	3,123	4,519	3,826	3,320	31	148	43	4,171	1,367	1,196	55	21	17
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	48,357	...	9,366	6,037	5,954	3,062	263	627	135	12,812	6,914	3,187	374	48	29
Chief Courts of Districts	6,268	...	996	955	639	305	11	135	27	1,631	936	633	179	65	61
Divisional Courts	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	25	19
Total ...	290,022	...	51,858	59,492	47,557	24,077	1,254	2,937	668	60,120	25,739	16,319	739	35	21
Courts at the seat of Government.															
Chief Court	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	337
GRAND TOTAL ...	290,024	...	51,858	59,492	47,557	24,078	1,254	2,937	668	60,120	25,739	16,320	739	35	21

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Cases.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
Unpaid tribunals	950	...	158	16	27	37	...	...	...	499	176	37	...	14	11
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	24,697	...	7,196	975	749	276	100	25	11	9,280	4,858	1,227	18	16	13
Small Cause Courts	1,571	...	614	105	13	55	22	...	1	511	211	39	...	13	7
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	8,693	...	3,082	190	112	130	106	13	11	2,871	1,755	423	13	17	9
Chief Courts of Districts	4,619	...	1,032	124	64	475	170	34	18	1,799	693	210	12	23	16
Divisional Courts	93	...	43	1	...	1	11	...	...	19	13	5	...	75	15
Total ...	40,623	...	12,125	1,411	965	974	409	72	41	14,979	7,706	1,941	43	18	11
Courts at the seat of Government.															
Chief Court	12	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	24
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,635	...	12,125	1,411	965	983	410	72	41	14,979	7,706	1,943	43	18	11

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPELLATE COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1882.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					HEARD *ex parte.*				CONTESTED.							
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Civil Procedure Code.
Courts in the Interior.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	12,872	...	2,178	516	208	17	36	62	4,387	709	1,812	1,536	1,411	154	44	9
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	2,675	...	387	164	152	14	22	23	884	151	433	268	177	5	26	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.	6,817	...	643	218	42	5	21	3	2,408	303	1,146	351	1,677	408	69	9
TOTAL ...	22,364	...	3,208	898	402	36	79	88	7,679	1,163	3,391	2,155	3,265	611	48	18
Courts at the seat of Government.																
Chief Court — Appeals from original decrees.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	3	363	...
Chief Court — Appeals from appellate decrees.	4,206	...	1,350	36	1	...	1	...	428	33	178	328	1,851	1,470	185	3
TOTAL ...	4,213	...	1,350	36	1	...	1	...	429	34	178	329	1,855	1,473	183	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,577	...	4,558	934	403	36	80	88	8,108	1,197	3,569	2,484	5,120	2,084	61	21

No. 23 A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Civil Procedure Code.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
Courts in the Interior.																	
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	558	...	121	36	28	...	...	3	150	12	71	84	53	6	33	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	172	...	38	10	13	...	5	4	48	...	42	6	6	...	21	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from original orders	359	...	62	14	3	...	1	...	122	5	78	13	61	15	46	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from appellate orders	70	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	18	2	13				
Total ...	1,159	...	232	61	44	...	6	7	345	17	209	105	133	21	35	...	
Courts at the seat of Government.																	
Chief Court ... { Appeals from original orders ...	46	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	4	18	16	80	...	
Chief Court ... { Appeals from appellate orders ...	145	...	40	2	...	...	...	...	12	2	18	32	39	26	119	...	
Total ...	191	...	53	2	...	...	...	...	20	2	21	36	57	42	110	...	
Grand Total ...	1,350	...	285	63	44	...	6	7	365	19	230	141	190	63	43	...	

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Applications disposed of						Amount realized		Number of Applications											
												On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given				
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305 or 326, Civil Procedure Code.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.	Rs.												
Unpaid tribunals	5,234	11	1,926	1,083	1,665	549	83	78,116	3,550	13	211	400	1,921	78	50	227	4	140	1	3	3
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	131,884	452	38,735	32,075	46,443	14,179	1,888	16,30,948	1,17,408	468	4,789	8,598	36,363	1,498	481	4,286	177	3,400	25	99	1,118
Small Cause Courts	12,791	69	4,700	3,915	3,381	726	127	1,12,920	65,579	115	1,436	766	1,493	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	55
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	36,991	69	10,983	7,752	13,312	4,875	1,079	10,88,049	1,46,940	347	1,492	2,895	8,323	722	118	1,384	275	2,412	118	48	440
Chief Courts of Districts	3,486	10	1,023	785	1,149	519	104	2,86,747	38,724	46	94	171	554	44	2	95	9	202	19	5	33
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	190,386	611	57,367	45,610	65,950	20,848	3,281	31,96,780	3,72,201	989	8,022	12,829	48,654	2,342	651	5,992	494	6,154	163	155	1,649
Courts at the seat of Government.																					
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	190,386	611	57,367	45,610	65,950	20,848	3,281	31,96,780	3,72,201	989	8,022	12,829	48,654	2,342	651	5,992	494	6,154	163	155	1,649

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	124	40	10	14	36	...	...	24	7	11	52,105	16,875	22,828	17,240
Chief Courts of Districts	211	63	21	28	48	2	...	49	17	5	1,14,458	13,589	7,865	6,001
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	335	103	31	42	84	2	...	73	24	16	1,66,563	30,464	30,693	23,241

No. 26.—Statement showing the Use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Jury Trials.					Assessor Trials.			
					Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved			Number of cases in which the Judge differed from		
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	One Assessor.	Two Assessors.	Three Assessors.
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X of 1870—Assessors.	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code—Jurors.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions { Jurors	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions { Assessors	3	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	336	10	7	28*
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... †
Total ...	...	5	385	5	...	...	...	...	337	12	8	28

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	384	18	402	765	50	815	1,149	68	1,217	717	59	776	432	9	441	420	12	432			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	53	2	55	55	2	57	52	2	54	3	...	3	4	...	4	431	12	443
			Civil ...	5	1	6	56	2	58	61	3	64	57	3	60	4	...	4	7	...	7			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	12	...	12	628	27	655	640	27	667	607	27	634	33	...	33	13	...	13	13	...	13
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	49	...	49	331	25	356	380	25	405	325	24	349	55	1	56	64	...	64			
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	333	9	342	349	9	358	348	9	357	1	...	1	9	...	9	74	...	74
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	182	8	190	341	18	359	523	26	549	321	18	339	202	8	210	191	9	200			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	222	4	226	223	4	227	220	4	224	3	...	3	8	...	8	201	9	210
			Civil ...	2	...	2	27	1	28	29	1	30	26	1	27	3	...	3	2	...	2			
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	170	5	175	390	18	408	560	23	583	338	20	358	222	3	225	204	6	210			
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	295	15	310	304	15	319	297	15	312	7	...	7	12	1	13	218	7	225
			Civil ...	2	...	2	21	1	22	23	1	24	22	1	23	1	...	1	2	...	2			
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	139	8	147	352	14	366	491	22	513	325	19	344	166	3	169	137	6	143			
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	287	12	299	296	13	309	284	12	296	12	1	13	12	1	13	152	7	159
			Civil ...	6	...	6	29	1	30	35	1	36	31	1	32	4	...	4	3	...	3			
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	228	3	231	184	2	186	412	5	417	264	5	269	148	...	148	158	1	159			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	87	1	88	87	1	88	80	1	81	7	...	7	3	...	3	161	1	162
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	473	10	483	938	54	992	1,411	64	1,475	809	50	859	602	14	616	526	8	534			
			Under-trial ...	27	...	27	606	25	631	633	25	658	613	25	638	20	...	20	24	1	25	555	9	564
			Civil ...	2	...	2	43	2	45	45	2	47	42	2	44	3	...	3	5	...	5			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1882—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Umballa ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail	Convicted ...	1,878	...	1,878	619	...	619	2,497	...	2,497	1,915	...	1,915	582	...	582	1,515	...	1,515	1,515	...	1,515
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	259	15	274	462	40	502	721	55	776	480	39	519	241	16	257	249	14	263			
			Under-trial ...	21	4	25	670	46	716	691	50	741	654	40	694	37	10	47	33	2	35	284	16	300
			Civil ...	2	...	2	22	2	24	24	2	26	20	2	22	4	...	4	2	...	2			
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	12	...	12	175	9	184	187	9	196	157	4	161	30	5	35	21	1	22			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	1	24	2	26
			Civil ...	2	...	2	29	1	30	31	1	32	29	1	30	2	...	2	2	1	3			
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	77	9	86	77	9	86	74	8	82	3	1	4	2	...	2	2	...	2
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	304	17	321	593	48	641	897	65	962	582	54	636	315	11	326	314	13	327			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	41	2	43	41	2	43	41	2	43	...	...	...	1	...	1	315	13	328
			Civil ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	5	2	7	279	20	299	284	22	306	280	22	302	4	...	4	4	1	5	4	1	5
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	14	...	14	285	22	307	299	22	321	285	21	306	14	1	15	15	1	16			
			Under-trial ...	16	3	19	273	27	300	289	30	319	279	29	308	10	1	11	12	1	13	33	2	35
			Civil ...	1	...	1	61	1	62	62	1	63	56	1	57	6	...	6	6	...	6			
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	96	21	117	243	33	276	339	54	393	251	48	299	88	6	94	83	14	97			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	207	15	222	209	15	224	205	14	219	4	1	5	3	...	3	87	14	101
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1			

	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	1	...	1	72	12	84	73	12	85	73	12	85	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	272	2	274	878	30	908	1,150	32	1,182	802	30	832	348	2	350	316	3	319			
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	831	41	872	848	41	889	847	41	888	1	...	1	26	1	27	349	4	353
			Civil ...	4	...	4	52	2	54	56	2	58	56	2	58	...	...	...	7	...	7			
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	186	13	199	540	48	588	726	61	787	489	50	539	237	11	248	224	11	235			
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	533	30	563	552	30	582	521	30	551	31	...	31	22	1	23	248	12	260
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	19	...	19	3	...	3	2	...	2			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	26	1	27	26	1	27	26	1	27	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	324	12	336	611	34	645	935	46	981	528	40	568	407	6	413	314	9	323			
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	366	19	385	379	19	398	372	18	390	7	1	8	11	1	12	331	10	341
			Civil ...	1	...	1	51	1	52	52	1	53	49	1	50	3	...	3	6	...	6			
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail	Convicted ...	2,015	...	2,015	1,521	...	1,521	3,536	...	3,536	1,579	...	1,579	1,957	...	1,957	2,003	...	2,003			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2,004	...	2,004
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	37	...	37	1,394	96	1,490	1,431	96	1,527	1,418	96	1,514	13	...	13	45	...	45	45	...	45
	Kasúr ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	18	...	18	614	9	623	632	9	641	629	9	638	3	...	3	16	...	16	16	...	16
18	Lahore ...	Female Penitentiary	Convicted ...	...	230	230	...	107	107	...	337	337	...	158	158	...	179	179	...	193	193			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	193
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...			
19	Ditto ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	534	...	534	1,018	...	1,018	1,552	...	1,552	990	...	990	562	...	562	542	...	542			
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	72	...	72	84	...	84	78	...	78	6	...	6	6	...	6	556	...	556
			Civil ...	4	...	4	61	...	61	65	...	65	54	...	54	11	...	11	8	...	8			
20	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	404	4	408	600	50	650	1,004	54	1,058	693	49	742	311	5	316	336	7	343			
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	557	37	594	571	37	608	549	37	586	22	...	22	16	1	17	359	8	367
			Civil ...	8	...	8	46	...	46	54	...	54	48	...	48	6	...	6	7	...	7			
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	311	3	314	560	18	578	871	21	892	542	18	560	329	3	332	302	5	307			
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	142	5	147	148	5	153	146	4	150	2	1	3	7	...	7	315	5	320
			Civil ...	1	...	1	51	1	52	52	1	53	48	1	49	4	...	4	6	...	6			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	12	1	13	522	24	546	534	25	559	523	25	548	11	...	11	15	1	16	15	1	16
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	710	19	729	1,112	43	1,155	1,822	62	1,884	1,121	49	1,170	701	13	714	711	19	730			
			Under-trial ...	24	3	27	230	9	239	254	12	266	231	12	243	23	...	23	19	1	20	738	21	759
			Civil ...	4	1	5	76	6	82	80	7	87	72	7	79	8	...	8	8	1	9			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1882—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Ráwalpindi ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	18	...	18	517	15	532	535	15	550	526	15	541	9	...	9	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	6	...	6	162	8	170	168	8	176	164	8	172	4	...	4	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	107	7	114	107	7	114	101	7	108	6	...	6	2	...	2	2	...	2
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	257	7	264	726	36	762	983	43	1,026	786	26	812	197	17	214	209	7	216	237	9	246
			Under-trial ...	63	...	63	483	35	518	546	35	581	525	33	558	21	2	23	24	2	26			
			Civil ...	2	1	3	31	1	32	33	2	35	33	2	35	...	...	...	4	...	4			
	P. D. Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	2	...	2	216	7	223	218	7	225	200	7	207	18	...	18	7	...	7	7	...	7
24	Gujrát ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	195	3	198	443	25	468	638	28	666	431	26	457	207	2	209	176	5	181	190	6	196
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	395	17	412	410	17	427	403	15	418	7	2	9	14	1	15			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...			
25	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	255	2	257	457	21	478	712	23	735	502	17	519	210	6	216	212	5	217	235	5	240
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	315	14	329	329	14	343	309	14	323	20	...	20	19	...	19			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	22	1	23	25	1	26	24	1	25	1	...	1	4	...	4			
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	644	21	665	1,440	56	1,496	2,084	77	2,161	1,213	58	1,271	871	19	890	664	20	684	673	20	693
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	68	8	76	68	8	76	61	7	68	7	1	8	4	...	4			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	70	6	76	74	6	80	67	6	73	7	...	7	5	...	5			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	23	...	23	909	40	949	932	40	972	907	40	947	25	...	25	22	1	23	22	1	23
27	Jhang ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	235	3	238	648	11	659	883	14	897	581	9	590	302	5	307	240	4	244	263	4	267
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	496	11	507	513	11	524	481	11	492	32	...	32	21	...	21			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	16	4	20	18	4	22	16	4	20	2	...	2	2	...	2			

28	Montgomery	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	335	3	338	797	18	815	1,132	21	1,153	694	17	711	438	4	442	325	4	329	350	4	354
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	531	10	541	540	10	550	514	10	524	26	...	26	22	...	22			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	19	...	19	1	...	1	3	...	3			
29	Muzaffargarh	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	64	2	66	534	17	551	598	19	617	551	19	570	47	...	47	58	1	59	80	1	81
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	395	12	407	399	12	411	380	12	392	19	...	19	18	...	18			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	51	1	52	51	1	52	46	1	47	5	...	5	4	...	4			
30	D. I. Khan ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	368	15	383	735	39	774	1,103	54	1,157	649	28	677	454	26	480	446	18	464	466	19	485
			Under-trial ...	18	3	21	283	20	303	301	23	324	291	23	314	10	...	10	17	1	18			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	21	1	22	24	1	25	21	1	22	3	...	3	3	...	3			
31	D. G. Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	263	7	270	376	21	397	639	28	667	372	20	392	267	8	275	270	9	279	299	11	310
			Under-trial ...	23	3	26	472	46	518	495	49	544	479	49	528	16	...	16	27	2	29			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	30	...	30	32	...	32	31	...	31	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rájanpur ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	53	...	53	366	21	387	419	21	440	372	21	393	47	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	47
32	Bannu ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	81	7	88	533	36	569	614	43	657	501	36	537	113	7	120	92	7	99	150	10	160
			Under-trial ...	57	5	62	553	18	571	610	23	633	560	21	581	50	2	52	56	2	58			
			Civil ...	5	1	6	28	7	35	33	8	41	31	7	38	2	1	3	2	1	3			
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	135	6	141	135	6	141	133	6	139	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
33	Peshávar ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	562	16	578	1,209	23	1,232	1,771	39	1,810	1,372	32	1,404	399	7	406	420	14	434	539	18	557
			Under-trial ...	141	4	145	1,449	38	1,487	1,590	42	1,632	1,519	41	1,560	71	1	72	110	3	113			
			Civil ...	7	1	8	87	7	94	94	8	102	86	6	92	8	2	10	9	1	10			
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	29	...	29	1,187	24	1,211	1,216	24	1,240	1,195	22	1,217	21	2	23	34	1	35	34	1	35
34	Hazára ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	27	5	32	286	14	300	313	19	332	263	17	280	50	2	52	40	4	44	56	5	61
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	298	24	322	305	24	329	285	24	309	20	...	20	16	1	17			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	109	7	116	414	17	431	523	24	547	425	16	441	98	8	106	122	10	132	152	12	164
			Under-trial ...	27	4	31	459	49	508	486	53	539	464	52	516	22	1	23	24	2	26			
			Civil ...	2	1	3	60	1	61	62	2	64	58	2	60	4	...	4	6	...	6			
		Grand Total	Convicted ...	12,339	486	12,825	21,116	997	22,113	33,455	1,483	34,938	21,853	1,076	22,929	11,602	407	12,009	11,919	440	12,359	12,870	474	13,344
			Under-trial ...	820	33	853	19,227	929	20,156	20,047	962	21,009	19,329	935	20,264	718	27	745	831	30	861			
			Civil ...	74	7	81	1,104	58	1,162	1,178	65	1,243	1,081	60	1,141	97	5	102	120	4	124			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3		4		5		6			
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails.			
								A. To undergo sentence.		B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	384	18	533	23	917	41	129	19	103	8
2	Gurgaon ...	49	...	328	25	377	25	3	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	182	8	340	18	522	26	1	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	170	5	389	18	559	23	1	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	139	8	352	14	491	22	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	228	3	184	2	412	5	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	473	10	692	49	1,165	59	165	5	81	...
8	Rúpar Central Jail ...	1,878	...	85	...	1,963	...	534	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	259	15	462	40	721	55	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	12	...	174	9	186	9	1	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	304	17	576	48	880	65	17	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	14	...	285	22	299	22	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	96	21	243	33	339	54	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	272	2	853	18	1,125	20	2	...	23	12
15	Gurdáspur ...	186	13	528	43	714	56	5	...	7	5
16	Siálkot ...	324	12	509	34	833	46	102	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	2,015	...	11	...	2,026	...	911	...	599	...
18	Lahore Female Jail	...	230	...	34	...	264	...	61	...	12
19	Lahore District Jail	534	...	986	...	1,520	...	32	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	404	4	596	50	1,000	54	4	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	311	3	560	18	871	21	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	710	19	910	37	1,620	56	192	6	10	...
23	Jhelum ...	257	7	726	36	983	43	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	195	3	439	25	634	28	4	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	255	2	451	21	706	23	6	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	644	21	1,030	37	1,674	58	410	19	...	...
27	Jhang ...	235	3	648	11	883	14	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	335	3	560	13	895	16	199	3	38	2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	64	2	525	17	589	19	9	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	368	15	496	28	864	43	216	9	23	2
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	263	7	374	21	637	28	2	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	81	7	532	36	613	43	1	...	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	562	16	1,209	23	1,771	39	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	27	5	286	14	313	19	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	109	7	414	17	523	24	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,339	486	17,286	834	29,625	1,320	2,946	122	884	41

1	2	7			8				9					
		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.					
					A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	1,149	68	1,217	118	16	...	...	30	...	541	41	...	...
2	Gurgaon	380	25	405	118	22	...	...	19	...	188	2	...	...
3	Karnál	523	26	549	11	4	1	1	31	3	268	10	3	...
4	Hissar	560	23	583	28	2	5	...	19	...	276	16	1	...
5	Rohtak	491	22	513	11	3	6	...	53	1	248	15	...	...
6	Sirsa	412	5	417	60	...	1	...	3	...	187	5	7	...
7	Umballa	1,411	64	1,475	126	2	...	...	43	2	614	46	8	...
8	Rúpar Central Jail	2,497	...	2,497	584	...	...	...	3	...	1,110	...	164	...
9	Ludhiána	721	55	776	67	2	12	...	20	1	368	36	7	...
10	Simla	187	9	196	9	1	...	...	4	...	144	3	...	...
11	Jullundur	897	65	962	22	8	...	...	51	2	500	44	3	...
12	Hoshiárpur	299	22	321	142	11	...	...	21	1	120	9	...	...
13	Dharmsála	339	54	393	29	13	...	...	15	1	198	34	...	...
14	Amritsar	1,150	32	1,182	108	21	...	...	44	...	625	9	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	726	61	787	14	5	10	6	29	1	427	38	...	...
16	Siálkot	935	46	981	...	...	...	...	59	4	459	35	1	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	3,536	...	3,536	589	...	...	...	25	...	545	...	121	...
18	Lahore Female Jail	...	337	337	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	96	...	12
19	Lahore District Jail	1,552	...	1,552	180	...	7	...	82	...	666	..	15	...
20	Gujránwála	1,004	54	1,058	51	4	4	...	37	1	597	43	...	...
21	Ferozepore	871	21	892	56	2	...	...	20	2	458	14	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi	1,822	62	1,884	2	...	15	1	114	3	957	44	7	...
23	Jhelum	983	43	1,026	35	...	5	1	161	3	575	21	...	...
24	Gujrát	638	28	666	49	4	5	...	71	2	303	20	1	...
25	Shahpur	712	23	735	62	...	3	...	35	1	389	15	3	...
26	Mooltan	2,084	77	2,161	102	...	6	...	36	5	1,026	51	13	...
27	Jhang	883	14	897	35	2	3	...	39	1	498	6	1	...
28	Montgomery	1,132	21	1,153	225	4	2	...	53	1	396	12	8	...
29	Muzaffargarh	598	19	617	299	15	...	...	10	...	240	4	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	1,103	54	1,157	100	3	...	...	62	1	457	24	4	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan	639	28	667	...	...	...	...	20	2	340	18	1	...
32	Bannu	614	43	657	216	9	23	2	11	...	248	24	...	...
33	Peshávar	1,771	39	1,810	255	1	23	1	50	6	1,027	24	...	...
34	Hazára	313	19	332	75	6	1	...	14	2	173	9	...	...
35	Kohát	523	24	547	96	...	1	...	27	3	299	13	...	...
	Total	33,455	1,483	34,938	3,874	161	133	12	1,311	52	15,467	781	368	12

1	2	9 (continued)				10		11		12		13		14	
		Released during the year. D. By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.	
		A. On account of sickness.		B. On other grounds.											
Serial Number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
4	Hissar	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
7	Umballa	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
8	Rúpar Central Jail	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	50	...
9	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
10	Simla	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...
14	Amritsar	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...
15	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
16	Siálkot	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
17	Lahore Central Jail	1	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	...
18	Lahore Female Jail	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
19	Lahore District Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	35	...
20	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
21	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
22	Ráwalpindi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	17	...
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	8	...
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1
26	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	2
27	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...
29	Muzaffargarh	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...
32	Bannu	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
33	Peshávar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Total	17	1	1	...	91	35	2	...	13	...	56	2	520	20

1	2	15			16		
		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
Serial Number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	432	9	441	420	12	432
2	Gurgaon	55	1	56	64	...	64
3	Karnál	202	8	210	191	9	200
4	Hissar	222	3	225	204	6	210
5	Rohtak	166	3	169	137	6	143
6	Sirsa	148	...	148	158	1	159
7	Umballa	602	14	616	526	8	534
8	Rúpar Central Jail	582	...	582	1,515	...	1,515
9	Ludhiána	241	16	257	249	14	263
10	Simla	30	5	35	21	1	22
11	Jullundur	315	11	326	314	13	327
12	Hoshiárpur	14	1	15	15	1	16
13	Dharmsála	88	6	94	83	14	97
14	Amritsar	348	2	350	316	3	319
15	Gurdáspur	237	11	248	224	11	235
16	Siálkot	407	6	413	314	9	323
17	Lahore Central Jail	1,957	...	1,957	2,003	...	2,003
18	Lahore Female Jail	...	179	179	...	193	193
19	Lahore District Jail	562	...	562	542	...	542
20	Gujránwála	311	5	316	336	7	343
21	Ferozepore	329	3	332	302	5	307
22	Ráwalpindi	701	13	714	711	19	730
23	Jhelum	197	17	214	209	7	216
24	Gujrát	207	2	209	176	5	181
25	Shahpur	210	6	216	212	5	217
26	Mooltan	871	19	890	664	20	684
27	Jhang	302	5	307	240	4	244
28	Montgomery	438	4	442	325	4	329
29	Muzaffargarh	47	...	47	58	1	59
30	Dera Ismail Khan	454	26	480	446	18	464
31	Dera Gházi Khan	267	8	275	270	9	279
32	Bannu	113	7	120	92	7	99
33	Peshávar	399	7	406	420	14	434
34	Hazára	50	2	52	40	4	44
35	Kohát	98	8	106	122	10	132
	Total	11,602	407	12,009	11,919	440	12,359

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab on the 31st December 1882.

1	2	3														4								5											6		
		Religion.														Age.								Previous Occupation.													
		A Christians.						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		Males.							Females.				Total.		
		A		B		C																		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindús.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Govt. or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	1	253	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	369	7	50	2	9	...	11	30	123	233	35	...	...	3	...	6	...	432	9	441
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	22	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	46	1	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	38	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	55	1	56
3	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	2	120	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	172	7	26	1	3	...	3	...	64	133	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	202	8	210
4	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	104	2	...	...	34	1	1	...	193	2	21	...	2	1	...	18	4	153	7	...	40	3	...	...	...	222	3	225
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	105	1	...	...	12	1	3	...	140	1	18	1	5	1	3	...	8	118	9	...	28	3	...	...	...	166	3	169
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	52	...	...	...	32	...	1	...	117	...	25	...	5	...	7	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	148
7	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	6	241	7	...	...	127	1	6	1	482	13	84	...	30	...	25	53	67	281	40	...	136	8	1	4	1	602	14	616
8	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	125	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	566	...	16	...	...	...	9	6	...	423	21	...	123	...	...	...	...	582	...	582
9	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	2	...	102	7	101	8	...	...	36	1	7	...	198	15	32	1	4	...	13	2	74	72	11	1	68	15	...	1	...	241	16	257
10	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	8	2	...	...	6	...	2	...	27	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	17	4	2	2	3	2	...	1	2	30	5	35
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	6	137	3	...	...	57	2	3	...	187	9	98	2	27	...	5	...	5	136	53	...	116	11	...	...	...	315	11	326
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	14	1	15
13	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	71	5	...	...	6	1	...	...	83	5	4	...	1	1	3	...	16	44	10	...	15	6	...	...	...	88	6	94
14	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	1	171	1	...	...	90	...	2	...	275	2	59	...	12	...	4	...	14	178	12	75	65	2	...	...	...	348	2	350
15	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	3	94	3	...	...	49	5	2	...	195	10	36	1	4	...	8	33	6	96	18	...	76	6	1	4	...	237	11	248
16	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	3	78	1	...	...	76	2	1	...	342	6	57	...	7	...	11	...	...	177	28	...	191	6	...	...	...	407	6	413
17	Lahore Central Jail	5	...	2	...	1	...	1,314	...	455	...	1	...	179	...	63	...	1,401	...	405	...	88	...	72	41	65	1,186	...	427	166	...	...	...	...	1,957	...	1,957
18	" Female "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	60	...	...	...	20	...	2	...	143	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	7	60	4	...	179	179
19	" District "	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	199	...	...	...	51	...	4	...	503	...	48	...	7	...	30	52	25	261	2	19	173	...	...	...	...	562	...	562
20	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	3	80	...	...	...	44	2	2	...	241	5	52	...	16	...	4	42	3	172	8	...	82	3	...	2	...	311	5	316
21	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	1	135	2	...	...	52	...	5	...	224	2	90	1	10	...	8	...	...	245	31	...	45	3	...	...	...	329	3	332
22	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	10	88	...	...	...	25	3	5	...	514	8	153	4	29	1	36	...	24	460	52	20	109	8	2	2	1	701	13	714
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	14	20	...	...	...	18	3	1	...	169	13	27	4	...	...	7	1	...	87	14	...	88	14	...	3	...	197	17	214
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	1	14	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	167	2	31	...	7	...	5	...	15	140	5	...	42	2	...	...	...	207	2	209
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	4	18	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	164	6	45	...	1	...	2	2	1	135	15	14	41	3	...	...	3	210	6	216
26	Mooltan	...	...	1	...	...	...	776	11	62	5	...	...	32	3	6	...	795	19	68	...	2	...	22	6	20	597	2	...	224	13	1	4	1	871	19	890
27	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	5	18	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	241	5	48	...	10	...	3	2	3	202	13	...	79	4	1	...	...	302	5	307
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	3	34	1	...	...	54	...	...	...	385	4	52	...	1	...	21	...	...	248	18	...	151	4	...	...	...	438	4	442
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	42	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	35	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	23	22	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	401	24	52	2	1	...	25	3	141	255	4	...	26	15	1	9	1	454	26	480
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	6	22	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	188	7	59	1	20	...	20	...	1	186	14	...	46	8	...	...	...	267	8	275
32	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	6	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	99	6	12	1	2	...	10	...	2	62	1	10	28	7	...	...	...	113	7	120
33	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	1	...	369	7	23	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	341	7	57	...	...	...	14	9	35	213	...	...	128	4	1	2	...	399	7	406
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	46	2	3	...	...	...	4	3	4	37	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	50	2	52
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	7	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	89	7	8	1	1	...	18	...	...	61	...	...	19	6	...	1	1	98	8	106
	Total ...	5	...	3	...	4	...	7,56[illegible]	235	2,905	121	1	...	1,117	51	126	3	9,420	342	1,751	56	305	6	408	303	737	6,819	429	568	2,338	277	15	101	14	11,602	407	12,009

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab on the 31st December 1882, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
																			Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
																			A		B						
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	A ...	...	...	20	2	66	3	115	3	122	...	90	1	13	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	431	9	440
		B ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	...	...	21	2	66	3	115	3	122	...	90	1	13	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	432	9	441
2	Gurgaon	A ...	2	...	10	...	18	...	11	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	55	1	56
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	10	...	18	...	11	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	55	1	56
3	Karnál	A ...	3	1	...	3	33	2	57	1	68	...	31	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	200	8	208
		B ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	4	1	...	3	34	2	57	1	68	...	31	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	202	8	210
4	Hissar	A ...	3	...	7	...	46	2	64	1	58	...	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	3	224
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	3	...	7	...	46	2	65	1	58	...	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	3	225
5	Rohtak	A ...	1	...	13	...	33	1	39	2	49	...	23	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	166	3	169
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	13	...	33	1	39	2	49	...	23	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	166	3	169

6	Sirsa	A ...	...	...	6	...	20	...	24	...	67	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	142
		B ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total ...	...	...	7	...	24	...	25	...	67	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	148
7	Umballa	A ...	10	2	23	2	78	3	130	2	238	3	82	2	27	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	597	14	611
		B ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total ...	10	2	25	2	81	3	130	2	238	3	82	2	27	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	602	14	616
8	Rúpar	A ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	356	...	172	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	...	582
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	356	...	172	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	...	582
9	Ludhiána	A ...	4	...	9	3	48	2	75	8	76	...	19	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	238	15	253
		B ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
		Total ...	4	...	9	3	50	2	76	9	76	...	19	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	241	16	257
10	Simla	A ...	2	...	5	2	8	...	4	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	34
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	2	...	5	2	9	...	4	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	35
11	Jullundur	A ...	5	...	15	3	34	4	130	2	113	2	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	11	324
		B ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	5	...	17	3	34	4	130	2	113	2	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	11	326
12	Hoshiárpur	A ...	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	1	15
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	1	15
13	Dharmsála	A ...	3	...	8	1	20	1	14	2	21	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	88	5	93
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	3	...	8	1	20	2	14	2	21	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	88	6	94
14	Amritsar	A ...	...	...	13	...	20	1	86	1	131	...	85	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	340	2	342
		B ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total ...	1	...	13	...	22	1	88	1	134	...	85	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	348	2	350

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab on the 31st December 1882, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—(continued).

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I — Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		A — For life.		B — For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
15	Gurdáspur	A ...	6	1	13	...	37	5	88	4	52	1	31	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	231	11	242
		B ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total ...	6	1	15	...	38	5	91	4	52	1	31	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	237	11	248
16	Siálkot	A ...	19	1	17	...	46	1	66	...	190	4	45	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	393	6	399
		B ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Total ...	31	1	17	...	46	1	66	...	192	4	45	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	407	6	413
17	Lahore Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	41	...	155	...	877	...	589	...	89	...	133	...	66	...	...	...	1,953	...	1,953
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	43	...	156	...	878	...	589	...	89	...	133	...	66	...	...	...	1,957	...	1,957
18	Lahore Female Jail	A ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	19	...	39	...	51	...	25	...	2	...	29	...	7	...	...	...	178	178
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	19	...	40	...	51	...	25	...	2	...	29	...	7	...	...	...	179	179
19	Lahore District Jail	A ...	4	...	38	...	88	...	163	...	194	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	558	...	558
		B ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	5	...	38	...	89	...	165	...	194	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	562	...	562

20	Gujránwála	A ...	3	...	11	1	32	2	74	1	137	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	311	5	316
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	11	1	32	2	74	1	137	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	311	5	316
21	Ferozepore	A ...	4	...	28	...	45	1	93	1	124	1	23	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	323	3	326
		B ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total ...	5	...	29	...	48	1	93	1	125	1	23	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	329	3	332
22	Ráwalpindi	A ...	16	...	33	...	98	2	126	5	204	2	105	2	87	1	16	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	700	12	712
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		Total ...	16	...	33	...	98	3	127	5	204	2	105	2	87	1	16	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	701	13	714
23	Jhelum	A ...	6	1	11	1	37	4	29	5	54	2	31	3	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	181	16	197
		B ...	3	...	2	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		Total ...	9	1	13	1	45	5	32	5	54	2	31	3	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	197	17	214
24	Gujrát	A ...	7	...	15	1	55	1	36	...	73	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	197	2	199
		B ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total ...	13	...	15	1	55	1	40	...	73	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	207	2	209
25	Shahpur	A ...	4	...	8	2	31	4	39	...	106	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	209	6	215
		B ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	4	...	9	2	31	4	39	...	106	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	210	6	216
26	Mooltan	A ...	8	...	33	3	168	3	199	3	221	3	176	5	55	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	866	17	883
		B ...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
		Total ...	9	1	35	4	170	3	199	3	221	3	176	5	55	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	871	19	890
27	Jhang	A ...	7	...	14	...	128	2	85	2	55	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	302	5	307
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	...	14	...	128	2	85	2	55	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	302	5	307
28	Montgomery	A ...	3	...	14	...	41	2	142	1	192	1	38	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	4	439
		B ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	3	...	15	...	43	2	142	1	192	1	38	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	4	442

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab on the 31st December 1882, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
29	Muzaffargarh	A ...	3	...	2	...	8	...	6	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	2	...	8	...	6	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
30	Dera Ismail Khan	A ...	3	...	7	2	52	7	96	1	180	6	67	3	22	...	2	...	12	4	6	...	...	...	447	23	470
		B ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
		Total ...	3	...	8	2	54	7	98	3	182	7	67	3	22	...	2	...	12	4	6	...	...	...	454	26	480
31	Dera Gházi Khan	A ...	...	...	2	...	18	1	79	3	79	3	69	1	6	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	265	8	273
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	...	...	2	...	19	1	80	3	79	3	69	1	6	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	267	8	275
32	Bannu	A ...	1	...	7	...	23	3	30	...	29	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	108	5	113
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
		Total ...	1	...	7	...	23	3	35	2	29	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	113	7	120
33	Pesháwar	A ...	10	...	26	...	54	...	129	4	85	1	38	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	4	...	370	5	375
		B ...	2	1	3	...	6	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	31
		Total ...	12	1	29	...	60	...	147	5	85	1	38	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	4	...	399	7	406

34	Hazára	A ...	2	...	13	...	7	1	8	...	14	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	52
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	13	...	7	1	8	...	14	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	52
35	Kohát	A ...	1	...	8	...	31	...	18	2	22	3	11	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	95	8	103
		B ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	1	...	10	...	31	...	19	2	22	3	11	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	98	8	106
	Grand Total ...	A ...	142	6	429	28	1,430	63	2,322	75	3,509	76	2,274	72	900	27	113	2	207	35	97	7	34	2	11,457	393	11,850
		B ...	28	2	21	1	39	3	47	6	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	14	159
		Total ...	170	8	450	29	1,469	66	2,369	81	3,518	78	2,275	72	900	27	113	2	207	35	97	7	34	2	11,602	407	12,009

No. 31.— Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab on the 31st December 1881 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Number in prison on the 1st day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	384	18	402	22	1	46	2	30	...	98	3	101	26	17	25	15	...	15	7	...	7
2	Gurgaon	49	...	49	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	182	8	190	26	1	4	...	5	...	35	1	36	19	12	19	1	1	2	1	...	1
4	Hissar	170	5	175	24	1	9	...	2	...	35	1	36	21	20	21	3	1	4	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	139	8	147	7	...	3	...	1	...	11	...	11	8	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	228	3	231	10	...	21	...	5	...	36	...	36	16	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...
7	Umballa	473	10	483	37	...	42	...	8	...	87	...	87	18	...	18	4	...	4	...	...	...
8	Rúpar Central Jail	1,878	...	1,878	159	...	63	...	25	...	247	...	247	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	259	15	274	35	1	27	...	14	1	76	2	78	29	13	28	10	2	12	...	...	...
10	Simla	12	...	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	304	17	321	38	2	37	1	17	3	92	6	98	30	35	31	2	...	2	1	...	1
12	Hoshiárpur	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála	96	21	117	11	1	7	...	3	...	21	1	22	22	5	19	1	1	2	...	..	...
14	Amritsar	272	2	274	45	...	23	...	17	...	85	...	85	31	...	31	3	...	3	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	186	13	199	2	...	3	...	2	...	7	...	7	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
16	Siálkot	324	12	336	49	...	9	...	6	...	64	...	64	20	...	19	3	...	3	2	...	2
17	Lahore Central Jail	2,015	...	2,015	139	...	89	...	42	...	270	...	270	13	...	13	84	...	84	44	...	44
18	" Female "	...	230	230	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	12	12	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...
19	" District "	534	...	534	30	...	10	...	4	...	44	...	44	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála	404	4	408	41	1	10	...	10	...	64	1	65	16	25	16	4	...	4	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	311	3	314	60	1	10	...	6	...	76	1	77	24	33	25	4	...	4	1	...	1
22	Ráwalpindi	710	19	729	36	...	11	...	20	...	67	...	67	9	...	9	4	...	4	2	...	2
23	Jhelum	257	7	264	29	...	1	...	13	...	43	...	43	17	...	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	195	3	198	14	1	9	...	5	...	28	1	29	14	33	15	2	...	2	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	255	2	257	31	1	4	...	3	...	38	1	39	15	50	15	...	1	1	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	644	21	665	43	1	18	...	9	...	70	1	71	11	5	11	4	...	4	1	...	1
27	Jhang	235	3	238	25	...	7	...	2	...	34	...	34	14	...	14	5	...	5	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	335	3	338	22	...	5	...	...	...	27	...	27	8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	64	2	66	6	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	9	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	368	15	383	59	...	16	...	9	...	84	...	84	23	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan	263	7	270	22	...	3	...	3	...	28	...	28	11	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu	81	7	88	5	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	9	11	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar	562	16	578	46	...	31	...	9	...	86	...	86	15	...	15	3	...	3	3	...	3
34	Hazára	27	5	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	109	7	116	11	...	3	...	2	...	16	...	16	15	...	14	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,339	486	12,825	1,092	21	528	4	276	6	1,896	31	1,927	15	6	15	162	10	172	62	...	62

No. 31 A.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	533	23	556	26	1	14	...	29	2	69	3	72	13	13	13	31	1	32	9	...	9
2	Gurgaon	328	25	353	25	...	10	...	5	...	40	...	40	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	340	18	358	19	2	5	...	2	...	26	2	28	8	11	8	2	...	2	1	...	1
4	Hissar	389	18	407	38	...	6	...	6	...	50	...	50	13	...	12	7	...	7	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	352	14	366	19	...	5	...	4	...	28	...	28	8	...	8	13	...	13	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	184	2	186	12	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	13	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Umballa	692	49	741	41	1	24	...	12	1	77	2	79	11	4	11	8	2	10	2	...	2
8	Rúpar	85	...	85	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	462	40	502	68	5	24	2	20	...	112	7	119	24	17	24	16	1	17	2	...	2
10	Simla	174	9	183	10	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	12	7	...	7	6	...	6	1	...	1
11	Jullundur	576	48	624	70	6	28	2	18	1	116	9	125	20	19	20	8	...	8	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur	285	22	307	9	...	13	2	7	...	29	2	31	10	9	10	3	1	4	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála	243	33	276	16	2	3	...	...	...	19	2	21	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	853	18	871	73	...	32	...	37	...	142	...	142	17	...	16	15	...	15	2	...	2
15	Gurdáspur	528	43	571	113	...	1	...	7	...	21	...	21	4	...	4	2	...	2	2	...	2
16	Siálkot	509	34	543	61	3	9	...	17	...	87	3	90	17	9	17	8	...	8	1	...	1
17	Lahore Central Jail	11	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	" Female "	...	34	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
19	" District "	986	...	986	47	...	13	...	18	...	78	...	78	8	...	8	2	...	2	2	...	2
20	Gujránwála	596	50	646	76	4	17	1	9	1	102	6	108	17	12	16	7	2	9	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	560	18	578	61	5	5	...	3	...	69	5	74	12	28	13	18	1	19	4	...	4
22	Ráwalpindi	910	37	947	32	1	3	...	5	...	40	1	41	4	3	4	13	...	13	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	726	36	762	54	2	15	2	17	1	86	5	91	12	14	12	4	1	5	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	439	25	464	35	2	6	2	12	...	53	4	57	12	16	12	6	1	7	1	...	1
25	Shahpur	451	21	472	22	2	6	...	1	...	29	2	31	6	10	7	2	1	3	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	1,030	37	1,067	164	...	30	...	9	1	203	1	204	20	3	19	42	...	42	9	...	9
27	Jhang	648	11	659	46	1	8	...	2	...	56	1	57	9	9	9	15	1	16	2	...	2
28	Montgomery	560	13	573	65	...	10	...	2	...	77	...	77	14	...	13	5	...	5	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	525	17	542	56	...	11	...	4	...	71	...	71	14	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	496	28	524	75	...	5	...	3	...	83	...	83	17	...	16	...	1	1	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan	374	21	395	34	2	2	1	1	...	37	3	40	10	14	10	...	1	1	...	...	...
32	Bannu	532	36	568	18	...	6	...	4	...	28	...	28	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
33	Peshâwar	1,209	23	1,232	107	2	16	...	10	...	133	2	135	11	9	11	2	...	2	...	...	...
34	Hazára	286	14	300	2	1	4	...	3	...	9	1	10	3	7	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
35	Kohát	414	17	431	45	1	4	...	2	...	51	1	52	12	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,286	834	18,120	1,444	44	336	12	271	7	2,051	63	2,114	12	7	12	238	17	255	38	...	38

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishment inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishment inflicted.												
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.									C.	
														A		B		C		D	E			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.		
1	Delhi	420	12	...	...	3	...	90	...	30	...	2	...	51	...	40	...	9	...	21	...	...	123	28
2	Gurgaon	64	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	20
3	Karnál	191	9	...	...	9	...	22	...	16	...	...	...	6	...	20	...	...	...	21	...	...	47	23
4	Hissar	204	6	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	11	5
5	Rohtak	137	6	...	...	2	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	10
6	Sirsa	158	1	...	...	13	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	22	14
7	Umballa	526	8	2	...	44	...	33	...	85	...	3	...	56	...	...	...	76	...	6	23	...	164	31
8	Rúpar	1,515	...	5	...	...	...	16	...	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	29	...	...	39	3
9	Ludhiána	249	14	...	...	5	...	29	...	7	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	41	16
10	Simla	21	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	9	41
11	Jullundur	314	13	...	...	4	...	26	...	20	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	...	...	28	...	...	50	15
12	Hoshiárpur	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála	83	14	...	...	...	...	17	...	24	1	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	42	43
14	Amritsar	316	3	...	...	3	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	16	5
15	Gurdáspur	224	11	...	...	13	1	11	...	19	2	...	...	34	3	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	46	20
16	Siálkot	314	9	...	...	4	...	10	...	16	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	13	...	...	30	9
17	Lahore Central Jail	2,003	...	...	...	16	...	273	...	305	...	...	...	139	...	209	...	...	...	246	...	...	594	30
18	„ Female „	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	3	...	...	...	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32	17
19	„ District „	542	...	1	...	20	...	40	...	10	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	71	13
20	Gujránwála	336	7	2	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	...	15	4
21	Ferozepore	302	5	...	...	8	...	21	...	12	1	...	...	5	...	11	1	...	...	25	...	...	42	14
22	Ráwalpindi	711	19	3	...	4	...	86	...	14	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	51	...	33	...	...	107	15
23	Jhelum	209	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	29	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	12	6	...	42	19
24	Gujrát	176	5	...	...	8	...	17	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	12	...	...	35	19
25	Shahpur	212	5	...	...	28	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	19	...	5	...	24	...	...	52	24
26	Mooltan	664	20	...	...	28	...	37	...	46	3	...	...	85	2	...	...	9	1	8	9	...	114	17
27	Jhang	240	4	...	...	12	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	...	...	22	9
28	Montgomery	325	4	...	...	51	...	6	...	36	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	44	...	3	...	...	93	28
29	Muzaffargarh	58	1	2	...	3	...	5	...	8	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	30
30	Dera Ismail Khan	446	18	...	...	38	5	35	...	16	...	...	...	18	...	21	5	13	...	14	23	...	94	20
31	Dera Gházi Khan	270	9	...	...	21	...	75	...	38	...	3	...	105	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	134	48
32	Bannu	92	7	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	12	12
33	Peshawar	420	14	...	...	20	...	19	1	36	3	...	...	8	4	...	...	19	...	48	...	...	79	18
34	Hazára	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
35	Kohát	122	10	...	...	...	...	17	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	22	...	...	38	29
	Total ...	11,919	440	16	...	368	8	948	30	878	14	23	...	727	43	385	8	315	2	697	63	...	2,262	18

Note.—The difference between columns 4 and 6 A is due to 7 prisoners included in column 5 having been punished by Criminal Courts for offences against jail discipline. Two prisoners in the Delhi jail were sentenced to three and two months' additional imprisonment for repeated non-completion of work. One in the Umballa jail got three months' additional imprisonment for selling snuff in the jail. One prisoner in the Siálkot jail was sentenced to two months' additional imprisonment for repeated offences against prison discipline and refusing to work. Three prisoners in the Dera Gházi Khan jail were punished—one for having forbidden articles in his possession, another for wilfully disabling himself for labour, and the third for short work.

No. 33.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the Punjab for the year 1882.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in Column 3 there were— Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in Column 7 there were when they entered Jail— Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Of those in Column 7 there were when they left Jail— Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	533	23	533	23	...	...	...	...	420	12	56	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	23	...
2	Gurgaon	328	25	326	25	1	...	1	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	340	18	330	18	7	...	3	...	191	9	45	...	32	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	12	...	4	...
4	Hissar	389	18	384	18	2	...	3	...	204	6	16	...	13	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...
5	Rohtak	352	14	351	14	1	...	...	...	137	6	18	...	22	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	7	...
6	Sirsa	184	2	180	2	2	...	2	...	158	1	26	...	33	...	28	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	26	...	7	...
7	Umballa	692	49	668	49	5	...	19	...	526	8	75	...	51	...	49	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	33	...	11	...
8	Rúpar	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	...	42	...	67	...	63	...	3	...	1	...	53	...	12	...	2	...
9	Ludhiána	462	40	444	40	11	...	7	...	249	14	51	3	31	3	31	3	...	...	...	...	23	3	8	...	...	...
10	Simla	174	9	161	9	10	...	3	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	576	48	573	48	3	...	...	...	314	13	57	...	36	...	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	9	...
12	Hoshiárpur	285	22	263	22	14	...	8	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála	243	33	229	33	10	...	4	...	83	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	853	18	846	18	5	...	2	...	316	3	50	...	79	...	74	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	55	...	24	...
15	Gurdáspur	528	43	520	43	6	...	2	...	224	11	27	...	40	...	32	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	34	...	6	...
16	Siálkot	509	34	497	34	4	...	8	...	314	9	28	...	55	...	53	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	6	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	11	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	2,003	...	103	...	80	...	75	...	4	...	1	...	7	...	61	...	12	...
18	" Female "	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	18	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
19	" District "	986	...	979	...	2	...	5	...	542	...	34	...	44	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	15	...
20	Gujránwála	596	50	589	50	4	...	3	...	336	7	60	...	127	...	120	...	4	...	3	...	40	...	70	...	17	...
21	Ferozepore	560	18	554	18	...	...	6	...	302	5	55	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	7	...	18	...
22	Ráwalpindi	910	37	899	37	6	...	5	...	711	19	183	...	89	...	83	...	6	...	...	...	11	...	49	...	29	...
23	Jhelum	726	36	717	36	2	...	7	...	209	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	439	25	436	25	2	...	1	...	176	5	14	...	11	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
25	Shahpur	451	21	444	21	3	...	4	...	212	5	23	...	11	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...
26	Mooltan	1,030	37	1,010	37	8	...	12	...	664	20	123	2	164	1	148	1	12	...	4	...	132	1	10	...	22	...
27	Jhang	648	11	642	11	...	...	6	...	240	4	34	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	13	...	10	...
28	Montgomery	560	13	558	13	2	...	...	...	325	4	32	...	60	...	58	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	35	...	14	...
29	Muzaffargarh	525	17	499	17	22	...	4	...	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	496	28	489	28	3	...	4	...	446	18	86	...	81	...	75	...	5	...	1	...	41	...	31	...	9	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan	374	21	365	21	6	...	3	...	270	9	45	...	75	...	73	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	19	...
32	Bannu	532	36	530	36	2	...	...	...	92	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar	1,209	23	1,205	23	3	...	1	...	420	14	36	...	26	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	9	...
34	Hazára	286	14	278	14	2	...	6	...	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	414	17	408	17	3	...	3	...	123	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,286	834	16,992	834	157	...	137	...	11,919	440	1,319	23	1,377	6	1,292	6	68	...	17	...	400	4	686	2	291	...

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi	432	4	7	443	9,229	21 2 8	7,221	16 4 9	1,860	4 3 2	915	2 1 0	70 6 2	1,582	3 10 0	2,823	6 6 0	23,630	53 11 7
2	Gurgaon	64	9	1	74	1,396	19 2 0	2,783	37 9 9	1,287	17 6 3	204	2 12 1	68 0 0	315	4 5 0	845	11 6 8	6,830	92 9 9
3	Karnál	200	8	2	210	3,600	17 4 11	5,281	25 2 4	1,194	5 10 11	379	1 12 11	63 2 8	1,044	5 0 4	628	2 15 10	12,126	57 15 3
4	Hissar	210	13	2	225	4,066	18 2 4	5,891	26 2 11	1,842	8 3 0	295	1 5 0	59 0 0	801	3 9 6	1,330	5 14 7	14,225	63 5 4
5	Rohtak	143	13	3	159	3,039	19 7 8	5,093	32 0 6	828	5 3 4	146	0 14 8	73 0 0	688	4 6 7	687	4 5 1	10,481	66 5 10
6	Sirsa	159	3	...	162	2,509	15 7 10	5,452	33 10 6	2,028	12 8 4	203	1 4 1	50 12 0	198	1 3 7	1,334	8 3 9	11,724	72 6 1
7	Umballa	534	25	5	564	9,108	16 4 8	9,990	17 11 5	2,508	4 7 2	539	0 15 3	41 7 4	1,439	2 9 2	2,145	3 12 10	25,729	45 12 6
8	Rúpar	1,515	...	...	1,515	35,443	23 6 4	29,431	19 6 2	13,097	8 10 4	2,868	1 14 3	25 6 1	7,690	5 1 3	11,618	7 10 8	1,00,147	66 1 0
9	Ludhiána	263	35	2	300	4,950	16 9 9	5,731	19 1 7	1,890	6 4 10	342	1 2 3	48 13 9	1,628	5 2 0	1,111	3 11 3	15,552	51 15 8
10	Simla	22	1	3	26	674	29 4 10	1,247	47 15 4	896	34 7 4	45	1 11 8	45 0 0	67	2 14 7	384	14 12 4	3,313	131 2 1
11	Jullundur	327	1	...	328	5,454	16 10 1	6,245	19 0 8	1,794	5 7 6	170	0 8 3	42 8 0	1,464	4 7 5	910	2 12 4	16,037	48 14 3
12	Hoshiárpur	16	13	6	35	453	15 9 11	1,297	37 0 11	912	26 0 11	83	2 5 11	83 0 0	113	3 14 4	195	5 9 2	3,053	90 9 2
13	Dharmsála	97	3	1	101	1,789	17 14 3	4,249	42 1 1	1,632	16 2 6	366	3 10 0	61 0 0	635	6 5 7	1,049	10 6 2	9,720	96 7 7
14	Amritsar	319	27	7	353	5,503	15 14 5	8,287	23 7 7	2,628	7 7 1	1,487	4 3 4	51 4 5	1,210	3 7 11	1,328	3 12 2	20,443	58 4 6
15	Gurdáspur	235	23	2	260	4,161	16 2 1	5,500	21 2 6	1,782	6 13 8	220	0 13 7	44 0 0	1,587	6 2 5	1,351	5 3 2	14,601	56 5 5
16	Siálkot	323	12	6	341	5,697	17 0 1	6,713	19 10 11	1,764	5 2 9	268	0 12 6	38 0 0	2,340	6 15 9	1,579	4 10 1	18,359	54 4 1
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,003	...	1	2,004	41,200	20 9 1	38,068	18 15 11	5,662	2 13 2	6,244	3 1 9	48 12 6	14,621	7 4 10	16,673	8 5 1	1,22,468	61 1 10
18	,, Female ,, ...	193	...	...	193	3,414	17 11 0	4,948	25 10 2	...	...	841	4 5 9	56 1 1	1,395	7 3 8	2,353	12 3 1	12,951	67 1 8
19	,, District ,, ...	542	6	8	556	10,550	19 4 0	6,585	11 13 6	1,557	2 12 10	1,278	2 4 9	58 1 5	4,458	8 2 2	1,631	2 14 11	26,059	47 4 2
20	Gujránwála	343	17	7	367	6,394	17 12 2	7,108	19 5 11	1,908	5 3 2	710	1 14 11	44 6 0	1,797	4 15 10	821	2 3 9	18,738	51 7 9
21	Ferozepore	307	7	6	320	5,292	16 13 8	6,447	20 2 4	1,788	5 9 5	201	0 10 1	40 3 2	1,808	5 12 1	1,392	4 5 7	16,928	53 5 2
22	Ráwalpindi	730	20	9	759	19,194	25 9 6	12,074	15 14 6	2,700	3 8 11	1,449	1 14 7	90 9 0	7,226	9 10 2	8,332	10 15 8	50,975	67 9 4
23	Jhelum	216	26	4	246	4,490	18 8 10	5,397	21 15 0	1,860	7 8 11	324	1 5 1	81 0 0	1,439	5 15 2	1,760	7 2 6	15,270	62 7 6
24	Gujrát	181	15	...	196	3,350	17 1 6	5,660	28 14 0	1,728	8 13 1	271	1 6 1	45 2 8	885	4 8 3	1,108	5 10 5	13,002	66 5 4
25	Shahpur	217	19	4	240	4,527	19 2 11	5,881	24 8 1	2,028	8 7 2	321	1 5 5	35 10 8	815	3 7 3	640	2 10 8	14,212	59 9 6
26	Mooltan	684	4	5	693	14,688	21 5 7	9,305	13 6 10	2,820	4 1 1	1,085	1 9 1	41 11 8	2,639	3 13 4	2,008	2 14 4	32,545	47 2 3
27	Jhang	244	21	2	267	5,007	18 14 4	5,881	22 0 5	1,932	7 3 9	284	1 1 0	56 12 9	1,706	6 7 0	960	3 9 6	15,770	59 4 0
28	Montgomery ...	329	22	3	354	6,203	17 10 9	7,848	22 2 9	2,070	5 13 7	726	2 0 10	42 11 3	913	2 9 7	1,395	3 15 1	19,155	54 4 7
29	Muzaffargarh ...	59	18	4	81	1,659	21 8 9	1,993	24 9 8	1,223	15 1 7	173	2 2 2	43 4 0	38	0 7 11	721	8 14 5	5,807	72 12 6
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	464	18	3	485	9,129	18 15 0	9,217	19 0 1	2,457	5 1 1	1,091	2 4 0	26 9 9	3,438	7 2 1	2,531	5 3 6	27,863	57 9 9
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	279	29	2	310	6,406	20 12 9	6,197	19 15 10	1,512	4 14 0	385	1 3 10	35 0 0	1,437	4 10 8	1,110	3 9 3	17,047	55 2 4
32	Bannu	99	58	3	160	2,760	17 9 3	4,233	26 7 4	1,548	9 10 10	169	1 0 11	28 2 8	756	4 13 1	1,083	6 12 4	10,549	66 5 9
33	Peshawar	434	113	10	557	9,183	16 12 7	8,000	14 5 10	4,128	7 6 7	876	1 9 2	51 8 6	3,381	6 2 11	2,963	5 5 1	28,531	51 10 2
34	Hazára	44	17	...	61	1,031	16 14 3	1,512	24 12 7	1,200	19 10 9	231	3 12 7	33 0 0	199	3 4 2	1,230	20 2 7	5,403	88 8 11
35	Kohát	132	26	6	164	3,599	22 12 5	4,066	24 12 8	3,168	19 5 1	267	1 10 1	33 6 0	796	5 0 7	1,128	6 14 1	13,024	80 6 11
	Total ...	12,359	626	124	13,109	2,55,147	19 10 4	2,60,831	19 14 4	79,231	6 0 8	25,454	1 15 1	43 11 9	72,448	5 9 3	79,156	6 0 7	7,72,267	59 2 3

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8		
						Average number employed on working days.												Ratio per cent. on Column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On Prison Duties.						On Jail Buildings.				K	L			
						A	B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations. G	Additions and alterations. H	New Jails. I	New Jails. J					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Delhi	3	416	13	...	...	11	38	11	62	...	6	56	...	...	232	...	3	9	56
2	Gurgaon	1	56	3	...	...	...	5	4	11	1	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	9	62
3	Karnál	3	166	6	45	...	10	29	12	11	4	...	...	...	...	100	...	6	17	60
4	Hissar	2	174	5	3	...	4	25	12	21	3	...	...	...	...	109	...	2	14	63
5	Rohtak	1	122	2	...	...	...	11	8	10	25	1	...	...	...	67	...	...	9	55
6	Sirsa	2	126	4	3	...	12	13	10	9	4	...	15	...	...	63	...	10	10	50
7	Umballa	5	456	12	4	...	33	41	14	78	36	...	19	...	...	235	...	7	9	52
8	Rúpar	...	1,379	113	23	...	97	125	25	76	34	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	7	9	...
9	Ludhiána	8	253	7	...	...	10	32	20	35	32	...	...	...	...	124	...	4	13	49
10	Simla	1	20	1	...	...	...	10	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	10
11	Jullundur	2	270	4	12	...	16	28	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	191	...	6	10	71
12	Hoshiárpur	2	13	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	23	69
13	Dharmsála	1	82	6	2	...	1	19	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	1	23	59
14	Amritsar	6	243	28	...	...	...	41	23	45	53	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	17	33
15	Gurdáspur	2	204	5	...	...	9	14	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	169	...	4	7	83
16	Siálkot	11	303	7	1	...	16	42	10	54	3	...	...	...	...	178	...	5	14	59
17	Lahore Central Jail	5	1,847	128	18	...	168	235	33	176	43	...	...	...	...	1,192	...	9	13	65
18	" Female "	2	174	15	1	...	9	16	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	133	...	5	9	76
19	" District "	5	515	22	...	...	9	68	25	46	63	...	...	...	...	304	...	2	13	59
20	Gujránwála	3	315	16	9	...	11	31	9	28	6	...	...	...	...	230	...	3	10	73
21	Ferozepore	2	265	4	4	...	7	26	18	13	8	...	...	...	...	193	...	3	10	73
22	Ráwalpindi	11	684	16	19	...	49	81	22	97	112	...	15	...	...	308	...	7	12	45
23	Jhelum	9	166	4	15	...	13	22	11	23	9	...	...	...	...	103	...	8	13	62
24	Gujrát	5	143	6	7	...	2	20	13	10	1	...	...	...	...	97	...	1	14	68
25	Shahpur	1	207	9	...	...	3	18	3	10	8	...	...	...	...	165	...	1	9	80
26	Mooltan	3	650	26	...	...	37	35	22	35	5	...	...	...	...	516	...	6	5	79
27	Jhang	1	202	5	1	...	2	19	11	42	6	...	...	...	...	122	...	1	9	60
28	Montgomery	6	307	17	...	...	10	40	34	21	14	...	...	...	...	188	...	3	13	61
29	Muzaffargarh	1	46	4	...	...	...	6	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	13	59
30	Dera Ismail Khan	8	411	41	4	...	27	44	9	16	15	...	...	...	...	304	...	7	11	74
31	Dera Gházi Khan	4	260	10	2	...	8	44	15	35	18	...	2	...	...	138	...	3	17	53
32	Bannu	7	78	4	1	...	...	15	4	5	7	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	19	60
33	Peshàwar	55	340	14	15	...	15	80	16	78	25	...	...	...	...	126	...	4	24	37
34	Hazára	...	19	7	...	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
35	Kohát	...	128	7	...	...	...	25	6	21	3	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	20	57
	Total ...	178	11,039	572	189	...	589	1,307	450	1,110	558	7	107	...	...	5,908	1,022	5	12	54

No. 36.—Statement showing the Result of the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4								5								6			7		
			Debits.								Credits.								A	B	C	A	B	C
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1881.	Raw materials at the end of 1881.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1882.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1881.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1881.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1881.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1882.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1882.	Raw materials at the end of 1882.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1881.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1882.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1882.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoices during 1882.	Total.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or cash loss.
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H						
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi	429	...	900	237	...	631	2,019	11,874	15,661	...	1,165	427	...	130	3,284	15,197	20,203	4,542	11	...	3,323	8	...
2	Gurgaon	63	...	14	210	...	150	304	1,018	1,696	...	60	93	...	318	231	1,682	2,384	688	11	...	664	11	...
3	Karnál	197	...	330	404	...	1,615	477	3,692	6,518	...	198	261	...	32	477	8,951	9,919	3,401	17	...	5,259	27	...
4	Hissar	208	...	209	901	...	699	272	4,846	6,927	...	229	773	...	981	212	7,349	9,544	2,617	13	...	2,503	12	...
5	Rohtak	142	...	1,309	230	...	1,451	970	3,192	7,152	...	604	274	...	976	970	5,737	8,561	1,409	10	...	2,545	18	...
6	Sirsa	157	...	59	213	...	367	700	1,947	3,286	...	12	469	...	203	702	4,017	5,403	2,117	13	...	2,070	13	...
7	Umballa	529	...	1,754	543	...	1,233	794	7,031	11,355	...	2,247	852	...	1,501	809	10,777	16,186	4,831	9	...	3,746	7	...
8	Rúpar	1,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,581	8,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,043	69,043	60,462	40	...	60,462	40	...
9	Ludhiána	255	...	147	803	...	995	327	7,472	9,744	...	236	461	...	664	327	9,996	11,684	1,940	8	...	2,524	10	...
10	Simla	21	...	40	...	...	3	351	560	954	...	68	245	...	161	441	274	1,189	235	11	...	...	...	286
11	Jullundur	325	...	1,257	532	...	942	910	8,126	11,767	...	1,478	29	...	1,389	864	12,349	16,109	4,342	13	...	4,223	13	...
12	Hoshiárpur	14	...	62	1	...	...	...	104	167	...	36	1	...	...	...	326	363	196	14	...	222	16	...
13	Dharmsála	96	...	554	479	...	201	237	1,429	2,900	...	341	374	...	227	237	2,478	3,657	757	8	...	1,049	11	...
14	Amritsar	313	...	905	86	...	551	813	4,280	6,635	...	911	23	...	882	819	6,701	9,336	2,701	9	...	2,421	8	...
15	Gurdáspur	233	...	509	64	...	114	632	5,103	6,422	...	748	15	...	569	690	6,399	8,421	1,999	9	...	1,296	6	...
16	Siálkot	312	...	839	1,607	...	1,168	2,050	6,180	11,844	...	1,118	515	...	1,481	2,089	11,052	16,255	4,411	14	...	4,872	15	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	1,998	...	44,822	57,128	...	32,006	76,507	1,90,250	4,00,713	...	48,904	66,991	...	32,582	1,09,207	1,66,965	4,24,649	23,936	12	...	...	...	23,285
18	,, Female ,, ...	191	...	101	3	...	3	177	222	506	...	22	4	...	62	177	1,396	1,661	1,155	6	...	1,174	6	...
19	,, District ,, ...	537	...	2,391	16	...	374	844	16,673	20,298	...	1,853	466	...	430	814	19,757	23,320	3,022	6	...	3,084	6	...
20	Gujránwála	340	...	1,145	96	...	201	140	5,771	7,353	...	453	185	...	348	113	9,790	10,889	3,536	10	...	4,019	12	...
21	Ferozepore	305	...	328	112	...	297	140	5,816	6,693	...	347	154	...	772	225	8,427	9,925	3,232	11	...	2,611	9	...
22	Ráwalpindi	719	...	1,365	51	...	153	1,900	14,419	17,888	...	1,472	47	...	802	2,064	16,732	21,117	3,229	4	...	2,313	3	...
23	Jhelum	207	...	1,231	77	...	353	1,051	4,821	7,533	...	277	538	...	181	1,051	7,116	9,163	1,630	8	...	2,295	11	...
24	Gujrát	176	...	510	171	...	856	815	3,318	5,670	...	438	149	...	1,217	808	4,557	1,769	1,499	9	...	1,239	7	...
25	Shahpur	216	...	1,410	393	...	1,249	405	5,334	8,791	...	379	686	...	976	385	8,302	10,728	1,937	9	...	2,968	14	...
26	Mooltan	681	...	3,062	1,613	...	820	2,137	10,414	18,046	...	2,201	1,485	...	1,483	1,291	13,034	19,494	1,448	2	...	2,620	4	...
27	Jhang	243	...	2,035	718	...	2,819	381	6,317	12,270	...	1,934	591	...	961	386	10,795	14,667	2,397	10	...	4,478	18	...
28	Montgomery	323	...	724	1,430	...	1,911	806	3,561	8,432	...	664	857	...	833	971	6,416	9,741	1,309	4	...	2,855	9	...
29	Muzaffargarh	58	...	88	15	...	109	386	1,528	2,126	...	119	41	...	195	310	3,741	4,406	2,280	39	...	2,213	38	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	456	...	2,414	1,537	...	3,123	1,253	9,296	17,623	...	2,599	1,312	...	3,365	1,480	16,229	24,985	7,362	16	...	6,933	15	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan	275	11	444	1,452	...	1,109	414	4,616	8,046	...	167	998	...	863	418	7,563	10,009	1,963	7	...	2,947	11	...
32	Bannu	92	...	37	905	...	112	154	2,403	3,611	...	1,995	1,087	...	34	172	2,522	5,810	2,199	24	...	119	1	...
33	Peshávar	379	...	1,351	311	...	208	1,024	8,595	11,489	...	1,839	139	...	51	1,024	13,715	16,768	5,279	14	...	5,120	14	...
34	Hazára	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	132	...	319	177	...	196	91	3,058	3,841	...	614	136	...	75	91	5,047	5,963	2,122	16	...	1,989	15	...
	Total ...	12,181	11	72,665	72,515	...	56,019	99,481	3,71,847	6,72,538	...	75,728	80,678	...	54,744	1,33,139	4,94,432	8,38,721	1,66,183	14	...	1,46,156 —23,571 1,22,585	10	...

N. B.—Column 4 E does not agree with column 5 E of Statement No. XII for the preceding year, owing to some corrections made in the Manufactory Bill of the Montgomery District after the Report for 1881 had been prepared.

No. 37.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance.	Excess of payments over drawings from Treasury, Column 7 A of Statement No. XII.	Excess of drawings over payments, Column 7 C of Statement No. XII.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi	26,630	3,323	...	20,307	47	47
2	Gurgaon	6,830	664	...	6,166	96	98
3	Karnál	12,126	5,259	...	6,867	34	35
4	Hissar	14,225	2,503	...	11,722	56	57
5	Rohtak	10,481	2,545	...	7,936	55	56
6	Sirsa	11,724	2,070	...	9,654	61	61
7	Umballa	25,729	3,746	...	21,983	41	41
8	Rúpar	1,00,147	60,462	...	39,685	26	26
9	Ludhiána	15,552	2,524	...	13,028	50	51
10	Simla	3,313	...	286	3,599	163	171
11	Jullundur	16,037	4,223	...	11,814	36	36
12	Hoshiárpur	3,053	222	...	2,831	177	202
13	Dharmsála	9,720	1,049	...	8,671	89	90
14	Amritsar	20,443	2,421	...	18,022	56	57
15	Gurdáspur	14,601	1,296	...	13,305	57	57
16	Siálkot	18,359	4,872	...	13,487	42	43
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,22,468	...	23,285	1,45,753	73	73
18	" Female " ...	12,951	1,174	...	11,777	61	62
19	" District " ...	26,059	3,084	...	22,975	42	43
20	Gujránwála	18,738	4,019	...	14,719	43	43
21	Ferozepore	16,928	2,611	...	14,317	47	47
22	Ráwalpindi	50,975	2,313	...	48,662	67	68
23	Jhelum	15,270	2,295	...	12,975	60	63
24	Gujrát	13,002	1,239	...	11,763	65	67
25	Shahpur	14,212	2,968	...	11,244	52	52
26	Mooltan	32,545	2,620	...	29,925	44	44
27	Jhang	15,770	4,478	...	11,292	46	46
28	Montgomery	19,155	2,855	...	16,300	50	50
29	Muzaffargarh	5,807	2,213	...	3,594	61	62
30	Dera Ismail Khan	27,863	6,933	...	20,930	45	46
31	Dera Gházi Khan	17,047	2,947	...	14,100	51	51
32	Bannu	10,549	119	...	10,430	105	113
33	Pesháwar	28,531	5,120	...	23,411	54	62
34	Hazára	5,403	...	...	5,403	123	123
35	Kohát	13,024	1,989	...	11,035	84	84
	Total ...	7,72,267	1,46,156	23,571	6,49,682	52	53

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	Convicts	311	28	339	420	12	432
		Under-trial	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	7	...	7
2	Gurgaon	Convicts	65	5	70	64	...	64
		Under-trial	...	...	...	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	Karnál	Convicts	210	9	219	191	9	200
		Under-trial	16	...	16	8	...	8
		Civil prisoners	8	...	8	2	...	2
4	Hissar	Convicts	199	18	217	204	6	210
		Under-trial	24	...	24	12	1	13
		Civil prisoners	7	...	7	2	...	2
5	Rohtak	Convicts	199	13	212	137	6	143
		Under-trial	17	8	25	12	1	13
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	3	...	3
6	Sirsa	Convicts	307	19	326	158	1	159
		Under-trial	25	...	25	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	...	...	...
7	Umballa	Convicts	685	18	703	526	8	534
		Under-trial	30	7	37	24	1	25
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	5	...	5
8	Rúpar	Convicts	2,368	...	2,368	1,515	...	1,515
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	Convicts	189	23	212	249	14	263
		Under-trial	33	...	33	33	2	35
		Civil prisoners	23	2	25	2	...	2
10	Simla	Convicts	39	7	46	21	1	22
		Under-trial	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	2	1	3
11	Jullundur	Convicts	298	18	316	314	13	327
		Under-trial	14	...	14	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur	Convicts	32	4	36	15	1	16
		Under-trial	8	...	8	12	1	13
		Civil prisoners	16	4	20	6	...	6
13	Dharmsála	Convicts	137	20	157	83	14	97
		Under-trial	...	...	24	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners	...	...	5	1	...	1
14	Amritsar	Convicts	353	16	369	316	3	319
		Under-trial	30	...	30	26	1	27
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	7	...	7
15	Gurdáspur	Convicts	209	14	223	224	11	235
		Under-trial	27	7	34	22	1	23
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	2	...	2
16	Siálkot	Convicts	425	21	446	314	9	323
		Under-trial	16	...	16	11	1	12
		Civil prisoners	11	...	11	6	...	6
17	Lahore Central Jail	Convicts	1,617	...	1,617	2,003	...	2,003
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	Lahore Female Jail	Convicts	...	260	260	...	193	193
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1882.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
450	19	469	127	1	128	13	...	13	13	1	14
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	1	89	81	1	82	3	...	3	...	...	...
28	...	28	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	8	233	178	14	192	5	1	6	5	...	5
22	...	22	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	5	246	227	16	243	5	...	5	6	2	8
15	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	8	186	45	3	48	2	...	2	4	...	4
20	1	21	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	3	232	205	1	206	4	...	4	3	...	3
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
654	11	665	451	4	455	12	...	12	10	...	10
27	2	29	18	5	23	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,942	...	1,942	4,834	...	4,834	113	...	113	50	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	17	264	202	4	206	6	1	7	5	...	5
73	9	82	15	3	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
88	3	91	65	9	74	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	14	360	135	5	140	4	...	4	4	...	4
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	8	33	21	...	21	1	...	1	...	...	...
24	...	24	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	19	123	159	33	192	5	1	6	5	...	5
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	3	380	903	10	913	28	...	28	20	...	20
42	1	43	33	1	34	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	11	255	119	17	136	5	...	5	4	...	4
27	1	28	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
407	6	413	203	11	214	7	...	7	6	1	7
7	1	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,172	...	2,172	3,251	...	3,251	128	...	128	227	...	227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	230	230	...	470	470	...	15	15	...	12	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	7	...	7	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	7	...	7	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	59	...	59	98	...	98	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1882—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
30	8	30	3	...	3	...	...	...	3·09	8·33	3·24	3·09	8·33	3·24
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	...	128	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	155	96	3	11	3	...	...	...	2·62	...	2·50	2·62	...	2·50
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	267	116	2	...	2	...	...	...	2·94	33·33	3·81	2·94	33·33	3·81
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	50	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	2·92	...	2·80	2·92	...	2·80
17	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	100	130	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·89	1·90	...	1·89
67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	50	85	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·87	1·90	...	1·87
75	500	92	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
319	...	319	7	...	7	...	...	...	3·30	...	3·30	3·30	...	3·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	29	78	2	7	3	...	...	...	2·01	...	1·90	2·01	...	1·90
45	150	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·03	...	2·86	3·03	...	2·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309	900	336	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	38	43	1	...	1	...	...	...	1·27	...	1·22	1·27	...	1·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	...	131	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	200	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	236	198	6	7	6	...	...	...	6·02	...	5·15	6·02	...	5·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	333	286	9	...	9	...	...	...	6·33	...	6·27	6·33	...	6·27
127	100	126	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	155	58	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·79	...	1·70	1·79	...	1·70
14	100	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	122	66	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·91	11·11	2·17	1·91	11·11	2·17
36	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	...	162	6	...	6	...	...	...	11·33	...	11·33	11·33	...	11·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	244	244	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	6·22	6·22	...	6·22	6·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
19	Lahore District Jail...	Convicts ...	565	...	565	542	...	542
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners ...	15	...	15	8	...	8
20	Gujránwála ...	Convicts ...	366	15	381	336	7	343
		Under-trial ...	50	...	50	16	1	17
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	7	...	7
21	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	403	9	412	302	5	307
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	7	...	7
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	6	...	6
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Convicts ...	659	60	719	711	19	730
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	19	1	20
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	8	1	9
23	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	264	15	279	209	7	216
		Under-trial ...	34	3	37	24	2	26
		Civil prisoners ...	13	...	13	4	...	4
24	Gujrát ...	Convicts ...	244	7	251	176	5	181
		Under-trial ...	28	...	28	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	227	6	233	212	5	217
		Under-trial ...	33	3	36	19	...	19
		Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	4	...	4
26	Mooltan ...	Convicts ...	655	29	684	664	20	684
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners ...	7	5	12	5	...	5
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ...	290	11	301	240	4	244
		Under-trial ...	33	...	33	21	...	21
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	598	30	628	325	4	329
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	22	...	22
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	3	...	3
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	41	4	45	58	1	59
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	18	...	18
		Civil prisoners ...	15	5	20	4	...	4
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Convicts ...	454	31	485	446	18	464
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	17	1	18
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Convicts ...	262	14	276	270	9	279
		Under-trial ...	18	6	24	27	2	29
		Civil prisoners ...	18	...	18	2	...	2
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	75	12	87	92	7	99
		Under-trial ...	30	...	30	56	2	58
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
33	Pesháwar ...	Convicts ...	381	18	399	420	14	434
		Under-trial ...	113	13	126	110	3	113
		Civil prisoners ...	9	3	12	9	1	10
34	Hazára ...	Convicts ...	12	4	16	40	4	44
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	16	1	17
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicts ...	89	18	107	122	10	132
		Under-trial ...	34	4	38	24	2	26
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total ...	Convicts ...	13,228	776	14,004	11,919	440	12,359
		Under-trial ...	708	51	759	601	25	626
		Civil prisoners ...	228	19	247	120	4	124

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1882—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
581	...	581	919	...	919	22	...	22	*35	...	35
11	...	11	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	2
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	7	419	381	9	390	16	...	16	3	...	3
12	1	13	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	12	345	122	6	128	4	...	4	8	...	8
11	...	11	20	...	20	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	1	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
797	21	818	421	8	429	16	...	16	17	...	17
27,	...	27	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	7	264	137	22	159	3	1	4	8	...	8
65	...	65	15	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	5	225	80	5	85	6	...	6	...	...	...
12	...	12	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	6	266	403	6	409	9	...	9	9	1	10
16	...	16	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
872	20	892	777	15	792	25	1	26	29	2	31
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
322	5	327	197	3	200	4	1	5	4	...	4
22	...	22	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
456	4	460	790	5	795	17	...	17	7	...	7
29	...	29	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	4	87	87	...	87	3	1	4	...	...	...
14	2	16	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
501	23	524	1,648	85	1,733	38	3	41	22	...	22
6	3	9	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
288	10	298	636	19	655	9	1	10	7	...	7
38	3	41	32	4	36	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	5	153	185	10	195	4	...	4	2	1	3
109	...	109	42	1	43	2	...	2	1	...	1
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	16	573	691	17	708	13	1	14	5	...	5
150	4	154	69	1	70	3	...	3	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	4	68	138	19	157	6	1	7	...	...	...
21	...	21	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	11	173	179	17	196	6	1	7	2	...	2
40	5	45	15	1	16	1	...	1	1	...	1
7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,330	526	14,856	18,997	845	19,842	543	29	572	520	20	540
884	35	919	391	28	419	10	...	10	5	...	5
107	6	113	22	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	1

*1 committed suicide.

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality during the

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
19	Lahore District Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshâwar ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Convicts ...	114	6	120	157	4	161	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1882—(*concluded*).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
170	...	170	4	...	4	...	...	...	6·46	...	6·46	6·46	...	6·46
117	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	...	33·33	33·33	...	33·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	129	114	5	...	5	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·87	0·89	...	0·87
56	300	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	120	42	1	...	1	...	...	...	2·65	...	2·60	2·65	...	2·60
286	...	286	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·66	...	16·66	16·66	...	16·66
59	42	59	2	...	2	...	...	...	2·39	...	2·33	2·39	...	2·33
63	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	314	74	1	14	2	...	...	...	3·82	...	3·71	3·82	...	3·71
62	50	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	100	47	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	200	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	120	188	4	...	4	...	...	...	4·25	20·00	4·60	4·25	20·00	4·60
89	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	75	116	4	5	4	...	...	...	4·37	10·00	4·53	4·37	10·00	4·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	75	82	2	25	2	...	...	...	1·67	...	1·64	1·67	...	1·64
38	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	125	242	5	...	5	...	...	...	2·15	...	2·13	2·15	...	2·13
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	147	5	100	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	472	373	9	17	9	...	...	...	4·93	...	4·76	4·93	...	4·76
29	100	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	211	235	3	11	4	...	...	...	2·59	...	2·51	2·59	...	2·51
119	200	124	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	143	197	4	...	4	...	...	...	2·17	14·29	3·03	2·17	14·29	3·03
75	50	74	4	...	3	...	...	...	1·79	...	1·72	1·79	...	1·72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	121	163	3	7	3	...	...	...	1·19	...	1·15	1·19	...	1·15
63	33	62	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
345	475	357	15	25	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	170	148	5	10	5	...	...	...	1·64	...	1·52	1·64	...	1·52
63	50	62	4	...	4	...	...	...	4·17	...	3·85	4·17	...	3·85
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	192	161	5	7	5	...	...	...	4·36	4·55	4·37	4·36	4·55	4·37
65	112	67	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·80	0·83	...	0·80
18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·81	0·83	...	0·81

No. 39.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under Trial in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1882.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1882.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	2	...	53	2	55	2	57	4	...	4	16	2	18	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
2	Gurgaon	16	...	333	9	349	9	358	9	...	9	201	4	205	138	4	142	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	Karnál	1	...	222	4	223	4	227	8	...	8	96	3	99	123	1	124	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
4	Hissar	9	...	295	15	304	15	319	12	1	13	110	6	116	176	9	185	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
5	Rohtak	9	1	287	12	296	13	309	12	1	13	98	5	103	154	6	160	32	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
6	Sirsa	...	...	87	1	87	1	88	3	...	3	24	1	25	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
7	Umballa	27	...	606	25	633	25	658	24	1	25	334	15	349	262	10	272	17	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
8	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	21	4	670	46	691	50	741	33	2	35	401	17	418	240	20	260	12	3	...	...	1	...	37	10	47
10	Simla	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	1	...	1	3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	Jullundur	...	...	41	2	41	2	43	1	...	1	33	2	35	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur	16	3	273	27	289	30	319	12	1	13	170	22	192	108	7	115	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
13	Dharmsála	2	...	207	15	209	15	224	3	...	3	154	8	162	51	6	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
14	Amritsar	17	...	831	41	848	41	889	26	1	27	603	34	637	236	7	243	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
15	Gurdáspur	19	...	533	30	552	30	582	22	1	23	252	16	268	214	13	227	55	1	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
16	Siálkot	13	...	366	19	379	19	398	11	1	12	195	15	210	175	2	177	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
17	Lahore Central Jail	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	" Female "	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" District "	12	...	72	...	84	...	84	6	...	6	30	...	30	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	6
20	Gujránwála	14	...	557	37	571	37	608	16	1	17	261	13	274	274	23	297	14	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
21	Ferozepore	6	...	142	5	148	5	153	7	...	7	103	3	106	29	...	29	14	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
22	Ráwalpindi	24	3	230	9	254	12	266	19	1	20	80	4	84	151	8	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
23	Jhelum	63	...	483	35	546	35	581	24	2	26	327	21	348	198	12	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	23
24	Gujrát	15	...	395	17	410	17	427	14	1	15	275	10	285	119	5	124	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
25	Shahpur	14	...	315	14	329	14	343	19	...	19	168	7	175	68	5	73	73	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
26	Mooltan	...	...	68	8	68	8	76	4	...	4	7	...	7	29	...	29	25	7	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
27	Jhang	17	...	496	11	513	11	524	21	...	21	237	6	243	242	5	247	2	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
28	Montgomery	9	...	531	10	540	10	550	22	...	22	200	5	205	282	5	287	32	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
29	Muzaffargarh	4	...	395	12	399	12	411	18	...	18	208	10	218	171	2	173	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
30	Dera Ismail Khan	18	3	283	20	301	23	324	17	1	18	184	10	194	107	13	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
31	Dera Gházi Khan	23	3	472	46	495	49	544	27	2	29	303	42	345	172	7	179	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
32	Bannu	57	5	553	18	610	23	633	56	2	58	358	14	372	201	7	208	...	...	...	...	1	...	50	2	52
33	Peshawar	141	4	1,449	38	1,590	42	1,632	110	3	113	1,062	33	1,095	454	7	461	3	1	...	...	...	...	71	1	72
34	Hazára	7	...	298	24	305	24	329	16	1	17	224	19	243	59	5	64	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
35	Kohát	27	4	459	49	486	53	539	24	2	26	308	38	346	153	13	166	2	1	...	...	1	...	22	1	23
	Total ...	604	30	12,016	603	12,620	633	13,253	601	25	626	7,026	386	7,412	4,741	203	4,944	329	20	...	...	5	...	519	24	543

No. 39 A.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under Trial in the Lock-ups, apart from the Jails of the Punjab, during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4		5		6			7			8			9			10		11		12		13			14							15			
																												Cost.							Hospital.			
																												A	B	C	D	E			A	B	C	D
Serial Number.	Districts.	Names of Lock-ups.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.			Rations.	Guards and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.				
1	Delhi ...	... Delhi ...	12	...	628	27	640	27	667	13	...	13	272	15	287	305	11	316	28	1	1	...	1	...	33	..	33	236	1,032	96	1,364	104	14	9	5	...	1	7·69
2	Umballa ...	... Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Simla ...	... Kasauli ...	...	...	77	9	77	9	86	2	...	2	42	5	47	29	2	31	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	93	...	31	124	61	12	0	...	...	...	...
4	Jullundur ...	... Jullundur ...	5	2	279	20	284	22	306	4	1	5	142	17	159	124	5	129	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	71	672	144	887	177	6	5	...	...	...	...
5	Dharmsála ...	... Kulu ...	1	...	72	12	73	12	85	3	1	4	44	9	53	14	3	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	420	12	491	122	12	0	4	...	...	...
6	Gurdáspur ...	... Dalhousie ...	...	...	26	1	26	1	27	2	...	2	4	1	5	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	13	44	22	0	0	...	...	...	...
7	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	37	...	1,394	96	1,431	96	1,527	45	...	45	296	36	332	938	39	977	184	21	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	1,719	1,221	359	3,299	73	5	0	124	3	...	...
8		Kasúr ...	18	...	614	9	632	9	641	16	...	16	179	1	180	448	8	456	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	692	541	185	1,418	88	10	0	74	1	...	...
9	Ferozepore ...	... Ferozepore ...	12	1	522	24	534	25	559	15	1	16	171	11	182	215	6	221	137	8	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	469	1,154	51	1,674	104	10	0	...	...	...	...
10	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi ...	18	...	517	15	535	15	550	11	...	11	203	4	207	148	1	149	175	10	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	254	567	309	1,130	102	11	8	...	...	...	...
11		Attock ...	6	...	162	8	168	8	176	6	...	6	51	4	55	113	4	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	246	567	139	952	158	10	8	...	...	...	...
12		Murree ...	...	...	107	7	107	7	114	2	...	2	29	4	33	69	3	72	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	97	284	74	455	227	8	0	...	...	...	...
13	Jhelum ...	... Pind Dádan Khan	2	...	216	7	218	7	225	7	...	7	54	4	58	101	...	101	45	3	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	209	108	136	453	64	11	5	...	...	...	...
14	Mooltan ...	... Mooltan ...	23	...	909	40	932	40	972	22	1	23	304	15	319	575	24	599	27	1	...	...	1	...	25	...	25	666	946	181	1,793	77	15	4	52	...	1	4·35
15	Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Rájanpur ...	53	...	366	21	419	21	440	47	...	47	204	9	213	65	2	67	102	10	...	...	1	...	47	...	47	1,144	2,126	605	3,875	82	7	2	130	2	1	2·13
17	Bannu ...	... Miánwáli ...	...	...	135	6	135	6	141	1	...	1	68	2	70	65	4	69	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	34	720	87	841	841	0	0	...	...	...	...
18	Peshávar ...	... Mardán ...	29	...	1,187	24	1,216	24	1,240	34	1	35	879	16	895	156	...	156	159	6	...	...	1	...	21	2	23	822	1,284	513	2,619	74	13	3	628	7	1	2·86
		Total ...	216	3	7,211	326	7,427	329	7,756	230	5	235	2,942	153	3,095	3,387	112	3,499	894	61	1	...	4	...	109	3	202	6,842	11,642	2,935	21,419	91	2	4	1,017	13	4	1·70

No. 40.—Statement of Deeds registered in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Registrations affecting									
		Compulsory.									
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, Clause (a)].	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses (b) and (c).	Perpetual leases [Section 17, Clause (d)].	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17 (d).	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
									Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	4	74	858	1,481	56	16	90	2,575	6,435	0	0
Gurgaon ...	7	6	172	432	19	8	3	640	1,602	0	0
Karnál ...	6	34	461	467	4	...	38	1,004	2,510	0	0
Hissar ...	6	35	208	322	10	8	33	616	1,540	0	0
Rohtak ...	5	44	275	667	28	...	30	1,044	2,611	8	0
Sirsa ...	4	17	92	161	11	91	43	415	1,035	0	0
Umballa ...	10	52	677	1,363	26	...	27	2,145	5,357	8	0
Ludhiána ...	6	37	454	1,130	9	...	4	1,634	4,085	0	0
Simla ...	4	1	67	97	15	...	1	181	448	0	0
Jullundur ...	8	69	682	1,250	38	...	19	2,058	5,142	8	0
Hoshiárpur ...	12	68	603	2,082	38	7	70	2,868	7,165	0	0
Kángra ...	16	44	267	455	26	1	2	795	1,987	8	0
Amritsar ...	5	84	1,070	1,964	35	2	39	3,194	7,982	8	0
Gurdáspur ...	8	11	267	1,071	17	2	9	1,377	3,442	8	0
Siálkot ...	7	41	368	1,731	11	1	24	2,176	5,448	8	0
Lahore ...	6	48	1,024	1,866	42	2	61	3,043	7,615	0	0
Gujránwála ...	6	18	352	560	7	...	9	946	2,365	0	0
Ferozepore ...	10	33	396	1,387	17	6	5	1,844	4,610	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	9	21	740	898	26	1	...	1,686	4,215	0	0
Jhelum ...	5	79	502	858	6	2	2	1,449	3,622	8	0
Gujrát ...	4	66	286	784	...	...	2	1,138	2,845	0	0
Shahpur ...	4	24	185	460	18	...	6	693	1,732	8	0
Mooltan ...	7	15	609	848	58	3	22	1,555	3,875	8	0
Jhang ...	4	9	261	427	30	...	16	743	1,860	0	0
Montgomery ...	5	6	89	163	21	...	...	279	697	8	0
Muzaffargarh ...	4	9	231	449	5	...	3	697	1,744	0	0
D. Ismail Khan	6	3	270	389	26	1	8	697	1,744	0	0
D. Gházi Khan	5	13	375	572	27	...	2	989	2,472	8	0
Bannu ...	5	6	264	461	31	...	2	764	1,910	0	0
Pesháwar ...	8	30	702	1,065	35	1	29	1,862	4,650	0	0
Hazára ...	4	1	119	165	1	...	3	289	718	0	0
Kohát ...	3	5	45	58	2	...	1	111	277	8	0
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	203	1,003	12,971	26,083	695	152	603	41,507	1,03,746	8	0

Districts of the Punjab during the year 1882-83.

Immovable Property : Book I.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19
Optional.										
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (a) and (b).	Leases for one year or less, Section 18, Clause (c), and leases exempted under Section 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immovable property transferred.
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
247	666	5	62	1	1	982	491	0	0	21,43,274
118	324	10	6	...	...	458	231	0	0	3,72,108
216	260	11	13	...	1	501	250	8	0	4,77,363
75	210	8	5	...	...	298	149	8	0	3,05,429
157	533	3	15	...	...	708	354	0	0	3,92,275
54	108	1	...	...	...	163	81	8	0	1,70,988
336	550	19	5	...	...	910	453	8	0	10,60,283
92	166	...	1	...	...	259	129	8	0	7,00,869
10	4	...	...	...	...	14	7	0	0	9,83,423
150	189	1	1	...	3	344	172	0	0	8,58,490
304	898	16	...	...	15	1,233	616	8	0	10,80,394
126	169	7	...	...	...	302	152	0	0	5,97,944
508	951	8	2	2	...	1,471	735	8	0	14,43,905
106	341	4	6	2	...	459	229	8	0	5,35,520
78	189	3	...	...	...	270	135	0	0	9,29,980
160	282	9	6	...	1	458	241	0	0	19,85,188
47	41	6	...	...	...	94	47	0	0	4,12,559
149	419	9	2	2	7	588	294	0	0	9,67,158
167	171	1	...	1	...	340	170	0	0	9,72,883
93	101	...	...	...	...	194	97	0	0	5,50,786
74	164	...	...	...	...	238	119	0	0	4,44,445
12	43	2	...	...	...	57	28	8	0	3,01,879
70	76	2	1	1	2	152	76	0	0	10,70,984
24	40	...	...	...	...	64	32	0	0	3,34,411
14	14	1	...	...	...	29	14	8	0	1,76,630
23	48	1	...	...	...	72	36	0	0	2,96,391
13	10	3	...	...	2	28	14	8	0	3,32,946
72	70	2	...	...	...	144	72	8	0	4,61,537
87	100	5	2	...	...	194	97	8	0	3,84,642
131	98	10	2	...	...	241	120	8	0	10,21,386
11	6	...	...	...	...	17	8	8	0	1,03,295
5	3	...	...	...	...	8	4	0	0	65,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,729	7,244	147	129	9	32	11,290	5,660	8	0	2,19,34,595

No. 40.—Statement of Deeds registered in the

1	20	21	22	23	24			25	26	27
	Registrations affecting Movable Property: Book IV.									
Name of Office.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property [Section 18 (d)].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18 (f)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (f).	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed Wills deposited: Book V.	Number of Wills registered: Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will: Book III.
					Rs.	A.	P.			
Delhi ...	200	539	293	1,032	1,032	0	0	1	31	...
Gurgaon ...	116	308	145	569	569	0	0	...	11	...
Karnál ...	115	250	40	405	405	0	0	...	5	...
Hissar ...	35	121	129	285	285	8	0	...	5	...
Rohtak ...	62	295	186	543	542	0	0	1	6	...
Sirsa ...	22	137	114	273	273	0	0	...	4	...
Umballa ...	81	402	329	812	814	0	0	...	22	...
Ludhiána ...	9	90	186	285	285	0	0	...	16	...
Simla ...	6	28	50	84	82	0	0	...	1	...
Jullundur ...	27	93	184	304	304	0	0	...	37	...
Hoshiárpur ...	65	68	260	393	393	0	0	...	23	...
Kángra ...	14	33	154	201	200	0	0	1	8	...
Amritsar ...	73	111	308	492	492	0	0	1	42	...
Gurdáspur ...	42	44	96	182	182	0	0	...	10	...
Siálkot ...	22	87	122	231	231	0	0	...	2	...
Lahore ...	71	171	283	525	525	0	0	1	37	1
Gujránwála ...	9	19	95	123	123	0	0	2	12	...
Ferozepore ...	43	355	235	633	633	0	0	...	28	...
Ráwalpindi ...	35	66	371	472	472	0	0	...	6	...
Jhelum ...	6	80	202	288	291	0	0	...	5	...
Gujrát ...	...	104	78	182	181	8	0	...	9	...
Shahpur ...	21	5	79	105	105	0	0	...	6	...
Mooltan ...	43	134	221	398	396	0	0	...	15	...
Jhang ...	17	31	141	189	190	8	0	...	8	...
Montgomery ...	2	54	113	169	169	0	0	...	4	...
Muzaffargarh ...	17	145	...	162	162	0	0	...	4	...
D. Ismail Khan	1	26	219	246	246	0	0	...	2	...
D. Gházi Khan	23	51	97	171	171	0	0	...	5	...
Bannu ...	3	28	103	134	134	0	0	...	1	...
Peshávar ...	8	125	278	411	410	8	0	...	10	...
Hazára ...	...	7	14	21	21	0	0	...	...	...
Kohát ...	2	1	68	71	71	0	0	...	1	...
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,190	4,008	5,193	10,391	10,391	0	0	7	376	1

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1882-83—(*concluded*).

28	29	30	31	32	33			34			35		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 18 and 24, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	...	6	60	336	8,082	0	0	3,873	0	0	2,573	4	9
2	...	...	13	93	2,446	0	0	1,096	0	0	2,266	11	3
1	...	7	16	91	3,185	8	0	1,352	10	0	1,690	2	2
...	...	1	10	101	1,995	0	0	849	7	9	2,002	7	10
...	...	4	13	115	3,531	8	0	1,386	0	0	1,886	6	9
1	...	2	15	46	1,405	8	0	559	0	0	1,037	12	4
4	2	32	35	283	6,713	0	0	2,715	0	0	3,545	9	4
...	...	1	4	320	4,563	8	0	1,437	5	6	1,951	0	3
1	1	2	54	42	541	0	0	292	8	0	634	8	7
1	...	15	5	314	5,766	8	0	1,907	8	0	2,798	7	11
3	...	6	9	334	8,266	8	0	2,850	8	0	4,749	15	11
1	1	...	11	142	2,371	8	0	968	8	0	2,680	8	4
1	...	9	17	316	9,378	0	0	3,500	0	0	2,744	14	4
...	1	2	18	114	3,894	0	0	1,350	0	0	2,186	15	2
...	...	3	11	145	5,822	8	0	1,681	0	0	2,319	7	11
...	...	5	34	272	8,533	0	0	3,175	0	0	2,738	3	5
...	1	...	...	65	2,583	0	0	790	8	0	1,613	8	8
...	...	1	14	171	5,649	0	0	2,076	1	0	3,102	12	4
2	1	5	29	196	4,881	0	0	1,679	8	0	3,193	1	8
1	...	8	7	77	4,030	8	0	1,166	8	0	1,676	8	8
...	...	...	2	61	3,181	8	0	917	8	0	1,526	2	5
...	...	2	2	106	1,890	0	0	523	0	0	1,207	15	11
2	5	3	24	124	4,407	8	0	1,760	8	0	2,251	7	9
...	...	8	6	52	2,114	8	0	674	1	0	1,051	2	7
...	...	5	...	71	897	0	0	379	0	6	1,286	12	1
1	...	5	2	11	1,958	0	0	554	8	0	1,305	6	11
9	9	6	2	27	2,012	8	0	786	3	9	1,593	4	5
...	...	7	14	48	2,736	0	0	821	0	0	1,994	0	2
2	...	1	7	21	2,145	8	0	609	8	0	1,523	9	5
2	...	...	5	58	5,221	0	0	1,787	0	0	2,868	4	6
1	...	1	...	7	747	8	0	188	12	0	905	2	0
...	...	1	...	9	356	8	0	129	0	0	645	8	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,100	12	8
36	21	148	439	4,168	1,21,306	0	0	43,836	1	6	86,652	0	5

No. 41.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1882-83.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1882-83.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I	173,393	1,45,972	2,91,912	2,33,982	2,03,902
	Sonepat ...	III	13,077	5,708	9,752	9,273	6,187
	Ballabgarh ...	III	5,821	1,789	4,364	4,345	1,808
	Farídabad ...	III	7,427	315	3,596	3,752	159
	Najafgarh ...	III	3,999	662	2,488	2,656	494
Gurgaon.	Rewári ...	III	23,972	34,022	38,301	45,193	27,130
	Farukhnagar ...	III	8,738	5,111	8,224	6,932	6,403
	Palwal ...	III	10,635	2,192	7,095	7,769	1,518
	Firozpur ...	III	8,235	2,512	6,223	5,587	3,148
	Sohna ...	III	7,374	4,458	4,515	7,460	1,513
	Nuh ...	III	4,219	1,931	2,252	2,306	1,877
	Hodal ...	III	6,453	2,891	2,397	3,758	1,530
Karnal.	Karnál ...	II	23,133	1,711	20,571	18,837	3,445
	Pánipat ...	III	26,572	3,362	21,252	18,119	6,495
	Kaithal ...	III	14,754	5,851	13,106	15,948	3,009
	Pándri ...	III	4,977	836	1,941	2,355	422
	Kunjpura ...	III	4,725	606	1,917	1,525	998
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II	14,167	5,727	10,778	10,176	6,329
	Hánsi ...	III	12,656	5,045	8,061	9,260	3,846
	Bhiwáni ...	III	33,762	34,083	39,871	33,194	40,760
	Fatahabad ...	III	2,992	2,129	1,991	2,021	2,099
	Rattia ...	III	3,212	707	1,018	813	912
	Tohána ...	III	4,155	1,500	1,188	854	1,834
Rohtak.	Rohtak ...	III	15,644	1,259	8,007	8,176	1,090
	Beri ...	III	9,601	6,936	9,035	12,146	3,825
	Jhajjar ...	III	11,175	348	6,309	6,444	213
	Bahadurgarh ...	III	6,674	2,565	3,842	5,499	908
	Kharkhauda ...	III	4,142	416	1,843	1,789	470
	Gohána ...	III	6,861	2,126	4,959	4,468	2,617
Sirsa.	Sirsa ...	II	12,292	7,865	16,003	16,115	7,753
	Fázilka ...	III	6,851	22,278	19,696	14,845	27,129
	Ellenabad ...	III	4,131	1,914	3,761	1,899	3,776
	Ránia ...	III	4,626	831	1,248	1,328	751
	Rori ...	III	3,063	285	518	453	350
Umballa.	Umballa ...	II	26,159	14,633	23,587	19,340	18,880
	Jagádhri ...	III	12,300	9,334	15,230	13,614	10,950
	Sadhaura ...	III	10,794	4,661	5,585	4,647	5,599
	Rúpar ...	III	10,326	9,091	8,305	8,738	8,658
	Báriya ...	III	7,411	2,143	4,005	3,884	2,264
	Thánesar ...	III	6,005	945	5,716	4,878	1,783
	Shahabad ...	III	10,218	3,413	5,714	5,427	3,700
	Kharar ...	III	4,265	3,063	4,359	4,085	3,337
	Pihewa ...	III	3,408	3,121	2,076	2,436	2,761
	Radaur ...	III	4,081	1,365	1,673	1,454	1,584
	Ládwa ...	III	4,061	3,949	4,080	2,652	5,377
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána ...	II	44,163	44,686	71,288	53,575	62,399
	Jagraon ...	III	16,873	6,978	9,470	11,165	5,283
	Raekot ...	III	9,219	1,371	2,991	3,417	945
	Máchiwára ...	III	5,967	1,393	3,989	3,997	1,385
	Khanna ...	III	3,988	5,967	4,395	8,253	2,109
	Bhilolpur ...	III	2,842	1,523	1,631	1,814	1,340
Simla	Simla ...	I	12,305	12,071	1,57,254	1,63,274	6,051
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II	42,651	4,646	33,586	33,123	5,109
	Kartárpur ...	III	9,260	1,965	4,754	5,256	1,463
	Aláwalpur ...	III	3,802	719	1,481	1,466	734
	A'dampur ...	III	2,572	537	1,279	1,338	478
	Banga ...	III	4,565	2,640	3,078	3,972	1,746
	Nawashahr ...	III	4,960	1,155	2,307	1,484	1,978
	Ráhon ...	III	11,736	5,329	7,177	7,756	4,750
	Phillour ...	III	7,107	2,612	5,627	5,373	2,866
	Núrmahal ...	III	8,161	3,287	4,467	5,252	2,502
	Mahatpur ...	III	6,011	1,020	1,962	1,522	1,460
	Nakodar ...	III	8,486	3,579	4,487	5,004	3,062
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	20,638	23,752	29,700	31,574	19,878
	Urmar Tánda ...	III	10,295	314	4,765	4,485	594
	Mukerián Tikowal ...	III	4,116	1,929	2,493	2,414	2,008
	Dasúya Kaithan ...	III	6,248	767	2,205	2,450	522
	Anandpur ...	III	5,878	884	2,219	2,990	113
	Hariána ...	III	6,472	687	2,865	2,823	729
	Una ...	III	4,389	1,222	1,869	2,261	830
	Miáni ...	III	6,499	314	1,478	1,455	337
	Garhdiwála ...	III	3,438	522	2,574	1,976	1,120
	Garhshankar ...	III	5,278	...	992	492	500

No. 41.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1882-83—(*continued*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1882-83.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I	3,841	1,114	4,452	4,625	941
	Núrpur ...	III	5,749	3,356	5,651	5,478	3,529
	Jawálamukhi ...	III	2,421	1,340	1,996	1,909	1,427
	Haripur ...	III	2,173	2,296	1,650	1,450	2,496
	Tíra Sujánpur ...	III	3,431	981	1,904	1,832	1,053
	Kángra ...	III	5,388	3,257	4,727	5,039	2,945
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	I	150,187	1,23,465	3,13,105	3,63,851	72,719
	Jandiálah ...	III	6,548	3,856	4,807	5,474	3,189
	Majítha ...	III	6,090	303	1,554	1,362	495
	Rámdás ...	III	4,506	202	1,303	1,320	185
	Tarn Táran ...	III	3,212	1,708	5,310	5,902	1,116
	Vairowál ...	III	6,640	1,006	1,759	2,380	385
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie ...	I	2,000	45	8,292	6,419	1,918
	Gurdáspur ...	III	4,706	415	4,747	4,034	1,128
	Batála ...	III	24,281	11,815	19,666	20,653	10,828
	Dínanagar ...	III	5,589	1,715	7,615	6,079	3,251
	Kalánaur ...	III	4,962	848	2,841	2,700	989
	Pathánkot ...	III	4,344	2,962	4,608	3,980	3,590
	Narot ...	III	3,706	2,028	2,178	2,365	1,841
	Sujánpur ...	III	6,039	1,067	3,007	3,190	884
	Naina Kot ...	III	1,452	522	997	731	788
	Srígovindpur ...	III	4,247	971	3,934	2,902	2,003
	Bahrámpur ...	III	2,682	99	1,579	1,481	197
	Dera Nának ...	III	5,996	1,750	5,308	4,252	2,806
	Darman ...	III	1,618	511	536	562	485
	Sukhuchak ...	III	3,355	1,798	1,904	1,348	2,354
	Fatahgarh ...	III	4,078	1,981	2,041	1,886	2,136
	Shahpur ...	III	1,258	422	932	1,155	199
Sialkot.	Siálkot ...	II	33,705	22,120	37,590	34,668	25,042
	Jámki ...	III	4,201	1,805	2,233	2,195	1,843
	Daska ...	III	5,520	275	2,247	1,732	790
	Zafarwál ...	III	4,985	579	3,282	3,180	681
	Sankhatra ...	III	2,379	365	1,378	1,239	504
	Kila Sobha Singh ...	III	5,153	309	2,337	2,309	337
	Pasrúr ...	III	8,277	944	4,029	3,394	1,579
	Nárowál ...	III	4,558	1,253	3,107	2,914	1,446
	Mitránwáli ...	III	3,753	661	1,265	1,275	651
Lahore.	Lahore ...	I	130,960	2,14,658	3,64,079	4,98,357	80,380
	Kasúr ...	III	17,336	12,032	26,860	21,010	17,882
	Khem Karn ...	III	5,516	1,795	4,024	3,087	2,732
	Chunián ...	III	8,122	783	10,700	5,882	5,601
	Sharakpur ...	III	4,595	1,199	3,288	3,796	691
	Patti ...	III	6,407	318	3,653	2,582	1,389
	Khudián ...	III	2,917	702	1,207	1,307	602
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II	20,870	18,733	41,744	37,311	23,166
	Zíra ...	III	3,492	312	2,061	2,291	82
	Muktsar ...	III	3,125	1,352	2,187	1,505	2,034
	Dharmkot ...	III	6,007	132	2,589	1,883	838
	Makhu ...	III	1,658	2,719	866	458	3,127
	Moga ...	III	6,530	...	778	461	317
	Badhin ...	III	3,205	...	275	249	26
	Mudki ...	III	3,761	...	418	319	99
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II	22,182	13,560	47,493	32,995	28,058
	Wazirabad ...	III	16,790	3,342	17,238	14,439	6,141
	Rámnagar ...	III	6,831	3,004	4,377	3,501	3,880
	Akálgarh ...	III	4,313	493	1,652	1,525	620
	Eminabad ...	III	5,887	499	2,102	1,841	760
	Pindi Bhatián ...	III	3,520	718	1,513	1,034	1,197
	Háfizabad ...	III	2,454	384	1,069	695	758
	Jalálpur ...	III	2,357	685	1,020	761	944
	Sohdra ...	III	4,456	420	929	908	441
	Kila Didár Singh ...	III	2,811	1,780	1,511	1,680	1,611
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	II	25,347	54,949	80,388	72,421	62,916
	Attock ...	III	4,210	5,801	5,805	6,552	5,054
	Murree ...	I	7,939	586	22,712	22,377	921
	Hazro ...	III	6,533	13,971	13,749	12,222	15,498
	Pindigheb ...	III	8,583	2,709	2,860	3,547	2,022
	Makhad ...	III	4,195	2,837	2,432	3,568	1,701
Jhelum.	Jhelum ...	II	16,634	36,292	18,429	30,454	24,265
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	III	16,724	15,433	21,548	31,811	5,170
	Chakwál ...	III	5,717	3,064	3,903	3,631	3,336
	Talagang ...	III	5,915	1,064	2,188	3,222	30

No. 41.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1882-83—*(concluded)*.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1882-83.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujrat.	Gujrát ...	II	18,743	6,491	12,084	13,622	4,953
	Jalálpur ...	III	12,839	4,312	7,874	7,627	4,559
	Kunjáh ...	III	5,799	736	1,559	1,298	997
	Dinga ...	III	5,015	2,346	2,086	2,324	2,108
Shahpur.	Miáni ...	III	8,069	2,317	6,310	7,424	1,203
	Sáhiwál ...	III	8,880	8,749	8,035	7,383	9,401
	Khusháb ...	III	8,989	9,818	4.555	9,190	5,183
	Bhera ...	III	15,165	1,185	10,281	10,351	1,115
	Shahpur ...	III	5,424	278	1,435	1,604	109
	Girot ...	III	2,776	5,516	1,721	4,220	3,017
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	I	68,674	36,986	1,10,038	1,33,972	13,052
	Shujabad ...	III	6,434	11,566	6,785	8,828	9,523
	Kahror ...	III	5,282	942	3,148	3,362	728
	Talamba ...	III	2,740	209	1,052	908	353
	Jalálpur ...	III	3,867	3,850	2,405	5,403	852
	Dunyapur ...	III	2,656	927	843	797	973
Jhang.	Jhang and Maghiána ...	II	21,872	19,973	24,757	31.009	13,721
	Chiniot ...	III	10,714	3,873	7,035	6,877	4,031
	Shorkot ...	III	2,286	1,083	1,595	1,311	1,367
	Ahmadpur ...	III	2,341	956	1,104	1,280	730
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II	3,185	958	4,372	4,049	1,281
	Kamália ...	III	7,593	3,117	6,843	7,402	2,558
	Pákpattan ...	III	5,994	1,208	4,929	5,557	578
	Sayadwála ...	III	3,396	822	1,716	2,212	326
	Dipálpur ...	III	3,430	207	2,453	2,485	155
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	2,712	252	4,091	3,960	383
	Khangarh ...	III	3,421	1,592	4,741	4,692	1,641
	Shahr Sultán ...	III	2,131	800	1,521	1,591	730
	Jatoi ...	III	2,036	713	1,193	1,701	205
	Alípur ...	III	2,554	1,240	3,970	4,679	531
	Khairpur ...	III	2,616	628	2,504	2,857	275
	Sítpur ...	III	2,013	700	1,511	1,682	529
	Kínjar ...	III	1,878	490	1,187	1,220	457
	Kot Adu ...	III	2,574	470	1,216	1,041	645
	Daera Dínpanáh ...	III	1,779	117	691	618	190
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II	22,164	6,065	35,111	35,018	6,158
	Kuláchi ...	III	7,834	2,195	5,257	4,501	2,951
	Bhakkar ...	III	4,402	1,330	3,403	3.611	1,122
	Leiah ...	III	5,899	4,956	5,396	5,592	4,760
	Karor ...	III	2,723	821	1,547	2,339	29
	Pahárpur ...	III	2,496	1,514	1,686	1,879	1,321
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan ...	II	22,309	9,885	26,190	33,808	2,267
	Jámpur ...	III	4,697	2,654	4,285	6,179	760
	Rájanpur ...	III	4,932	608	3,506	3,765	349
	Mithankot ...	III	3,353	1,139	2,544	2,604	1,079
	Dájal Naushahra ...	III	7,913	3,628	4,951	6,198	2,381
Bannu.	Edwardes-abad ...	II	4,900	8,279	19,401	25,026	2,654
	Laki ...	III	4,068	1,366	2,519	2,931	954
	Isa Khel ...	III	6,692	† — 139	3.058	2,592	327
	Kálabágh ...	III	6,056	6,247	5,541	6,266	6,522
Peshawar.	Pesháwar ...	II	79.982	6.424	1,82.915	1,80,805	8.534
	Shankargarh ...	III	1,133	2,267	2,187	2,347	2,107
Hazara.	Haripur ...	III	4,866	6,890	9,733	10,917	5,706
	Abbott-abad ...	III	1,382	1,330	4,247	3,739	1,838
	Baffa ...	III	5,275	3,443	2,539	2,249	3,733
	Nawashahr ...	III	4,409	2,259	1,692	2,717	1,234
Kohat.	Kohát ...	III	13,490	19,122	15,277	30,631	3,768
	Grand Total of the Province ...	*	2,118,236	13,47,710	28,25,361	29,87,590	11,85,481

* Under Class I ... 2

No. 42.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1883.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Fighting Men.	Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery	930	55	...	16	16	23	174	772	5	16	17	11	95	649	265	5,354	815	173	97	87	2,65,917
Cavalry	2,390	523	...	52	52	81	163	2,617	5	...	59	62	252	2,244	358	8,081	1,738	538	331	76	15,34,719
Infantry	8,671	1,638	...	255	255	227	803	9,024	11	...	118	174	879	7,853	1,444	8,434	894	175	98	74	22,97,390
Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,604
Total ...	11,993	2,216	...	323	323	331	1,140	12,415	21	16	196	247	1,226	10,746	2,067	7,290	1,149	295	175	79	41,46,630

No. 43.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1883.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service,* On duty.	*Average number of men at head-quarters …* Off duty.	*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.* On duty.	*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.* Off duty.	Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.* On duty.	*Average number of days …* With Corps or Company, not on duty.	*Average number of days …* On furlough.	No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
Artillery	5	4	1	24	128	...	...	...	72	253	40	5	225	56
Cavalry	5	6	21	40	292	20	66	...	76	236	53	10	156	47
Infantry	11	6	24	73	578	20	57	...	73	235	57	8	157	67

No. 44.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Other Food-grains.					
Divisions.	Districts.	Harvest.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowár (Great millet).	Bájra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jau (Barley).	Chína.
Delhi.	Delhi	Rabbi ...	...	138,753	...	...	...	...	63,289	278
		Kharíf ...	16,406	...	71,238	90,255	264	11,954	...	...
	Gurgaon	Rabbi ...	...	63,794	...	...	...	...	103,150	128
		Kharíf ...	342	...	111,769	251,963	248	1,728	...	...
	Karnál	Rabbi ...	...	94,796	...	...	...	...	27,969	1,244
		Kharíf ...	58,567	...	167,917	51,708	579	21,766	...	183
Hissar.	Hissar	Rabbi ...	...	45,342	...	...	...	...	106,916	...
		Kharíf ...	8,145	...	241,035	590,004	...	194	...	...
	Rohtak	Rabbi ...	...	54,267	...	...	...	...	30,278	...
		Kharíf ...	4,085	...	282,710	189,560	12	250	...	...
	Sirsa	Rabbi ...	...	29,507	...	...	...	...	141,823	102
		Kharíf ...	6,206	...	120,772	546,905	...	222	...	25
Umballa.	Umballa	Rabbi ...	...	344,110	...	...	...	...	48,332	...
		Kharíf ...	115,504	...	129,826	18,915	2,536	130,333	...	14,754
	Ludhiána	Rabbi ...	...	173,423	...	...	...	...	27,880	175
		Kharíf ...	2,041	...	75,929	699	96	56,702	...	315
	Simla	Rabbi ...	...	3,720	...	...	...	...	3,297	...
		Kharíf ...	1,723	...	760	738	125	1,310	...	110
Jullundur.	Jullundur	Rabbi ...	...	238,043	...	...	...	...	11,763	...
		Kharíf ...	6,407	...	89,370	36	19	83,463	...	52
	Hoshiárpur	Rabbi ...	...	344,378	...	...	...	...	21,752	58
		Kharíf ...	28,777	...	41,962	6,899	4,137	145,348	...	1,996
	Kángra	Rabbi ...	...	180,614	...	...	...	...	82,857	...
		Kharíf ...	158,273	...	275	86	4,131	156,308	...	4,711
Amritsar.	Amritsar	Rabbi ...	...	320,340	...	...	...	...	29,177	...
		Kharíf ...	32,571	...	84,890	140	1,541	51,505	...	5,351
	Gurdáspur	Rabbi ..	...	290,157	...	...	...	...	90,488	...
		Kharíf ...	68,619	...	28,831	4,716	6,597	49,047	...	554
	Siálkot	Rabbi ...	...	364,637	...	...	...	...	99,431	33
		Kharíf ...	80,856	...	50,227	3,540	7,996	60,459	...	497
Lahore.	Lahore	Rabbi ...	...	364,278	...	...	232	...	37,146	313
		Kharíf ...	34,673	...	135,890	1,291	1,446	48,303	...	757
	Gujránwála	Rabbi ...	...	246,230	...	...	289	...	75,585	712
		Kharíf ...	15,830	...	63,375	4,427	554	21,574	...	1,778
	Ferozepore	Rabbi ...	...	401,665	...	...	...	...	139,397	75
		Kharíf ...	3,109	...	219,717	62,830	273	71,850	...	239
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	Rabbi ...	..	376,385	...	...	...	...	39,415	1
		Kharíf ...	1,059	...	34,378	408,461	931	66,976	...	139
	Jhelum	Rabbi ...	...	259,581	...	...	...	...	53,751	125
		Kharíf ...	2,133	...	88,052	246,152	13	2,886	...	400
	Gujrát	Rabbi ...	...	321,954	...	...	...	...	48,647	704
		Kharíf ...	6,546	...	64,473	138,870	1,562	18,002	...	1,363
	Shahpur	Rabbi ...	...	143,270	...	...	...	...	8,956	5,051
		Kharíf ...	1,026	...	19,337	82,372	170	3,002	...	99
Mooltan.	Mooltan	Rabbi ...	...	218,727	...	...	...	...	7,565	447
		Kharíf ...	14,356	...	61,784	16,430	549	300	...	3,461
	Jhang	Rabbi ...	...	165,595	...	...	...	...	8,765	1,427
		Kharíf ...	223	...	35,176	4,228	179	3,287	...	5,913
	Montgomery	Rabbi ...	...	214,398	...	...	51	...	13,975	906
		Kharíf ...	8,890	...	31,553	342	5,244	4,735	...	1,817
	Muzaffargarh	Rabbi ...	...	194,093	...	...	...	...	11,185	133
		Kharíf ...	30,913	...	15,914	13,796	78	6	...	191
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan	Rabbi ...	...	297,496	...	...	...	...	21,836	...
		Kharíf ...	2,266	...	23,596	130,984	...	99	...	236
	Dera Gházi Khan	Rabbi ...	...	227,880	...	...	...	...	5,926	...
		Kharíf ...	34,433	...	175,450	101,206	1,217	48	...	78
	Bannu	Rabbi ...	...	269,932	...	...	...	...	46,236	...
		Kharíf ...	999	...	9,088	134,261	...	27,391	...	...
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	Rabbi ...	...	180,272	...	...	...	1,321	168,502	...
		Kharíf ...	14,450	...	74,993	844	225	110,640	...	...
	Hazára	Rabbi ...	...	106,037	...	...	...	...	72,034	...
		Kharíf ...	13,390	...	1,473	18,478	4,977	206,596	...	1,051
	Kohát	Rabbi ...	...	60,683	...	...	...	...	10,923	...
		Kharíf ...	2,549	...	488	97,107	2,118	22,576	...	...
	Grand Total ...	Rabbi ...	...	6,734,357	...	...	572	1,321	1,648,076	11,942
		Kharíf ...	775,367	...	2,552,248	3,218,243	47,817	1,378,860	...	46,070

Actual or Approximate, in the Punjab for 1882-83.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.			
Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolias).	Mattar (Peas).	Másh (Phaseolus radiatus).	Múng (Phaseolus mungo).	Masúr (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cajanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.
56,653	...	1,074	...	...	117	699	...	3,778	...	246
...	9,709	...	5,285	4,128	...	...	...	422	...	...
118,598	...	70	...	...	152	75	...	731	...	172
...	94,518	...	6,252	9,071	...	599	...	18	...	...
88,372	...	9,376	...	...	4,000	...	...	2,047	...	24
...	19,328	...	11,696	13,453	...	...	...	...	...	...
73,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	26	654
...	123,923	...	4,101	28,296	35,956	...	...	...	...	...
157,532	...	8	...	...	87	...	...	525	...	18
...	36,226	...	567	3,143	...	17	...	...	...	...
74,487	...	531	...	...	10	...	...	244	...	10
...	24,039	...	101	460	...	...	...	...	...	...
89,419	..	1,714	...	...	23,053	...	4,165	4,502	...	42
...	21,004	...	16,375	1,426	...	609	...	58	198	...
111,192	...	2	...	...	3,087	...	18	1,440	...	7
...	79,666	...	6,918	8,158	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	33	...	291	...	...	5
...	...	...	209	...	...	1	...	8	1	...
44,523	...	...	...	...	6,792	...	317	2,987	...	3
...	64,714	...	16,246	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
54,518	...	119	...	...	8,473	...	436	1,598	...	206
...	26,794	...	17,876	637	...	67	...	...	40	...
14,913	...	985	...	...	2,586	...	1,879	1,068	...	163
...	459	...	21,875	1,252	...	1,416	...	...	1,798	...
146,858	...	11	...	...	3,067	...	1,106	1,839	...	5
...	29,299	98	5,435	1,924	...	8	...	...	...	27
19,506	...	1,021	...	...	35,158	...	169	4,822	...	511
...	31,137	...	43,563	16,907	...	...	...	4,135	276	...
14,909	...	2,018	...	...	31,904	...	478	5,598	89	36
...	9,052	...	8,089	2,593	...	...	...	...	...	...
152,633	...	...	...	...	2,433	...	1,118	3,604	...	74
...	68,931	...	4,593	4,288	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,528	...	690	...	...	752	...	127	4,278	...	47
...	44,160	...	917	28,436	...	...	...	...	...	...
236,624	...	...	...	...	10,711	...	172	1,789	...	103
...	106,548	...	14,651	10,465	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,263	...	11	...	...	167	...	16	764	...	2
...	42,620	3	3,734	20,611	...	...	...	2	...	...
250,000	...	250	...	...	2,404	...	27	916	...	22
...	39,672	...	570	7,594	...	2	...	4	...	...
11,576	...	87	...	...	7,339	20	245	3,821	...	594
...	27,415	...	2,960	456	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,287	...	69	...	...	660	...	2,600	1,156	...	8
...	10,633	40	316	3,464	...	...	...	...	...	26
10,580	...	30,510	...	...	5,022	...	34	1,593	...	176
...	371	...	3,309	391	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,122	...	5,688	...	...	2,765	...	17	1,453	...	...
...	978	...	5,840	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,204	...	12,323	...	...	2,133	...	70	1,393	...	5
...	896	...	2,335	1,774	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,739	...	33,725	...	...	8,432	...	8	540	...	6
...	5,356	...	671	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,222	...	15,472	...	...	4,145	...	16	470	...	28
...	7,370	...	775	8,674	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,255	...	11,520	202	...	5,455	40	785	565	...	286
...	193	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
69,875	...	1,536	...	...	890	...	1	221	109	4
...	5,776	...	815	776	...	...	...	...	...	...
649	...	10	...	...	4,552	...	64	6,074	...	144
...	22,700	...	2,161	5,894	...	709	...	...	...	...
55	...	883	...	...	3,349	...	60	34	...	...
...	7,987	...	12,188	1,392	...	...	...	...	595	...
1,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
...	338	...	...	2,898	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,940,222	...	129,703	202	...	180,028	834	14,219	62,143	224	3,601
...	961,812	141	220,423	192,213	35,956	3,428	...	4,647	2,908	53

No. 44.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres,

1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Drugs and Spices—*concluded.*			Oil Seeds.			
Divisions.	Districts.	Harvest.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarson (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum orientale).	Tára Míra (Sinapis eruca).
Delhi.	Delhi ...	Rabbi ...	1	...	224	...	2,448	...	3,882
		Kharíf ...	...	7,666	...	2	...	1,345	...
	Gurgaon ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	554	...	2,831	...	1,934
		Kharíf ...	...	126	...	...	...	743	1
	Karnál ...	Rabbi ...	...	16	604	7	7,937	...	...
		Kharíf ...	...	369	24	...	...	1,596	...
Hissar.	Hissar ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	697	...	11,285	...	8
		Kharíf ...	...	1,374	...	...	...	5,758	...
	Rohtak ...	Rabbi ...	...	16	332	...	1,521	...	3
		Kharíf ...	...	12	...	...	...	462	...
	Sirsa ...	Rabbi ...	...	1	95	...	1,971	...	451
		Kharíf ...	...	11	...	...	...	16,091	...
Umballa.	Umballa ...	Rabbi ...	...	7	247	3,624	11,355	...	6,275
		Kharíf ...	1	547	...	...	...	3,003	...
	Ludhiána ...	Rabbi ...	...	1	190	165	4,604	...	303
		Kharíf ...	...	89	200	...	...	376	116
	Simla ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Kharíf ...	25	4	...	...	...	1	...
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	Rabbi ...	...	1	135	...	1,229	...	15
		Kharíf ...	...	767	...	...	...	694	...
	Hoshiárpur ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	124	2,602	5,220	...	1,868
		Kharíf ...	2	83	3	...	...	2,352	...
	Kángra ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	55	7,285	2,744	...	23
		Kharíf ...	63	272	384	...	...	9,054	...
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	497	3,892	...	806
		Kharíf ...	...	725	...	...	...	1,773	...
	Gurdáspur ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	8,327	5,186	5,291	...	623
		Kharíf ...	...	2,407	634	...	...	10,725	...
	Siálkot ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	110	4,329	8,718	...	1,894
		Kharíf ...	...	541	9	...	2,921	3,972	...
Lahore.	Lahore ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	98	1	10,243	...	1,519
		Kharíf ...	...	1,316	...	...	856	7,904	...
	Gujránwála ...	Rabbi ...	...	19	20	322	9,783	...	1,306
		Kharíf ...	...	39	32	...	5,728	1,872	...
	Ferozepore ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	1,062	10	45,671	...	5,080
		Kharíf ...	...	1,410	...	...	...	2,040	...
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	3	12	9,956	...	77,023
		Kharíf ...	...	120	...	...	...	2,620	...
	Jhelum ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	189	9,280	...	51,163
		Kharíf ...	...	273	...	...	...	873	...
	Gujrát ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	21	1,667	10,571	...	20,759
		Kharíf ...	...	280	...	...	2,192	7,511	...
	Shahpur ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	2	62	13,687	...	1,281
		Kharíf ...	...	44	...	...	...	2,014	...
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	Rabbi ...	...	11	...	...	6,797	...	8,073
		Kharíf ...	...	48	...	...	...	14,005	...
	Jhang ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	11	1,101	...	962
		Kharíf ...	...	7	7	...	...	4,717	...
	Montgomery ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	1,031	3	19,188	...	55
		Kharíf ...	...	117	...	...	...	10,148	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	2,306	...	12,717	...	4,475
		Kharíf ...	...	52	...	...	...	2,800	...
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	10	...	28,076	...	4,639
		Kharíf ...	...	61	...	...	...	5,900	...
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	22	...	18,426	...	9,830
		Kharíf ...	...	190	...	...	...	12,535	...
	Bannu ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	140	2	41	...	3,348
		Kharíf ...	...	34	104	...	...	938	...
Peshawar.	Peshâwar ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	18,373	...	674
		Kharíf ...	...	241	...	...	...	2,233	...
	Hazára ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	9,301	...	429
		Kharíf ...	...	19	...	...	...	237	...
	Kohát ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	1,147
		Kharíf ...	...	26	...	...	...	1,295	...
	Grand Total ...	Rabbi ...	1	72	16,409	25,974	654,408	...	209,848
		Kharíf ...	91	19,270	1,397	2	11,697	137,587	117

Actual or Approximate, in the Punjab for 1882-83—(*concluded*).

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Fibres.		Dyes.							Remarks.
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kúsambha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Crops not otherwise specified.	Total.	
...	...	54	...	1,858	...	...	144	273,498	
31,991	591	...	771	302	...	27,223	13,622	293,174	
...	...	157	...	2,613	...	15	36	295,010	
63,368	674	...	2,436	648	...	2,908	26,769	574,181	
...	...	172	...	1,188	...	...	878	238,630	
29,150	701	...	1,127	367	...	21,525	9,041	409,097	
...	...	50	...	3,465	...	...	2,488	246,257	
23,191	504	...	2,877	3,378	...	289	23,345	1,092,370	
...	...	23	...	756	...	...	17,800	263,166	
4,720	459	...	2,694	409	...	16,317	21,201	562,844	
...	...	...	...	881	...	...	...	250,113	
258	6	...	...	73	...	17	...	715,186	
...	...	13,126	5	1,779	...	...	8,080	559,835	
45,357	1,490	...	876	1,156	...	35,408	9,493	548,869	
...	...	14	...	3,781	...	...	78,678	404,960	
17,237	3,905	...	387	2,137	...	11,009	100,394	366,374	
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	7,440	
1	...	...	...	6	85	...	...	5,107	
...	...	326	...	5,000	...	...	113,311	424,445	
23,236	2,728	...	285	660	...	44,300	14,323	347,493	
...	...	7,477	...	1,505	...	...	15,447	465,781	
23,832	2,893	...	906	819	...	38,344	9,259	353,026	
...	...	853	...	623	10,075	...	989	307,712	
8,634	4,537	...	...	1,729	...	12,542	11,374	399,173	
...	...	13	...	4,938	...	...	16,454	529,003	
19,709	1,716	...	...	11,012	...	22,343	12,403	282,470	
...	...	666	...	12,699	...	...	6,502	481,126	
27,649	6,544	...	5	6,693	...	51,045	19,133	379,217	
...	...	141	...	5,484	...	...	46,755	586,564	
41,585	2,541	...	...	2,966	...	48,501	7,413	333,758	
...	...	...	...	8,700	...	...	43,873	626,265	
47,565	1,133	...	...	2,843	...	4,484	32,837	399,110	
...	...	...	...	12,039	...	...	503	379,230	
31,604	205	...	...	22,341	...	21,134	1,313	265,319	
...	...	...	...	4,957	...	...	1,965	849,281	
12,877	3,879	...	...	328	...	2,553	18,658	531,427	
...	...	19	...	806	...	...	778	532,651	
53,267	729	...	6	2,134	...	948	1,080	639,818	
...	...	59	...	855	...	...	...	628,622	
30,993	904	...	...	2,867	...	398	...	423,786	
...	...	2,888	...	13,431	...	...	8,231	452,855	
32,281	1,278	...	117	1,542	...	7,267	287	314,402	
...	...	...	...	941	...	...	...	181,030	
28,612	92	...	...	12,352	...	1,879	650	166,128	
...	...	7	...	17,000	...	...	20,989	327,531	
39,178	1	...	84,563	1,200	...	3,248	1,345	244,539	
...	...	4	...	13,244	...	...	15,635	228,789	
30,456	...	...	4	813	...	383	850	96,261	
...	...	...	...	1,946	...	...	12,912	320,413	
15,621	110	...	...	62	...	172	1,541	85,357	
...	...	24	...	833	...	...	3,758	286,974	
20,316	2	...	50,338	215	...	6,782	1,939	149,388	
...	...	...	...	904	...	...	1,230	388,544	
31,032	...	...	...	1,291	...	265	9,866	222,415	
...	...	37	...	1,479	...	...	...	285,708	
89,124	...	...	15,506	1,450	...	98	505	432,273	
...	...	...	...	2,211	...	...	5,823	400,369	
8,293	15	...	...	559	...	4,329	2,857	196,235	
...	...	...	...	8,261	...	...	856	379,762	
16,622	8	...	...	3,789	...	14,068	104	269,681	
...	...	...	...	459	...	...	166	192,807	
10,587	...	...	...	251	813	1,224	8,102	289,360	
...	...	...	...	772	...	...	...	75,764	
2,285	...	...	...	51	...	27	...	131,758	
...	...	26,110	5	135,409	10,160	15	424,281	11,870,135	
860,631	37,645	...	162,898	86,443	898	401,030	359,704	11,519,596	

No. 45.—Statement of Stock in the Punjab.

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Delhi	165,627	969	425	3,025	36,000	4,500	295	4,946	26,424	39
Gurgaon	157,740	729	1,536	7,351	36,486	4,974	464	4,477	84,833	11
Karnál	193,653	2,775	993	15,801	61,862	7,457	702	6,114	33,558	39
Hissar	94,500	853	715	5,439	80,302	4,107	6,690	1,637	32,832	6
Rohtak	88,723	1,336	919	8,856	38,599	5,962	1,774	8,584	34,487	...
Sirsa	78,794	813	401	2,587	81,528	...	8,180	1,149	24,427	24
Umballa	340,270	8,600	3,035	11,767	131,492	8,896	112	10,205	90,816	62
Ludhiána	270,238	1,157	648	7,430	67,505	221	1,811	11,956	65,214	62
Simla	9,145	116	112	120	1,610	361	...	...	3,049	...
Jullundur	446,682	3,617	1,063	8,501	44,987	86	563	16,421	87,074	185
Hoshiárpur	334,099	4,336	3,534	6,256	108,953	100	530	2,555	112,835	71
Kángra	311,868	1,741	2,343	857	143,840	...	95	17	82,950	27
Amritsar	174,056	1,443	1,475	6,098	47,214	50	311	1,875	56,129	163
Gurdáspur	174,651	2,530	1,370	5,498	73,495	3,975	77	4,475	57,722	59
Siálkot	385,985	4,676	1,137	3,999	34,661	108	93	1,326	94,746	35

Lahore	173,409	1,732	1,591	13,128	80,500	...	712	4,922	67,874	80
Gujránwála	122,689	657	757	4,600	41,562	60	2,681	652	69,563	87
Ferozepore	294,254	2,469	2,246	9,076	79,101	57	3,741	10,014	75,141	201
Ráwalpindi	220,902	4,288	604	16,056	144,985	109	23,854	105	55,653	82
Jhelum	229,653	5,763	711	22,815	275,845	...	9,399	2	41,731	52
Gujrát	192,270	3,941	991	8,896	77,084	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
Shahpur	231,936	920	1,009	9,071	166,249	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
Mooltan	168,809	1,151	521	10,350	326,130	...	23,854	105	55,653	82
Jhang	124,250	1,752	236	3,297	221,560	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
Montgomery	260,636	472	866	6,951	469,766	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
Muzaffargarh	137,304	3,073	1,130	4,169	95,871	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
Dera Ismail Khan	182,257	3,228	496	11,146	485,308	...	10,738	18	58,940	223
Dera Gházi Khan	81,901	2,913	450	4,722	91,015	...	6,930	21	12,125	70
Bannu	127,609	2,620	481	18,478	71,744	...	7,341	5	39,936	69
Peshâwar	178,611	3,363	1,274	7,548	65,268	66	2,913	189	43,483	101
Hazára	77,364	1,183	528	3,716	99,915	...	208	6	29,519	5
Kohát	91,532	1,022	176	3,464	83,576	...	2,164	10	21,166	24
TOTAL ...	6,121,417	76,238	33,773	251,068	3,864,013	41,161	125,584	92,855	1,803,278	2,518

NOTE.—This table was prepared for the Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 46.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RENT PER ACRE					
		Rice.		Indigo.		Cotton.	
Divisions.	Districts.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi.	Delhi	10 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
	Gurgaon	8 0 0	2 8 0	5 7 0	2 0 0	9 2 0	0 10 10
	Karnál	3 14 8	2 14 0	8 10 8	5 6 8	6 13 4	5 1 4
Hissar.	Hissar	7 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 10	0 4 0
	Rohtak	9 0 0	1 4 0	9 0 0	1 8 0	9 0 0	0 12 0
	Sirsa	11 4 0	1 9 0	...	...	3 0 0	0 3 0
Umballa.	Umballa	7 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	6 14 0	3 8 0
	Ludhiána	10 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
	Simla	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur.	Jullundur	16 8 0	7 0 0	26 6 0	12 0 0	22 8 0	5 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	26 9 8	1 0 0	30 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0
	Kángra	17 3 4	1 2 5	...	...	5 4 0	1 1 4
Amritsar.	Amritsar	8 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
	Gurdáspur	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	4 0 0
	Siálkot	21 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	0 11 0
Lahore.	Lahore	8 8 6	4 6 7	...	...	5 15 6	3 6 0
	Gujránwála	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Ferozepore	2 13 4	1 5 4	3 0 0	1 12 0	3 9 0	2 0 6
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	25 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	6 0 0	0 3 0
	Jhelum	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	5 0 0
	Gujrát	11 13 4	1 11 8	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 5 4	1 1 0
	Shahpur	12 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	3 0 0
Mooltan.	Mooltan	30 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	37 0 0	14 0 0
	Jhang	9 1 0	7 4 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0
	Montgomery	8 7 1	6 5 4	...	...	6 14 1	4 15 11
	Muzaffargarh	13 12 0	4 0 0	7 1 3	3 8 3	7 8 11	3 11 6
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5 9 0	2 13 0	...	...	3 3 0	2 1 0
	Dera Ghází Khan ...	9 1 8	4 8 10	4 8 0	3 0 0	6 8 4	3 14 7
	Bannu	9 6 0	6 4 0	...	...	10 12 2	6 8 3
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	20 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	3 0 0
	Hazára	19 0 0	6 2 0	...	...	14 7 0	3 0 0
	Kohát	9 8 0	...	...	...	9 0 0	4 8 0
	Average ...	11 9 4	3 14 5	12 1 1	5 7 0	9 9 0	3 7 10

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1882-83.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
FOR LAND SUITED FOR							
SUGAR.		OPIUM.		TOBACCO.		WHEAT.	
						Irrigated.	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
9 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	9 0 0	0 12 0	9 2 0	0 8 0
11 5 4	8 5 4	...	...	11 5 4	8 0 0	6 10 8	4 5 4
8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0	6 0 9	1 10 0
9 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	9 0 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	1 8 0
40 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	0 8 0	9 12 0	1 4 0
13 8 0	7 9 0	12 4 0	6 5 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	9 3 0	4 14 0
14 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	9 8 0	12 0 0	9 8 0	12 0 0	9 8 0
...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
23 0 0	9 0 0	17 6 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	6 0 0
80 0 0	1 8 9	34 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	2 15 0	44 0 0	2 0 0
19 10 0	2 8 0	18 12 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	3 7 0	6 11 3	1 0 3
8 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
12 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
33 5 5	6 6 0	...	...	35 0 0	4 0 0	16 8 0	2 10 0
15 12 9	9 5 4	8 0 0	3 10 6	9 4 7	3 12 0	5 7 8	2 15 0
11 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	3 6 8	1 15 4	3 9 0	1 15 6	3 13 0	2 2 0
23 5 0	11 10 6	80 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	2 0 0
16 0 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
5 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	1 6 8	6 8 0	1 9 9	5 2 8	1 10 4
40 0 0	15 0 0	42 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	27 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0
44 1 4	29 5 4	34 11 0	23 5 6	20 1 8	14 6 4	14 1 0	11 4 8
30 6 0	22 12 0	17 5 4	10 14 10	14 2 0	11 0 0	6 13 0	4 14 3
24 6 0	7 10 5	9 0 0	7 8 0	31 4 0	5 9 7	8 0 0	3 13 3
16 15 0	10 14 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	8 3 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	3 6 0
24 0 0	19 3 2	24 0 0	16 0 0	11 1 0	7 6 0	9 8 0	2 1 9
18 12 0	14 1 0	10 0 0	6 10 8	23 8 5	17 14 0	7 14 2	5 3 6
80 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0
28 0 0	7 4 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0
90 0 0	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	7 8 0	...
25 7 1	9 1 0	20 3 6	8 8 5	16 5 9	5 12 5	10 7 6	3 10 2

No. 46.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
		RENT PER ACRE					
		Wheat—*concluded.*		Inferior Grains.			
		Unirrigated.		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
Divisions.	Districts.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi.	Delhi	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
	Gurgaon	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 10 9	9 2 0	0 4 0
	Karnál	4 8 0	3 2 8	2 13 4	2 1 4	2 1 4	1 10 8
Hissar.	Hissar	2 8 0	0 5 4	3 0 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 3 0
	Rohtak	5 0 0	0 15 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	0 9 0
	Sirsa	5 0 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 3 0
Umballa.	Umballa	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
	Ludhiána	7 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	9 8 0	7 0 0	4 0 0
	Simla	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Jullundur.	Jullundur	12 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	25 0 0	0 13 0	22 0 0	2 0 0	22 0 0	1 0 0
	Kángra	6 14 0	0 12 3	4 5 8	1 13 0	6 0 0	1 11 8
Amritsar.	Amritsar	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	Gurdáspur	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
	Siálkot	11 0 0	1 12 0	9 8 0	1 5 0	6 0 0	1 0 0
Lahore.	Lahore	3 5 8	2 1 5	2 1 0	1 2 6	1 10 10	1 0 6
	Gujránwála	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Ferozepore	2 12 0	1 5 6	3 1 6	1 14 9	2 4 6	1 0 0
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	24 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	0 3 0
	Jhelum	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
	Gujrát	5 5 4	1 4 0	3 10 8	0 11 0	3 2 8	0 7 4
	Shahpur	8 0 0	2 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Mooltan.	Mooltan	...	...	7 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
	Jhang	10 6 8	7 11 6	6 4 0	3 3 10	4 12 8	3 0 10
	Montgomery	4 10 8	3 10 10	3 1 4	2 5 9	2 11 4	1 15 4
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	3 6 2	1 10 9	...	...
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4 8 0	2 8 0	3 7 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	1 15 0
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5 13 4	3 8 0	6 4 0	1 14 0	5 5 0	1 5 3
	Bannu	6 0 7	3 0 6	4 4 0	3 4 8	3 6 8	2 1 6
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	9 0 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0
	Hazára	15 10 0	4 5 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Kohát	1 4 0	...	5 6 0	3 9 0	0 15 0	0 12 0
	Average ...	7 1 8	2 4 2	6 3 11	2 4 4	4 3 7	1 5 6

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1882-83—(*continued*).

FOR LAND SUITED FOR—CONCLUDED.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OIL-SEEDS.				FIBRES.			
Irrigated.		*Unirrigated.*		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 8	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0
3 2 8	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 4	2 13 4	1 14 8	2 0 0	1 6 8
4 6 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 2 9	3 0 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 2 9
8 0 0	1 4 0	3 4 0	1 1 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	0 8 3
3 0 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...
5 5 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	5 13 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	1 5 0
12 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0
1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
10 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	3 4 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	12 8 0	3 0 0
22 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	1 1 6
10 0 0	1 4 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 8	1 10 8	6 0 0	1 4 0
4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
12 8 0	0 14 0	8 0 0	0 14 0	12 13 0	1 8 0	7 8 0	0 12 0
5 1 8	2 5 4	4 2 0	2 5 6	5 7 6	2 13 0	5 0 6	2 9 0
3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	...
2 9 4	1 8 8	2 10 0	1 2 3	2 9 4	1 3 4	2 10 0	1 2 3
...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	5 0 0	0 12 0
4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
6 12 0	0 15 6	3 6 8	0 9 0	6 8 0	1 11 6	3 2 0	0 10 0
8 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
11 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
9 12 0	7 4 6	6 12 4	4 6 8	...	...	...	...
6 4 0	4 7 11	4 15 1	3 13 10	6 0 0	4 0 0	...	...
4 11 0	2 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	3 9 0	4 9 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...
6 4 0	1 14 0	4 10 0	1 2 6	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
15 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	...	...
6 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
4 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...
6 15 5	2 14 8	4 13 0	1 13 6	6 12 2	2 8 6	2 14 4	1 6 8

No. 46.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Average produce of							
Divisions.	Districts.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined sugar.	Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	1,005	150	161	...	...	737	635	226
	Gurgaon ...	540	58	237	368	...	1,058	585	171
	Karnál ...	733	159	109	1,480	...	510	720	400
Hissar.	Hissar ...	566	12	54	...	...	585	428	282
	Rohtak ...	720	560	160	720	...	989	1,440	500
	Sirsa ...	1,282	...	28	1,042	...	828	308	204
Umballa.	Umballa ...	578	17	162	420	15	600	625	412
	Ludhiána ...	600	35	300	300	...	1,000	650	550
	Simla ...	473	...	35	...	2	...	265	283
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	816	40	110	600	...	1,000	732	400
	Hoshiárpur ...	600	47	236	500	10	2,000	600	200
	Kángra ...	590	...	57	534	11	728	611	720
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	1,066	...	69	...	15	908	860	480
	Gurdáspur ...	700	...	80	400	...	1,125	460	475
	Siálkot ...	988	...	74	° 1,312	...	836	854	997
Lahore.	Lahore ...	1,133	...	405	...	...	708	759	487
	Gujránwála ...	500	...	100	...	10	600	600	300
	Ferozepore ...	773	...	205	...	† 518	940	738	670
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	2,352	...	135	...	6	3,140	314	457
	Jhelum ...	450	...	40	...	6	487	212	225
	Gujrát ...	617	267	275	...	80	425	506	621
	Shahpur ...	756	...	110	...	12	860	980	480
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	800	30	400	...	6	704	752	440
	Jhang ...	260	36	226	...	11	447	665	400
	Montgomery ...	1,064	...	254	...	7	870	955	632
	Muzaffargarh ...	734	30	370	1,408	4	812	668	412
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	490	...	81	...	...	1,055	661	456
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	547	32	110	...	16	590	647	600
	Bannu ...	262	...	71	...	2	374	658	672
Peshawar.	Pesháwar ...	980	...	160	...	6	650	645	410
	Hazára ...	1,394	...	448	‡ 285	4	2,450	1,200	826
	Kohát ...	1,080	...	274	...	...	480	400	238
	Average ...	795	141	173	721	39	919	660	457

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1882-83—(*concluded*).

39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.								
Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bájra.	Jowár.	Vegetable.	Tea.	REMARKS.
168	173	534	895	165	182	...	...	
224	216	380	652	116	72	4,379	...	
230	194	398	480	248	292	...	...	
199	100	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	
240	182	304	1,440	192	96	...	...	
186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
209	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	
500	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	261	...	...	1,025	...	
320	375	620	920	...	240	...	...	
150	344	600	600	...	...	...	...	
350	200	280	410	...	...	...	203	
400	388	610	...	...	738	...	...	
330	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
340	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Unrefined.
405	283	805	624	459	529	...	...	
200	300	...	...	...	...	200	...	
248	200	...	...	...	...	4,320	...	† Poppy.
310	160	...	...	...	...	3,955	...	
155	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	
728	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	
320	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	
600	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	
283	...	480	572	...	402	...	...	
489	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	
300	...	444	668	444	...	...	...	
421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
282	...	150	...	260	...	...	...	
555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
990	...	...	1,267	800	...	5,200	...	‡ Sugarcane.
100	...	565	520	248	...	...	...	
343	237	475	669	293	364	2,880	203	

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

1	2			3			4			5		
Districts.	Prices Current.											
	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1881.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.		
	Wheat, 1st sort.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	19	...	...	19	4	...	18	4	...	19	...
Gurgaon	...	19	...	...	19	4	...	17	4	...	17	14
Karnál	...	18	8	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	8
Hissar	...	17	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	22	...
Rohtak	...	18	8	...	21	8	...	17	8	...	18	8
Sirsa	...	16	...	...	18	8	...	22	...	...	24	...
Umballa	...	19	4	...	22	8	...	22	...	...	24	8
Ludhiána	...	20	...	...	22	...	...	23	8	...	25	8
Simla	...	13	14	...	17	8	...	17	...	...	16	...
Jullundur	...	20	...	...	21	8	...	24	8	...	26	4
Hoshiárpur	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	26	...	...	27	...
Kángra	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	24	...	...	23	...
Amritsar	...	21	...	...	23	...	...	25	8	...	26	...
Gurdáspur	...	20	...	...	24	...	...	30	...	...	30	...
Siálkot	...	19	...	...	20	8	...	23	...	...	28	8
Lahore	...	17	8	...	19	8	...	22	...	...	25	...
Gujránwála	...	17	4	...	20	...	...	23	4	...	27	...
Ferozepore	...	18	...	...	19	...	...	21	8	...	23	...
Ráwalpindi	...	12	8	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	22	...
Jhelum	...	15	...	...	17	8	...	23	...	...	27	...
Gujrát	...	18	...	...	20	4	...	25	8	...	29	...
Shahpur	...	15	3	...	15	8	...	19	8	...	22	8
Mooltan	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	17	8	...	17	8
Jhang	...	14	8	...	18	...	...	18	8	...	20	...
Montgomery	...	15	8	...	19	...	...	19	8	...	21	...
Muzaffargarh	...	15	8	...	18	...	...	18	8	...	20	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	16	14	...	18	2	...	18	12	...	22	8
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	15	10	...	16	14	...	17	9	...	16	14
Bannu	...	16	14	...	19	6	...	23	2	...	27	3
Peshâwar	...	10	11	...	12	6	...	18	3	...	19	8
Hazára	...	13	8	...	15	...	...	16	...	...	26	8
Kohát	...	11	2	...	14	...	...	14	15	...	19	12
General Average ...	...	16	14	...	19	...	...	20	14	...	22	15

1	6			7			8			9		
Districts.	Prices Current.											
	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1881.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.		
	Flour (Ata), 1st sort.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	16	...	...	15	12	...	16	...	...	16	...
Gurgaon	...	16	...	...	16	8	...	16	...	...	16	...
Karnál	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	8
Hissar	...	14	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	18	...
Rohtak	...	15	12	...	17	8	...	15	...	...	16	...
Sirsa	...	14	...	...	13	...	...	17	...	...	17	...
Umballa	...	16	4	...	17	12	...	18	8	...	20	8
Ludhiána	...	16	...	...	18	...	...	19	8	...	22	...
Simla	...	12	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	12	15
Jullundur	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	21	...	...	21	...
Hoshiárpur	...	18	...	...	19	8	...	22	...	...	23	...
Kángra	...	18	...	...	19	...	...	23	...	...	22	...
Amritsar	...	18	12	...	22	5	...	24	...	...	23	...
Gurdáspur	...	18	...	...	19	...	...	25	...	...	22	...
Siálkot	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	20	...	...	24	...
Lahore	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	17	...	...	17	...
Gujránwála	...	15	...	...	16	...	...	19	...	...	22	...
Ferozepore	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	19	...
Ráwalpindi	...	11	4	...	15	...	...	17	...	...	20	...
Jhelum	...	13	...	...	15	...	...	20	...	...	24	...
Gujrát	...	15	...	...	17	4	...	22	8	...	24	12
Shahpur	...	12	13	...	13	15	...	16	8	...	20	...
Mooltan	...	12	8	...	15	...	...	14	8	...	14	8
Jhang	...	12	...	...	15	8	...	16	...	...	17	...
Montgomery	...	13	...	...	15	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Muzaffargarh	...	13	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	17	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	14	6	...	15	5	...	15	10	...	18	12
Dera Gházi Khan	...	13	2	...	13	12	...	14	4	...	13	6
Bannu	...	15	6	...	17	8	...	21	4	...	23	12
Peshâwar	...	9	1	...	10	11	...	15	...	...	16	9
Hazára	...	11	...	...	13	8	...	14	8	...	21	8
Kohát	...	10	8	...	13	1	...	14	...	...	17	14
General Average	...	14	7	...	15	14	...	17	12	...	19	2

1	10			11			12			13		
Districts.	Prices Current.											
	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1881.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.		
	Barley (Jau).											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	25	8	...	27	8	...	24	...	...	26	...
Gurgaon	...	25	12	...	27	...	...	23	12	...	28	...
Karnál	...	30	...	...	34	...	...	30	...	...	32	...
Hissar	...	23	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	35	...
Rohtak	...	24	...	...	26	...	...	25	...	...	30	...
Sirsa	...	25	8	1	2	...	...	39	...	1	8	...
Umballa	...	26	...	...	34	...	...	32	...	...	38	...
Ludhiána	...	27	...	...	37	...	...	34	...	1	2	...
Simla	...	22	8	...	27	15	...	24	...	...	23	12
Jullundur	...	32	...	...	33	...	1	1	...	1	3	...
Hoshiárpur	...	32	...	...	28	...	...	36	...	1	5	...
Kángra	...	30	...	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	36	...
Amritsar	...	30	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...
Gurdáspur	...	28	...	...	30	...	1	...	...	1	8	...
Siálkot	...	28	8	...	32	...	...	37	8	1	7	...
Lahore	...	29	...	...	32	...	...	33	...	1	5	...
Gujránwála	...	30	...	...	32	...	...	38	...	1	5	...
Ferozepore	...	29	...	...	35	...	...	34	...	1	6	...
Ráwalpindi	...	20	...	...	22	...	...	30	...	...	37	...
Jhelum	...	22	4	...	27	4	...	30	...	1	1	...
Gujrát	...	25	...	...	32	...	...	39	...	1	7	...
Shahpur	...	21	12	...	23	4	...	29	8	...	37	8
Mooltan	...	28	8	...	23	...	...	25	...	...	28	...
Jhang	...	20	...	...	32	...	...	29	...	1	...	...
Montgomery	...	20	...	...	26	...	...	24	...	...	32	...
Muzaffargarh	...	23	...	...	25	...	...	27	...	...	29	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	26	4	...	33	12	...	28	12	...	33	12
Dera Gházi Khan	...	20	10	...	23	12	...	25	2	...	28	2
Bannu	...	30	5	...	38	12	...	30	6	1	5	10
Peshâwar	...	23	1	...	27	10	...	37	11	...	38	6
Hazára	...	23	...	...	25	...	...	28	8	...	39	...
Kohát	...	22	5	...	29	5	...	33	2	...	33	2
General Average	...	25	8	...	30	4	...	32	2	...	36	14

1	14			15			16			17		
Districts.	Prices Current.											
	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1881.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.		
	Gram, 1st sort.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	20	...	...	22	8	...	22	...	...	24	...
Gurgaon	...	21	...	...	22	8	...	21	2	...	25	...
Karnál	...	24	...	...	26	8	...	24	...	...	27	8
Hissar	...	23	...	...	30	...	...	27	8	...	34	...
Rohtak	...	23	8	...	26	8	...	23	8	...	27	...
Sirsa	...	26	12	...	36	...	...	33	...	1	1	...
Umballa	...	22	4	...	28	...	...	27	8	...	33	...
Ludhiána	...	25	...	...	31	...	...	29	8	...	35	...
Simla	...	18	8	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	20	12
Jullundur	...	31	8	...	28	...	...	29	8	...	34	...
Hoshiárpur	...	23	...	...	24	...	...	29	...	...	34	...
Kángra	...	22	...	...	24	...	...	23	...	...	22	...
Amritsar	...	23	...	...	29	...	...	32	...	...	39	...
Gurdáspur	...	20	...	...	23	...	...	34	...	...	36	...
Siálkot	...	18	4	...	25	...	...	26	...	...	30	...
Lahore	...	20	...	...	27	...	...	28	...	...	36	...
Gujránwála	...	19	...	...	22	8	...	27	8	...	30	...
Ferozepore	...	24	...	...	32	...	...	29	...	1	2	...
Ráwalpindi	...	15	8	...	19	8	...	22	14	...	27	...
Jhelum	...	16	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	29	8
Gujrát	...	17	...	...	24	...	...	25	...	...	27	...
Shahpur	...	17	4	...	20	8	...	23	...	...	26	...
Mooltan	...	17	...	...	21	8	...	22	8	...	26	...
Jhang	...	16	4	...	23	8	...	21	...	...	29	...
Montgomery	...	17	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	33	...
Muzaffargarh	...	15	...	...	20	...	...	19	...	...	21	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	25	10	...	28	12	...	25	...	...	27	8
Dera Gházi Khan	...	20	15	...	23	12	...	21	6	...	21	9
Bannu	...	31	4	...	22	8	...	27	10	...	32	8
Peshâwar	...	15	9	...	15	2	...	19	8	...	20	13
Hazára	...	11	...	...	14	8	...	16	8	...	17	...
Kohát	...	15	5	...	21	10	...	17	14	...	20	11
General Average	...	20	1	...	24	5	...	24	14	...	29	...

	Indian corn (Makai).											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	22	...	...	24	8	...	24	...	...	25	...
Gurgaon	...	22	...	...	24	...	...	22	4	...	28	...
Karnál	...	24	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	28	...
Hissar	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	...	22	...	...	31	...	...	32	...	...	33	8
Ludhiána	...	21	...	...	33	...	...	34	...	...	38	...
Simla	...	19	...	...	23	...	...	22	...	...	20	12
Jullundur	...	28	...	...	31	...	...	34	...	1	...	...
Hoshiárpur	...	24	...	...	28	...	...	31	...	...	36	...
Kángra	...	24	...	...	27	...	...	30	...	...	28	...
Amritsar	...	21	...	...	30	...	...	38	...	1	2	...
Gurdáspur	...	19	...	...	27	...	...	28	...	...	32	...
Siálkot	...	20	...	...	27	...	...	30	8	...	38	...
Lahore	...	23	...	...	31	...	...	32	...	1	6	...
Gujránwála	...	20	...	...	26	...	...	28	...	...	36	...
Ferozepore	...	22	...	...	31	...	1	...	...	1	4	...
Ráwalpindi	...	20	...	...	21	...	...	39	...	...	35	8
Jhelum	...	20	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	34	...
Gujrát	...	22	...	...	26	...	...	29	...	...	39	...
Shahpur	...	15	8	...	19	...	...	20	...	...	33	...
Mooltan	...	16	...	...	22	...	...	18	...	...	28	...
Jhang	...	20	...	...	28	...	...	20	...	1	5	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	16	4	...	20	...	...	17	8	...	31	4
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5
Bannu	...	21	4	...	30	10	...	35	...	1	8	2
Peshávar	...	16	4	...	23	11	...	28	...	...	37	1
Hazára	...	17	8	...	23	...	...	28	8	...	35	...
Kohát	...	14	...	...	21	10	...	22	...	1	0	13
GENERAL AVERAGE ...	...	20	6	...	24	13	...	28	...	...	34	1

	Jowár.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	20	...	...	24	8	...	24	...	...	25	...
Gurgaon	...	22	...	...	25	...	...	22	...	...	30	...
Karnál	...	24	...	...	31	...	...	28	...	...	30	...
Hissar	...	24	...	...	36	...	...	34	...	...	35	...
Rohtak	...	23	...	...	29	...	...	25	...	...	27	...
Sirsa	...	24	10	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	5	...
Umballa	...	25	...	...	31	...	...	32	...	...	38	...
Ludhiána	...	24	...	...	34	...	...	38	...	...	40	...
Simla	...	20	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	17	6
Jullundur	...	22	...	...	36	...	...	28	...	...	36	...
Hoshiárpur	...	22	...	...	28	...	...	31	...	...	40	...
Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	21	...	...	31	...	...	30	...	1	2	...
Gurdáspur	...	18	...	...	27	...	...	20	...	...	24	...
Siálkot	...	19	...	...	27	...	...	25	...	...	25	...
Lahore	...	23	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	1	8	...
Gujránwála	...	20	...	...	28	...	...	32	...	1	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	38	...	1	8	...
Ráwalpindi	...	17	...	...	26	...	...	20	...	1	...	...
Jhelum	...	17	4	...	22	...	...	23	...	1	...	...
Gujrát	...	18	...	...	28	...	...	21	...	1	2	...
Shahpur	...	14	4	...	21	...	...	18	...	...	33	...
Mooltan	...	13	...	...	22	...	...	24	...	...	28	...
Jhang	...	14	...	...	26	...	...	14	...	...	34	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Muzaffargarh	...	13	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	18	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	15	...	...	32	8	...	27	8	1	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	13	12	...	22	8	...	21	10	...	35	3
Bannu	...	15	...	...	27	8	...	28	12	1	7	8
Peshávar	...	11	11	...	22	12	...	21	8	...	36	6
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	30	10
GENERAL AVERAGE	...	18	5	...	27	14	...	26	8	...	34	14

	Bájra.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	18	...	...	21	8	...	19	...	...	22	...
Gurgaon	...	20	...	...	22	...	...	20	...	...	25	...
Karnál	...	20	...	...	25	...	...	16	...	...	24	...
Hissar	...	20	...	...	28	...	...	27	...	...	27	...
Rohtak	...	17	...	...	25	8	...	22	...	...	24	...
Sirsa	...	21	8	...	33	...	...	32	...	...	34	...
Umballa	...	19	...	...	24	...	...	28	...	...	26	...
Ludhiána	...	17	...	...	26	...	...	30	...	...	31	...
Simla	...	17	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	17	...
Jullundur	...	16	...	...	21	8	...	22	...	...	20	...
Hoshiárpur	...	16	...	...	24	...	...	23	...	...	24	...
Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	17	...	...	27	...	...	25	...	...	26	...
Gurdáspur	...	13	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...
Siálkot	...	15	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	34	...
Lahore	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	22	...	...	27	...
Gujránwála	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	25	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	27	12	...	30	...	...	29	...
Ráwalpindi	...	15	...	...	18	8	...	21	...	...	37	...
Jhelum	...	10	8	...	21	...	...	32	...	...	38	...
Gujrát	...	26	...	...	25	...	...	28	...	1	2	...
Shahpur	...	14	4	...	19	...	...	18	...	...	36	...
Mooltan	...	13	...	...	23	...	...	24	...	...	25	...
Jhang	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	29	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	13	...	...	20	...	...	18	...	...	24	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	15	10	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	32	8
Dera Gházi Khan	...	13	12	...	22	8	...	21	11	...	30	11
Bannu	...	12	...	...	21	4	...	20	...	...	37	8
Peshávar	...	9	12	...	16	4	...	13	10	...	28	...
Hazára	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	16	...	...	30	...
Kohát	...	...	...	...	19	2	...	17	14	...	37	...
GENERAL AVERAGE	...	16	...	...	21	5	...	22	2	...	28	8

	Rice, 1st sort.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	5	8	...	5	8	...	6	...	...	5	8
Gurgaon	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Karnál	...	11	...	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	12	...
Hissar	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	12	...
Rohtak	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...
Sirsa	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Umballa	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	10	...
Ludhiána	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	5	8
Simla	...	7	8	...	9	...	...	7	8	...	9	9
Jullundur	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	6	...
Hoshiárpur	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	10	...
Kángra	...	15	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	15	...
Amritsar	...	11	8	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	15	...
Gurdáspur	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	8	...
Siálkot	...	6	8	...	7	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Lahore	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	8	...
Gujránwála	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	9	...
Ferozepore	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	7	...
Ráwalpindi	...	5	8	...	6	8	...	6	...	...	7	...
Jhelum	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	5	8
Gujrát	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	12	...
Shahpur	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Mooltan	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	8	...	7	...
Jhang	...	5	...	...	5	8	...	5	8	...	5	8
Montgomery	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	8	...	5	8
Muzaffargarh	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	7	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	15	...	6	14
Dera Gházi Khan	...	7	8	...	7	8	...	7	3	...	7	3
Bannu	...	3	12	...	4	6	...	5	10	...	5	10
Peshávar	...	4	9	...	5	3	...	6	8	...	7	13
Hazára	...	4	8	...	4	8	...	4	8	...	5	...
Kohát	...	3	13	...	4	12	...	5	1	...	6	6
GENERAL AVERAGE	...	6	9	...	6	15	...	7	9	...	8	4

	Dal, Urd.											
Delhi	...	15	...	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	16	...
Gurgaon	...	14	8	...	15	...	...	14	...	...	17	...
Karnál	...	18	8	...	16	...	...	14	8	...	16	...
Hissar	...	14	...	...	17	...	...	14	...	...	13	...
Rohtak	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	14	...	...	15	...
Sirsa	...	15	...	...	13	...	...	14	...	...	18	...
Umballa	...	20	...	...	18	...	...	14	...	...	18	...
Ludhiána	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	17	...	...	17	...
Simla	...	10	...	...	12	8	...	13	...	...	11	8
Jullundur	...	17	...	...	16	8	...	14	...	...	18	...
Hoshiárpur	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	15	...	...	17	...
Kángra	...	12	8	...	13	...	...	12	...	...	13	...
Amritsar	...	17	...	...	19	...	...	15	...	...	20	...
Gurdáspur	...	17	...	...	18	...	...	16	...	...	22	...
Siálkot	...	14	8	...	15	8	...	16	8	...	18	...
Lahore	...	15	8	...	15	...	...	14	8	...	16	...

	Potatoes.											
Delhi	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	16	...	...	20	...
Gurgaon	...	16	...	...	12	...	...	8	...	...	8	...
Karnál	...	12	...	...	20	...	...	12	...	...	20	...
Hissar	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Rohtak	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Sirsa	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	8	...	...	10	...
Umballa	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	14	...	...	14	...
Ludhiána	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	12	...	...	16	...
Simla	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	17	...
Jullundur	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	12	...	...	13	...
Hoshiárpur	...	12	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	20	...
Kángra	...	23	...	...	27	...	...	26	...	...	20	...
Amritsar	...	14	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	12	...	...	16	...
Gurdáspur	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	12	...
Siálkot	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	18	...	...	25	...
Lahore	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	12	...	...	21	...

	Cotton (cleaned).											
Delhi	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	3	4	...	3	6
Gurgaon	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	8
Karnál	...	3	...	...	3	6	...	3	8	...	4	4
Hissar	...	2	8	...	3	4	...	3	...	...	3	8
Rohtak	...	3	...	...	3	4	...	3	8	...	4	...
Sirsa	...	3	4	...	3	6	...	3	8	...	3	8
Umballa	...	3	4	...	3	...	...	3	8	...	4	...
Ludhiána	...	2	8	...	3	4	...	3	4	...	3	8
Simla	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	2	8
Jullundur	...	2	...	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	3	...
Hoshiárpur	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	3	4
Kángra	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	8
Amritsar	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	3	5	...	3	8
Gurdáspur	...	2	8	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	12
Siálkot	...	2	8	...	3	8	...	3	8	...	3	8
Lahore	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	3	4	...	3	...

	Sugar, 1st sort.											
Delhi	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	8
Gurgaon	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	3	4
Karnál	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	3	...
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	3	12	...	3	12
Sirsa	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	3	4	...	3	8
Umballa	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	3	...
Ludhiána	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	8
Simla	...	2	...	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	2	10
Jullundur	...	2	...	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	3	...
Hoshiárpur	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	3	4
Kángra	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	3	4	...	3	8
Amritsar	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	3	8
Gurdáspur	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	12	...	3	...
Siálkot	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	3	...
Lahore	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	12	...	3	...

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83—(*concluded*).

Prices Current. (No. of seers per rupee. M. = maunds, S. = seers, C. = chittacks.)

Dal, Urd—concluded. (Columns 1–5)

Districts (1)	(2) 1881-82, 1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	(3) 1881-82, 1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	(4) 1882-83, 1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	(5) 1882-83, 1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Gujránwála	...	13	...	...	14	...	...	12	8	...	16	...
Ferozepore	...	17	...	...	18	...	...	12	...	...	16	...
Ráwalpindi	...	11	...	...	13	...	...	12	4	...	16	...
Jhelum	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	12	...	...	13	8
Gujrát	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	13	4	...	18	...
Shahpur	...	12	...	...	15	...	...	16	...	...	20	...
Mooltan	...	13	...	...	14	8	...	12	...	...	13	...
Jhang	...	12	8	...	16	...	...	15	...	...	16	...
Montgomery	...	12	...	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	13	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	12	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	12	8	...	15	...	...	15	10	...	13	2
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	...	8	12	...	8	12	...	10	10	...	8	12
Peshávar	...	10	6	...	13	10	...	13	...	...	15	6
Hazára	...	13	...	...	14	8	...	13	8	...	18	...
Kohát	...	10	3	...	12	2	...	10	13	...	11	8
General Average ...	...	13	10	...	14	7	...	13	9	...	15	11

Potatoes—concluded. (Columns 6–9)

Districts	(6) 1881-82, 1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	(7) 1881-82, 1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	(8) 1882-83, 1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	(9) 1882-83, 1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Gujránwála	...	12	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Ferozepore	...	10	...	...	16	...	...	12	...	...	16	...
Ráwalpindi	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	12	8	...	20	...
Jhelum	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	18	...
Gujrát	...	25	...	...	26	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Mooltan	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	14	...
Jhang	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Montgomery	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
Muzaffargarh	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	11	4
Dera Ghází Khan	...	7	8	...	7	8	...	8	6	...	10	...
Bannu	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
Peshávar	...	7	13	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	14	5
Hazára	...	20	...	...	24	...	...	10	...	...	17	...
Kohát	...	10	4	...	12	12	...	16	9	...	12	12
General Average	...	11	13	...	14	10	...	12	12	...	15	2

Cotton (cleaned)—concluded. (Columns 10–13)

Districts	(10) 1881-82, 1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	(11) 1881-82, 1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	(12) 1882-83, 1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	(13) 1882-83, 1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Gujránwála	...	2	6	...	3	3	...	3	4	...	3	4
Ferozepore	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	3	4	...	3	6
Ráwalpindi	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	3	4
Jhelum	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	2	8	...	3	8
Gujrát	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	4
Shahpur	...	2	4	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	3	8
Mooltan	...	2	14	...	2	14	...	3	...	...	3	4
Jhang	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	2	15
Montgomery	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	3	...
Muzaffargarh	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	3	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2	5	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	2	15
Dera Ghází Khan	...	2	13	...	2	12	...	3	10	...	2	11
Bannu	...	1	14	...	2	3	...	2	8	...	3	2
Peshávar	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	2	12
Hazára	...	1	14	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	2	8
Kohát	...	1	14	...	2	6	...	2	6	...	2	7
General Average	...	2	8	...	2	13	...	2	15	...	3	3

Sugar, 1st sort—concluded. (Columns 14–17)

Districts	(14) 1881-82, 1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	(15) 1881-82, 1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	(16) 1882-83, 1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	(17) 1882-83, 1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Gujránwála	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	4	...	3	4
Ferozepore	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	3	...
Ráwalpindi	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	6	...	3	...
Jhelum	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	3	...
Gujrát	...	3	8	...	2	8	...	2	12	...	3	4
Shahpur	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	8	...	3	8
Mooltan	...	2	6	...	2	6	...	2	8	...	2	8
Jhang	...	2	6	...	2	10	...	3	4	...	3	...
Montgomery	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	12
Muzaffargarh	...	2	8	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	12
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2	3	...	2	4	...	2	10	...	2	13
Dera Ghází Khan	...	2	3	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	2	11
Bannu	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	13
Peshávar	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	13	...	3	...
Hazára	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	6
Kohát	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	2	7	...	2	12
General Average	...	2	5	...	2	7	...	2	12	...	3	...

Ghi (cow's).

Districts	1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	1	7	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	9
Gurgaon	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	1	10	...	1	10
Karnál	...	1	10	...	1	10	...	1	11	...	1	13
Hissar	...	1	13	...	1	14	...	1	13	...	1	15
Rohtak	...	1	12	...	1	14	...	1	10	...	1	15
Sirsa	...	1	13	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	1	13
Umballa	...	1	9	...	1	12	...	1	11	...	1	11
Ludhiána	...	1	9	...	1	8	...	1	9	...	1	12
Simla	...	1	5	...	1	6	...	1	8	...	1	5
Jullundur	...	1	6	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	8
Hoshiárpur	...	1	9	...	1	10	...	1	12	...	1	11
Kángra	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	9

Firewood, 1st sort.

Districts	1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Delhi	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	10	...
Gurgaon	3	...	...	2	20	...	3	...	...	2	27	...
Karnál	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	20	...	3	20	...
Hissar	2	20	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Rohtak	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...
Sirsa	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...
Umballa	3	10	...	3	20	...	3	20	...	3	20	...
Ludhiána	3	20	...	3	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...
Simla	2	10	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Jullundur	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...
Hoshiárpur	2	30	...	2	28	...	2	30	...	2	30	...
Kángra	3	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...

Tobacco.

Districts	1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	4
Gurgaon	...	7	8	...	7	8	...	8	...	...	8	...
Karnál	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	5	...
Hissar	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...
Rohtak	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	8	...
Sirsa	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Umballa	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Ludhiána	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	15	...	...	16	...
Simla	...	4	8	...	4	8	...	5	...	...	5	...
Jullundur	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Hoshiárpur	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	16	...	...	10	...
Kángra	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	8	...

Salt.

Districts	1st June 1881 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st June 1882 M.	S.	C.	1st January 1883 M.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	11	...
Gurgaon	...	7	8	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	7	...
Karnál	...	10	8	...	10	...	...	11	8	...	12	...
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...
Sirsa	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
Umballa	...	11	4	...	11	4	...	13	4	...	14	4
Ludhiána	...	11	8	...	11	8	...	14	8	...	14	8
Simla	...	7	...	...	7	8	...	8	...	...	10	...
Jullundur	...	11	8	...	11	11	...	14	...	...	14	4
Hoshiárpur	...	11	8	...	11	8	...	14	...	...	14	...
Kángra	...	10	...	...	10	4	...	10	...	...	11	...

Amritsar ...	...	...	1	6	...	1	6	...	1	6	...	1	8	2	15	...	2	10	...	2	10	...	2	10	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	12	4	...	12	1	...	15	4	...	15	4
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	1	8	...	1	6	...	1	8	...	1	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	4	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	12	8	...	13	...
Siálkot ...	...	...	1	8	...	1	9	...	1	10	...	1	10	3	20	...	3	...	...	3	10	...	3	10	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	12	4	...	12	8	...	15	...	...	15	...
Lahore ...	...	...	1	5	...	1	6	...	1	7	...	1	9	2	20	...	1	30	...	2	...	...	1	30	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	14	...	...	14	...
Gujránwála ...	...	...	1	7	...	1	9	...	1	10	...	1	10	2	15	...	2	15	...	2	15	...	2	15	...	...	5	...	...	4	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	12	4	...	15	4	...	15	4
Ferozepore ...	...	...	1	9	...	1	9	...	1	7	...	1	10	1	30	...	2	...	...	1	35	...	2	20	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	13	...	...	13	...
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	11	12	...	11	12	...	14	8	...	15	...
Jhelum ...	...	...	1	7	...	1	9	...	1	10	...	1	14	2	10	...	2	10	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Gujrát ...	...	...	1	10	...	1	12	...	1	11	...	1	15	2	20	...	3	...	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	12	8	...	12	8	...	15	...	...	15	...
Shahpur ...	...	...	1	6	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	10	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	4	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Mooltan ...	...	...	1	7	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	11	2	10	...	2	10	...	2	10	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	12	8	...	13	8	...	14	4
Jhang ...	...	...	1	9	...	1	10	...	1	9	...	1	13	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	12	8	...	12	8	...	13	12	...	14	...
Montgomery ...	...	...	1	7	...	1	9	...	1	8	...	1	11	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	10	8	...	10	4	...	11	...	...	12	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	1	6	...	1	6	...	1	6	...	1	8	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	14	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	1	5	...	1	5	...	1	6	...	1	10	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	6	4	...	6	4	...	5	10	...	11	4	...	11	4	...	12	8	...	13	12
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	1	5	...	1	5	...	1	5	...	1	5	3	5	...	3	5	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	...	3	12	...	3	2	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	11	4	...	11	4	...	10	13	...	10	13
Bannu ...	...	...	1	6	...	1	4	...	1	6	...	1	8	1	20	...	1	20	...	1	20	...	1	20	...	...	3	12	...	6	4	...	10	...	...	7	8	...	6	4	...	6	4	...	6	4	...	7	8
Peshávar ...	...	...	1	5	...	1	6	...	1	7	...	1	5	1	31	8	2	11	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	...	3	4	...	5	14	...	7	2	...	7	13	...	3	14	...	5	4	...	5	3	...	5	3
Hazára ...	...	...	1	9	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	14	2	20	...	3	...	...	3	20	...	3	20	...	...	14	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	9	8	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
Kohát ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	1	5	...	1	6	...	38	4	1	4	...	1	36	8	4	18	...	...	1	14	...	5	1	...	3	13	...	7	10	2	...	...	1	11	...	2	15	13	2	22	...
General Average	...	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	10	2	31	6	2	32	6	2	33	...	2	37	...	...	6	3	...	6	12	...	7	2	...	7	8	...	12	5	...	11	8	...	14	6	...	15	...

No. 48.—Price of Labour in the Punjab.

Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Carts per day.	Camels per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boats per day.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 2 0				
Gurgaon ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	4 6 0	0 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 3 6	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	0 5 4
Karnál ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 7 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	0 5 0
Hissar ...	Highest ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	...
Rohtak ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 6 0		
Sirsa ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	7 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 1 9	0 12 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	6 0 0
Umballa ...	Highest ...	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	0 5 4
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	Highest ...	0 5 10	0 2 10	0 14 0	0 7 4	3 4 8	1 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 8	0 2 8	...	...	...	...
Simla ...	Highest ...	0 14 0	0 5 0	...	...	2 8 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	...	...		
Jullundur ...	Highest ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 3 6	0 14 0
	Lowest ...	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 14 0			
Hoshiárpur ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 13 0
Kángra ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 4 6	1 8 0	0 8 0	7 8 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 3 6				
Amritsar ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	0 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	
Gurdáspur ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	
Siálkot ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 0 0
Lahore ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 14 3	0 6 0	3 7 0	0 11 3
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	...			
Gujránwála ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Ferozepore ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 13 6
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	0 10 6
Ráwalpindi ...	Highest ...	0 12 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	7 8 0	4 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 1 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 6 0		1 0 6
Gujrát ...	Highest ...	0 7 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0		
Shahpur ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 5 0			
Mooltan ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Jhang ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 12 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	2 0 0
Montgomery...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	10 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Muzaffargarh	Highest ...	0 9 0	0 3 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	2 3 0	2 4 0
	Lowest ...	0 3 3	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	1 6 0
D. I. Khan ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0				2 0 0
D. G. Khan ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Bannu ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	6 8 0
Pesháwar ...	Highest ...	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 14 0	1 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	0 8 0
Hazára ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	None for hire.
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	
Kohát ...	Highest ...	1 4 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
Grand Average.	Highest ...	0 8 6	0 3 6	1 5 0	0 7 10	0 13 4	*
	Lowest ...	0 5 3	0 2 3	0 12 8	0 5 9	0 3 0	

* Average for boat hire is not given, as some of the District Officers have not furnished the rates for their districts.

Note.—This is one of the quinquennial statements, and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 49.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab.

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
				Maunds.	
Delhi ...	Kasúmpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...	2	...	The mine at Kasúmpur belongs to zamíndárs, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 300. The mine at Arangpur has not been worked for the last five years, and there has been no income.
	Pálam and 23 other villages ...	Kankar ...	24	933,000	The annual income is about Rs. 8,000; the kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
	Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...	2	1,000	There is an annual income of Rs. 250 from these mines.
	Banskauli and eight others ...	Stone ...	9	4,948	There is an annual income of Rs. 1,264 from these mines.
	Arangpur ...	Crystal ...	1	...	Not worked for the last five years.
Gurgaon ...	Pali, Bawanagujar, Majra and Manati	Slate ...	9	55,000	
	Basai Meo ...	Do. ...	5	2,000	
	Mahouli ...	Stone ...	4	150	
Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	
Hissar ...	Baranwa and six other villages ...	Lime kankar ...	7	334,861	
	Hissar and 30 other villages ...	Kankar for road-making ...	31	248,410	
	Mirzapur and 130 villages ...	Saltpetre ...	348 pans	38,412	
Rohtak ...	Labadpur and Silanah ...	Khari salt ...	1,315 beds	125,000	Sales to the amount of Rs. 84,055 effected. It is used for preserving skins; exported to Farukhabad and Calcutta after being refined.
		Crude saltpetre ...	313 pans	31,300	
	Singpura ...	Kankar of a soft description ...	2	600,000	Produces very good lime when calcined.
	In almost every village of the district	Kankar of a hard blue description	...	700,000	Chiefly used for metalling roads, but if properly calcined, makes good cement.
	Mindra, Shádipur and Bariawas ...	Stone ...	3	Not stated	Sales to the amount of Rs. 150 effected.
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and eight other villages	Kankar ...	...	1,421,000	
Hoshiárpur ...	Garhshankar and Una ...	Limestone ...	5	1,670	
Kángra ...	Bír Banghal ...	Iron ...	8	90	
	Dawi and six other villages ...	Slate ...	27	No. 228,322	
	Gomah, in the Mandi State ...	Do. ...	2	122,006	
Lahore ...	Niáz Beg and nine other villages ...	Kankar ...	10	Not stated.	
Ráwalpindi ...	Fatahjang and Jaba ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...	2 wells and 7 borings	5,000 gallons.	
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukra, Guarah and Jatána.	Salt ...	5	3,241,508	The mines at Khewra and Sardi are the only ones worked.
	Pind, Dhundole and Kundul ...	Coal ...	4	...	These pits are not worked.

No. 49.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
				Maunds.	
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	
Shahpur ...	Wárcha ...	Salt ...	1	120,133	Yields a revenue to Government of Rs. 3,20,701 annually.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	... ...	...	...	
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	... ...	...	...	
Bannu ...	Abdulla Khel, Pargana Lak ...	Flint ...	5	Not stated.	
	Pahár Khel ...	Stone ...	3	2,098	
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Pottery clay ...	48	40,800	
	Pezu, Kálabágh, and other places	Limestone ...	10	3,600	
	Throughout the district ...	Stone for masonry work ...	Numerous	80,000	
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Sajji ...	7	1,930	Value Rs. 4,750.
	Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	Gold ...	5	None.	
	Ditto ditto ...	Petroleum ...	2	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	Red earth ...	2	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	White clay ...	3	75	
	Kotka and Isa Khel ...	Yellow clay ...	1	1	
	Kálabágh ...	Red salt ...	6	14,700	
	Mári, Miánwáli ...	Crystal ...	1	1	
	Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	Saltpetre ...	2	1,000	
	Kálabágh and Kolki ...	Alum ...	2	3,000	
	Ditto ditto ...	Clay lac for making alum ...	14	12,000	
Peshâwar ...	Kabul river, Daúdzai ...	Auriferous sand ...	From sand in certain places.	The income from this land is about Rs. 1,000 per annum.	
	Kabul river, near Naushahra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	
Hazára ...	Daur Harru and Siran streams, and Bandi Dadan.	Limestone ...	...	Not worked during the year.	
	Banda Phugwari, Chachian, Jub Srikot and Nartopa.	Slate ...	...	Ditto.	
	Bakot Mulia ...	Iron ore and coal ...	2	Ditto.	
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...	4	Ditto.	
Kohát ...	Khotak ...	Salt ...	5	416,616	

Note.—This is one of the quinquennial statements, and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 50.—Manufactures in the Punjab during the year 1882-83.

Description.	Class of Manufacture. Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	39	2	2	13	13	65	46	20	17
Number of private looms or small works ...	2,141	205,531	8,014	3,224	360	40,215	29,240	1,660	11,219
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	519	85	153	145	828	325	200	110	400
Number of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans.	4,299	359,337	36,605	5,970	2,162	69,292	50,093	4,533	23,918
Number of European Superintendents in large works.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	...	33,200	7,00,150	...	37,291	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs.	12,23,618	3,64,40,025	14,12,269	5,30,417	1,77,325	1,16,41,474	70,23,806	16,76,887	47,98,871

No. 50.—Manufactures in the Punjab during the year 1882-83—(*concluded*).

Description.	Class of Manufacture. Dyeing and Manufactures of Dyes.	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, Silver and Jewelry.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	24	21	20	46	26	3	18	31	406
Number of private looms or small works ...	13,532	59,371	34,763	22,126	2,154	550	18,675	31,624	484,399
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	100	110	55	137	525	185	175	914	4,966
Number of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans.	29,836	107,794	60,790	33,352	6,545	1,925	31,375	86,595	914,421
Number of European Superintendents in large works.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	14
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	...	...	...	80,029	2,000	2,000	...	10,25,048	18,79,718
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs.	38,16,404	1,54,47,712	33,34,674	87,31,657	7,94,049	2,61,204	3,22,30,579	75,59,654	13,71,00,625

No. 51.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1882-83.

1		2		3		4	
Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
North Frontier.	Kashmir	Logs No. 30,568 590,606	50,53,347	298,352	34,94,768	Logs No. 30,568 888,958	85,48,115
	Ladakh	14,825	5,12,837	6,600	3,22,258	21,425	8,35,095
	Chinese Tibet	7,003	1,77,102	876	15,296	7,879	1,92,398
	Bajaur	Logs No. 22,397 83,013	5,19,139	75,207	5,06,870	Logs No. 22,397 158,220	10,26,009
West Frontier.	Kabul	197,992	31,08,931	185,840	57,33,272	383,832	88,42,203
	Tirah	84,508	85,528	14,564	46,493	99,072	1,32,021
	Sewestan	140,848	3,54,784	30,369	7,20,241	171,217	10,75,025
	Total ...	Logs No. 52,965 1,118,795	98,11,668	611,808	1,08,39,198	Logs No. 52,965 1,730,603	2,06,50,866

No. 52.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1882-83.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works.			
1. Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	...	2,367	2,367
Ditto ditto Native Troops	69,884 ...	39,889 * 299	1,09,773 * 299
2. Ordnance Works	587	647	1,234
3. Commissariat Buildings...	...	419	419
4. Staff and Miscellaneous	10,120	186	10,306
5. Stud Buildings	...	11,444	11,444
6. Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military communication.	2,083	6,780	8,863
7. General Cantonment works ...	2,215 * 985	33,612 ...	35,827 * 985
8. Fortifications	29,442	22,258	51,700
Total	1,14,331 * 985	1,17,602 * 299	2,31,933 * 1,284
10. Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	4,397	2,376	6,773
Other Services.			
Civil Buildings.			
3. Salt Buildings	2,079	3,923	6,002
6. Post Offices	16,197	13,882	30,079
7. Telegraph Buildings	75,784	5,010	80,794
8. Viceregal Buildings	...	...	...
Secretariat Buildings of the Government of India ...	...	...	...
9. Minor Departments	...	...	...
Total ...	94,060	22,815	1,16,875
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
5. Water-supply	* 297	...	* 297
Total ...	* 297	...	* 297
Coal operation	4,859	...	4,859
Total Other Services	98,919 * 297	22,815 ...	1,21,734 * 297
Total Imperial Works and Repairs	2,17,647 * 1,282	1,42,793 * 299	3,60,440 * 1,581

No. 52.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1882-83—(*continued*).

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil Buildings.			
12. Administration	1,99,927 * 2,398	71,940 * 42	2,71,867 * 2,440
13. Minor Departments	1,846 * 8,503	6,371 ...	8,217 * 8,503
14. Law and Justice	88,789	22,448	1,11,237
15. Ecclesiastical	18,482	11,162	29,644
16. Jails	1,78,205	55,281	2,33,486
17. Police	1,00,728	50,234	1,50,962
18. Educational	22,216 * 5,930	13,543 ...	35,759 * 5,930
19. Medical	71,776	6,811	78,587
20. Miscellaneous	7,640	15,919	23,559
Total	6,89,609 * 16,831	2,53,709 * 42	9,43,318 * 16,873
Communications.			
1. Metalled and bridged road ...	1,09,838 * 27,650	7,81,612 ...	8,91,450 * 27,650
2. Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	21,511 ...	1,57,600 * 191	1,79,111 * 191
3. District road not raised	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and Ferries	21,656	1,99,886	2,21,542
5. Accommodation for travellers (including encamping-ground.	12,586	20,981	33,567
6. River Improvements	...	...	...
Total	1,65,591 * 27,650	11,60,079 * 191	13,25,670 * 27,841
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
1. Town Buildings, &c.	...	2,137	2,137
2. Markets	...	...	...
3. Paving and repairs of Streets (Station road) ...	...	37,737	37,737
5. Water-supply	65,728 * 35,829	... ...	65,728 * 35,829
6. Sewage, including drainage	16,271	2,097	18,368
Total	81,999 * 35,829	41,971 ...	1,23,970 * 35,829
Total Provincial Works and Repairs	9,37,199 * 80,310	14,55,759 * 233	23,92,958 * 80,543
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS.	11,54,846 * 81,592	15,98,552 * 532	27,53,398 * 82,124

No. 52.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1882-83—(*concluded*).

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.			
Administration	100	34	134
Educational	29,617	19,067	48,684
Medical	9,711	8,225	17,936
Miscellaneous	4,608	2,152	6,760
Total ...	44,036	29,478	73,514
Communications.			
District Roads	1,41,760	2,22,613	3,64,373
Bridges	66,742	21,270	88,012
Ferries	225	...	225
Accommodation for travellers	8,837	19,350	28,187
Arboriculture	4,086	57,663	61,749
Total ...	2,21,650	3,20,896	5,42,546
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Town Buildings, &c.	112	...	112
Water-supply	45,375	23,190	68,565
Total ...	45,487	23,190	68,677
Total Incorporated Local Fund Works and Repairs ...	3,11,173	3,73,564	6,84,737
GRAND TOTAL	14,66,019 * 81,592	19,72,116 * 532	34,38,135 * 82,124
Establishment — Imperial, including Barrack Department ...		76,593	
Establishment — Provincial		6,32,427	
Establishment — Incorporated Local Funds		71,858	7,80,878
Tools and Plant — Imperial		4,903	
Tools and Plant — Provincial		14,539	
Tools and Plant — Incorporated Local Funds		1,321	20,763
Profit and Loss — Imperial		138	
Profit and Loss — Provincial		106	244
Deduct—			
Net decrease in Balances of Suspense Accounts chargeable to Provincial Budget Grant		...	— 36,459
TOTAL INDIAN OUTLAY ON IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.			42,03,561 * 82,124
Detail—			
From Imperial Funds			4,42,075
From Provincial Funds			30,03,570
From Incorporated Local Funds			7,57,916
Total as above ...			42,03,561
* From Local Loans			35,829
* Other Contributions			46,295
Total as above ...			82,124

Note.—The figures marked thus * denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 53.—Statement showing the progress made in the construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

Name of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expenditure from commencement.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab and Delhi ...	...	553	21,622	57,048	3,878,950	12,669	3,970,289	32,94,688	53,66,699	86,61,387	54,25,156	32,36,231	5,803	1,25,338	11,27,35,389 (Punjab and Delhi and Sindh together)
Sindh ...	...	110	2,280	7,128	205,710	...	215,118	2,16,737	14,85,743	17,02,480	12,25,860	4,76,620	1,934	22,553	
Total ...	...	663	23,902	64,176	4,084,660	12,669	4,185,407	35,11,425	68,52,442	1,03,63,867	66,51,016	37,12,851	7,737	1,47,891	11,27,35,389
Indus Valley and Open Section Kandahar (State) Railways.	...	652·604	3,048	11,762	1,477,539	...	1,492,349	8,95,323	47,79,073	56,74,396	36,87,986	19,86,410	320	5,311	8,20,34,818
Punjab Northern (State) Railway.	54	421·75	7,294	24,240	1,947,714	3,021	1,982,269	12,22,111	17,65,598	29,87,709	26,02,666	3,85,043	218	1,415	7,30,94,017

No. 54.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1882-83.

	F—Famine Relief and Insurance, 34—Protective Works.	Imperial.											
		G. 39—Productive Public Works, Revenue Account.			*H. 46—Non-Productive Public Works.*			*M. 54—Productive Public Works, Capital Account.*			*Total.*		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	...	31,276	1,41,625	1,72,901	...	...	...	4,45,525	...	4,45,525	4,76,801	1,41,625	6,18,426
Bári Doáb Canal	...	54,193	2,18,060	2,72,253	...	...	...	12,263	...	12,263	66,456	2,18,060	2,84,516
Sirhind Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,05,699	...	11,05,699	11,05,699	...	11,05,699
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	201	201	...	201
Sidhnai Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	337	337	...	337
Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	...	1,317	1,317	...	1,317
Swát River Canal	4,90,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,90,067	...	4,90,067
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	3,953	88,017	91,970	...	...	...	3,953	88,017	91,970
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	113	14,343	14,456	...	...	...	113	14,343	14,456
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	34,037	1,05,274	1,39,311	...	...	...	34,037	1,05,274	1,39,311
Shahpur Canals	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	8,800	...	...	...	...	8,800	8,800
Abdul Rahmán Khán Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	..	...	...	...	...	4,068	4,068	...	...	...	...	4,068	4,068
Establishment	71,880	...	...	4,99,409	...	...	2,52,539	...	...	3,69,266	...	...	11,93,094
Tools and Plant	19,584	...	...	12,553	...	...	4,220	...	...	47,885	...	...	84,242
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	36
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	8,393	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	8,525
Suspense Balances	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	756	...	...	— 62,908	...	...	— 60,208
Total ...	5,83,475	...	...	9,65,525	...	...	5,16,272	...	...	19,19,585	...	...	39,84,857
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	16,619	...	...	7,245	...	...	24,955
	5,82,384	...	...	9,65,525	...	...	4,99,653	...	...	19,12,340	...	...	39,59,902
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net outlay of the year ...	5,82,384	...	...	9,65,525	...	...	4,99,653	...	...	19,12,340	...	...	39,59,902

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and

Revenue and Receipts.	1881- Imperial.	Provincial.
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	2,09,33,890	19,060
II. Tributes	2,81,595	...
III. Forests	6,88,308	...
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	13,07,143
V. Assessed Taxes	1,70,889	2,90,000
VI. Provincial Rates	4,83,841	21,858
IX. Opium	...	...
X. Stamps	...	33,73,264
XI. Registration	...	2,37,780
XIII. Post Office	...	33,917
XV. Minor Departments	...	43,289
XVI. Law and Justice	...	8,78,047
XVII. Police	...	1,29,759
XIX. Education	...	81,617
XX. Medical	...	15,358
XXI. Stationery and Printing	378	80,930
XXII. Interest	96,731	26,583
XXIII. Superannuation	4,51,120	...
XXIV. Miscellaneous	54,550	7,40,521
XXVI. Irrigation and Navigation	2,61,331	29,249
XXVII. Other Public Works...	...	7,16,225
XXX. Gain by Exchange	16,623	...
Total ...	2,34,39,256	80,24,600
Allotments	...	62,19,513
Contributions	...	8,92,771
Debt and Remittance Account	13,53,13,407	...
Total ...	15,87,52,663	1,51,36,884
Opening Balance	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...

* The total receipts of the P. W. D. are Rs. 39,558-0-11 at

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82 AND 1882-83.

82.		1882-83.				
Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Difference.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	2,09,52,950	1,22,08,802	85,50,712	6,539	2,07,66,053	—1,86,897
...	2,81,595	2,84,860	...	...	2,84,860	+ 3,265
...	6,88,308	3,83,355	3,83,354	...	7,66,709	+ 78,401
...	13,07,143	6,57,474	6,57,474	...	13,14,948	+ 7,805
...	4,60,889	2,50,713	2,50,714	...	5,01,427	+ 40,538
20,57,500	25,63,199	...	5,03,243	20,62,713	25,65,956	+ 2,757
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33,73,264	16,25,915	16,25,915	...	32,51,830	—1,21,434
...	2,37,780	1,13,576	1,13,577	...	2,27,153	—10,627
...	33,917	...	31,825	...	31,825	—2,092
...	43,289	...	51,469	...	51,469	+ 8,180
...	8,78,047	...	7,78,195	...	7,78,195	—99,852
...	1,29,759	...	1,85,117	...	1,85,117	+ 55,358
...	81,617	...	1,06,412	...	1,06,412	+ 24,795
...	15,358	...	16,028	...	16,028	+ 670
...	81,308	...	80,762	...	80,762	—546
...	1,23,314	1,95,385	7,400	...	2,02,785	+ 79,471
...	4,51,120	...	43,154	...	43,154	—4,07,966
98,000	8,93,071	59,093	1,06,766	98,025	2,63,884	—6,29,187
...	2,90,580	2,63,096	26,289	...	2,89,385	—1,195
...	7,16,225	...	* 5,85,386	...	5,85,386	—1,30,839
...	16,623	10,158	...	...	10,158	—6,465
21,55,500	3,36,19,356	1,60,52,427	1,41,03,792	21,67,277	3,23,23,496	—12,95,860
...	62,19,513	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,92,771	5,91,836	2,94,688	...	8,86,524	...
...	13,53,13,407	12,18,56,946	...	...	12,18,56,946	...
21,55,500	17,60,45,047	13,85,01,209	1,43,98,480	21,67,277	15,50,66,966	...
...	1,06,18,243	...	...	...	99,71,265	...
...	18,66,63,290	...	...	...	16,50,38,231	...

the end of the year 1882-83, as per Examiner's Statement.

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges

Expenditure.	1881-	
	Imperial.	Provincial.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on funded and unfunded debts	...	4,032
2. Interest on Service and other accounts	2,092	...
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,09,578	1,06,874
3½. Assignments and Allowances	...	...
4. Land Revenue	6,18,944	16,32,990
5. Forests	5,15,941	...
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	55,899
7. Assessed Taxes	...	1,955
8. Provincial Rates	...	39,771
11. Opium	...	...
12. Stamps	...	1,30,365
13. Registration	...	1,33,608
15. Post Office	...	93,677
17. Administration	1,76,456	10,61,958
18. Minor Departments	1,23,075	59,921
19. Law and Justice	...	31,89,863
20. Police	1,07,900	27,28,354
21. Marine	491	6,589
22. Education	...	6,40,553
23. Ecclesiastical	2,21,597	2,898
24. Medical Services	2,29,996	2,98,655
25. Stationery and Printing	18,975	4,05,642
26. Political Agencies	7,29,525	...
27. Allowances and Assignments	6,81,643	...
28. Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...
29. Superannuation, &c.	45,965	4,90,858
30. Miscellaneous	60,680	67,579
31. Famine Relief	...	4,457
32. Railway	...	21,207
33. Irrigation and Navigation	...	21,207
34. Public Works, Ordinary	...	17,266
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	24,71,695
Loss by Exchange	788	...
Total ...	37,43,646	1,36,66,666
Allotments	62,19,513	...
Contributions	6,00,000	...
Debt and Remittance Account	15,04,77,755	...
Total ...	16,10,40,914	1,36,66,666
Closing Balance	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	14,70,218

° The total outlay of the P. W. D. is Rs. 30,03,570 at the

† The total outlay by P. W. D. from District Fund

IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82 AND 1882-83—(*concluded*).

82.		1882–83.				
Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Difference.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,032	{ 48,727 { — 33,577	... + 33,577 }	...	48,727	+ 44,695
...	2,092	6,708	542	...	7,250	+ 5,158
10,364	3,26,816	80,669	58,355	1,961	1,40,985	— 1,85,831
...	...	2,15,648	...	...	2,15,648	+ 2,15,648
64,422	23,16,356	3,70,131	19,07,883	72,734	23,50,748	+ 34,392
...	5,15,941	2,80,269	2,80,269	...	5,60,538	+ 44,597
...	55,899	29,412	29,411	...	58,823	+ 2,924
...	1,955	726	726	...	1,452	— 503
1,19,291	1,59,062	...	39,948	1,19,738	1,59,686	+ 624
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,30,365	61,381	61,380	...	1,22,761	— 7,604
...	1,33,608	58,632	58,633	...	1,17,265	— 16,343
54,040	1,47,717	...	88,805	57,596	1,46,401	— 1,316
1,121	12,39,535	1,62,489	11,15,403	1,226	12,79,118	+ 39,583
84,679	2,67,675	28,331	70,031	78,582	1,76,944	— 90,731
...	31,89,863	...	31,84,794	...	31,84,794	— 5,069
...	28,36,254	1,18,563	27,07,396	...	28,25,959	— 10,295
...	7,080	...	...	...	...	— 7,080
4,48,553	10,89,106	...	6,80,243	4,44,715	11,24,958	+ 35,852
...	2,24,495	2,03,497	...	...	2,03,497	— 20,998
2,17,344	7,45,995	...	5,24,254	2,44,091	7,68,345	+ 22,350
2,307	4,26,924	...	4,04,960	1,994	4,06,954	— 19,970
...	7,29,525	6,39,610	...	...	6,39,610	— 89,915
...	6,81,643	4,33,308	...	...	4,33,308	— 2,48,335
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	5,37,423	23,301	5,40,132	...	5,63,433	+ 26,010
21,874	1,50,133	55,113	70,688	22,801	1,48,602	— 1,531
...	4,457	...	...	...	...	— 4,457
...	21,207	...	...	...	...	— 21,207
...	17,266	...	15,225	...	15,225	— 2,041
6,67,079	31,38,774	...	* 38,487	† 22	38,509	— 31,00,265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	788	1,098	...	...	1,098	+ 310
16,91,674	1,91,01,986	{ 28,17,613 { — 33,577	1,18,77,565 + 33,577	} 10,45,460	1,57,40,638	— 33,61,348
...	62,19,513	...	...	...	...	...
2,92,771	8,92,771	...	5,91,836	2,94,688	8,86,524	...
...	15,04,77,755	13,97,01,231	...	...	13,97,01,231	...
19,84,445	17,66,92,025	{ 14,25,18,844 { — 33,577	1,24,69,401 + 33,577	} 13,40,148	15,63,28,393	...
...	99,71,265	...	...	...	87,09,838	...
...	18,66,63,290	...	...	...	16,50,38,231	...
1,71,055	...	...	{ 19,29,079 { — 33,577	} 8,27,129	...	...

end of the year 1882-83, as per Examiner's Statement.
is Rs. 7,57,917.

No. 56.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Esti Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived there Debt incurred in respect of those

Irrigation and

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital Outlay.			
		Direct.		Indirect (a).	
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in Operation.					
Bári Doáb Canal	1,58,87,686	—25,673	1,49,14,176	154	6,12,377
Western Jumna Canal	1,33,82,124	5,43,464	83,95,927	13,087	4,53,596
Total Canals in Operation ...	2,92,69,810	5,17,791	2,33,10,103	13,241	10,65,973
Canals under Construction.					
Sirhind Canal—Imperial	2,78,56,530	13,77,405	1,77,91,610	27,832	9,65,535
Contribution	1,28,37,496	6,38,336	1,04,17,514	...	...
Lower Soháq and Pára	...	4,846	4,846	375	375
Chenab Canal	...	7,363	7,363	457	457
Sidhnai "	...	4,935	4,935	371	371
Total Canals under Construction ...	4,06,94,026	20,32,885	2,82,26,268	29,035	9,66,738
Grand Total Productive Public Works. { Imperial	5,71,26,340	19,12,340	4,11,18,857	42,276	20,32,711
Grand Total Productive Public Works. { Contribution ...	1,28,37,496	6,38,336	1,04,17,514	...	...
WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.					
Canals in Operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.					
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,23,317	47	5,22,299	...	56,148
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,09,555	445	1,08,006	...	2,541
Indus Inundation Canals	6,92,236	264	6,88,357	...	19,729
Shahpur Canals	38,868	...	38,868	...	1,871
Mádhopur Workshops	5,32,843	—16,619	4,67,355	...	...
Total Canals in Operation ...	18,96,819	—15,863	18,24,885	...	80,289
Under Construction.					
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	35,095	...	35,095	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance.					
Swát River Canal	42,84,235	5,82,384	23,27,730	8,277	88,037
Total Canals under Construction ...	43,19,330	5,82,384	23,62,825	8,277	88,037
Grand Total ...	62,16,149	5,66,521	41,87,710	8,277	1,68,326
Canals in Operation for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.					
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—(a). The Indirect charges consist of (i) Capitalization of loss of land revenue on account

(b). Interest is charged on the *Direct* Capital outlay only, and is calculated at 4 per cent.

MATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS, THE FROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE INTEREST ON THE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1882-83.

Navigation Works.

Receipts during 1882-83. Water-rates, &c.	Receipts during 1882-83. Collected with land revenue.	Receipts during 1882-83. Total.	Working Expenses during 1882-83, inclusive of Indirect charges (a).	Net Result, excluding Interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net Result, excluding Interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net Result, excluding Interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net Result, excluding Interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.	Interest charges during 1882-83 (b).	Net Result, including Interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net Result, including Interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net Result, including Interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net Result, including Interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,94,290	2,79,986	13,74,258	5,29,573	8,44,685	...	5·44	...	5,97,080	2,47,605	...	1·59	...
11,59,494	58,363	12,17,857	4,71,794	7,46,063	...	8·42	...	3,24,968	4,21,095	...	4·75	...
22,53,784	3,38,331	25,92,115	10,01,367	15,90,748	...	6·52	...	9,22,048	6,68,700	...	2·74	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,84,116	...	6,84,116	...	3·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97	...	1·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147	...	1·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	99	...	1·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,84,459	...	6,84,459	...	3·64
22,53,784	3,38,331	25,92,115	10,01,367	15,90,748	...	3·68	...	16,06,507	6,68,700	6,84,459	...	0·36
									15,759			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,011	1,30,679	1,62,690	1,42,773	19,917	...	3·44	...	20,892	...	975	...	0·17
3,14,340	3,05,203	6,19,543	4,16,722	2,02,821	...	183·47	...	4,311	1,98,510	...	179·57	...
66,115	1,57,166	2,23,281	2,25,009	...	1,728	...	0·24	27,529	...	29,257	...	4·13
12,249	...	12,249	9,530	2,719	...	6·70	...	1,555	1,164	...	2·87	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,026	...	19,026	...	4·08
4,24,715	5,93,048	10,17,763	7,94,034	2,25,457	1,728	11·74	...	73,313	1,99,674	49,258	7·89	...
				2,23,729					1,50,416			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	1,404	...	4·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,461	...	81,461	...	3·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,865	...	82,86[illegible]	...	3·38
4,24,715	5,93,048	10,17,763	7,94,034	2,23,729	...	5·13	...	1,56,178	1,99,674	1,32,12[illegible]	1·55	...
									67,551			
99,618	1,20,736	2,20,354	1,53,659	66,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

of land taken up for the project ; (ii) Loss of Exchange ; and (iii) Leave and Pension allowances.
on the outlay to end of previous year, *plus* half the outlay of the year.

No. 57.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

Number.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881. Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Births registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	Delhi	61,792	55,571	117,363	2,923	2,804	5,727
2	Delhi	Do. Suburbs	28,956	23,926	52,882	1,160	992	2,152
3	Delhi	Sonepat	6,449	6,628	13,077	323	213	536
4	Gurgaon	Rewári	12,163	12,282	24,445	502	498	1,000
5	Gurgaon	Palwal	5,312	5,323	10,635	268	245	513
6	Karnál	Karnál	12,626	10,507	23,133	380	320	700
7	Karnál	Kaithal	7,302	7,452	14,754	166	132	298
8	Karnál	Pánipat	13,272	13,300	26,572	545	441	986
9	Hissar	Hissar	7,827	6,340	14,167	260	214	474
10	Hissar	Hánsi	6,588	6,068	12,656	226	169	395
11	Hissar	Bhiwáni	17,631	16,131	33,762	765	647	1,412
12	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,155	7,544	15,699	221	170	391
13	Rohtak	Jhajjar	5,693	5,957	11,650	287	255	542
14	Sirsa	Sirsa	6,711	5,581	12,292	123	79	202
15	Umballa	Umballa	14,446	12,331	26,777	601	558	1,159
16	Umballa	Jagádhri	6,511	5,789	12,300	194	181	375
17	Umballa	Shahabad	5,091	5,127	10,218	174	151	325
18	Umballa	Sádhaura	5,532	5,262	10,794	170	153	323
19	Umballa	Rúpar	6,171	4,155	10,326	174	134	308
20	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	24,685	19,478	44,163	937	848	1,785
21	Ludhiána	Jagraon	8,816	8,057	16,873	433	376	809
22	Jullundur	Jullundur	16,828	14,349	31,177	742	685	1,427
23	Jullundur	Do. Suburbs	5,996	5,478	11,474	296	271	567
24	Jullundur	Ráhon	6,132	5,604	11,736	183	176	359
25	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7,070	6,193	13,263	273	252	525
26	Hoshiárpur	Tánda and Urmar	5,394	4,901	10,295	222	235	457
27	Amritsar	Amritsar	81,652	62,564	144,216	2,299	2,061	4,360
28	Gurdáspur	Batála	12,248	12,033	24,281	480	452	932
29	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,753	16,097	33,850	687	579	1,266
30	Lahore	Lahore	53,135	44,073	97,208	1,631	1,271	2,902
31	Lahore	Do. Suburbs	26,466	15,204	41,670	299	295	594
32	Lahore	Kasúr	8,870	8,466	17,336	344	310	654
33	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	12,345	10,539	22,884	471	451	922
34	Gujránwála	Wazirabad	8,795	7,667	16,462	276	244	520
35	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	12,043	8,827	20,870	356	312	668
36	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	17,327	9,458	26,785	489	451	940
37	Jhelum	Jhelum	11,370	5,264	16,634	135	125	260
38	Jhelum	Pind Dádan Khan	8,995	7,729	16,724	357	371	728
39	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,577	9,166	18,743	433	411	844
40	Gujrát	Jalálpur	6,665	6,174	12,839	296	282	578
41	Shahpur	Bhera	7,625	7,540	15,165	485	425	910
42	Mooltan	Mooltan	16,698	15,180	31,878	727	677	1,404
43	Mooltan	Do. Suburbs	14,390	11,203	25,593	524	508	1,032
44	Jhang	Maghiána	6,569	6,005	12,574	320	281	601
45	Jhang	Chiniot	5,297	5,434	10,731	308	290	598
46	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	10,283	8,705	18,988	317	210	527
47	Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	11,015	8,672	19,687	314	222	536
48	Peshávar	Peshávar	33,089	26,203	59,292	968	825	1,793
49	Kohát	Kohát	7,975	5,515	13,490	258	188	446

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1882.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
25	24	49	2,913	2,705	5,618	47	49	48	1	...
22	19	41	805	666	1,471	28	28	28	13	...
25	16	41	195	152	347	30	23	26	15	...
20	20	41	334	328	662	27	27	27	14	...
25	23	48	250	204	454	47	38	43	5	...
16	14	30	463	380	843	37	36	36	...	6
11	9	20	156	111	267	21	15	18	2	...
20	16	37	466	404	870	35	30	33	4	...
18	15	33	290	212	502	37	33	35	...	2
18	13	31	166	175	341	25	29	27	4	...
23	19	42	490	409	899	28	25	27	15	...
14	11	25	263	214	477	32	28	30	...	5
25	22	46	207	207	414	36	35	35	11	...
10	6	16	149	104	253	22	19	20	...	4
22	21	43	476	416	892	33	34	33	10	...
16	15	30	170	148	318	26	25	26	4	...
17	15	32	120	107	227	23	21	22	10	...
16	14	30	148	130	278	27	25	26	4	...
17	13	30	108	96	204	17	23	20	10	...
21	19	40	674	589	1,263	27	30	28	12	...
26	22	48	292	257	549	33	32	32	16	...
24	22	46	471	402	873	28	28	28	18	...
26	24	49	125	119	244	21	22	21	28	...
15	15	30	160	148	308	26	26	26	4	...
20	19	39	184	165	349	26	27	26	13	...
21	23	44	207	176	383	38	36	37	7	...
16	14	30	3,162	2,754	5,916	39	44	41	...	11
20	19	38	320	329	649	26	27	27	11	...
20	17	37	452	388	840	25	24	25	12	...
17	13	30	1,607	1,495	3,102	30	34	32	...	2
7	7	14	638	377	1,015	24	25	24	...	10
20	18	38	198	180	378	22	21	22	16	...
20	20	40	288	274	562	23	26	24	16	...
17	15	31	163	134	297	18	17	18	13	...
17	15	32	325	203	528	27	23	25	7	...
18	17	35	633	535	1,168	36	56	44	...	9
8	7	16	160	132	292	14	25	17	...	1
21	22	43	426	489	915	47	63	55	...	12
23	22	45	196	180	376	20	20	20	25	...
23	22	45	250	221	471	37	36	37	8	...
32	28	60	529	631	1,160	69	84	76	...	16
23	21	44	659	635	1,294	39	42	40	4	...
20	20	40	660	615	1,275	46	55	50	...	10
25	22	48	214	211	425	32	35	34	14	...
29	27	56	205	185	390	39	34	36	20	...
17	11	28	476	376	852	46	43	45	...	17
16	11	27	338	315	653	31	36	33	...	6
16	14	30	1,011	731	1,742	30	28	29	1	...
19	14	33	170	146	316	21	26	23	10	...

No. 58.—Deaths registered from Different

1	2	3			4		
		Population according to Census of 1881.			Cholera.		
Number.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	344,016	299,499	643,515	3	3	6
2	Gurgaon	338,917	302,931	641,848	...	...	...
3	Karnál	336,171	286,450	622,621	2	1	3
4	Hissar	272,267	231,916	504,183	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	296,224	257,385	553,609	1	1	2
6	Sirsa	138,691	114,584	253,275	...	...	...
7	Umballa	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	5	1	6
8	Ludhiána	339,598	279,237	618,835	1	1	2
9	Simla	27,593	15,352	42,945	...	...	...
10	Jullundur...	431,435	358,120	789,555	...	...	...
11	Hoshiárpur	481,526	419,855	901,381	1	...	1
12	Kángra	380,867	349,978	730,845	...	...	...
13	Amritsar	490,694	402,572	893,266	2	...	2
14	Gurdáspur	445,798	377,897	823,695	2	2	4
15	Siálkot	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	...	...	...
16	Lahore	510,353	413,753	924,106	3	...	3
17	Gujránwála	333,605	283,287	616,892	1	...	1
18	Ferozepore	357,319	293,200	650,519	1	...	1
19	Ráwalpindi	449,287	371,225	820,512	1	...	1
20	Jhelum	313,448	275,925	589,373	2	1	3
21	Gujrát	362,162	326,953	689,115	...	...	...
22	Shahpur	221,676	199,832	421,508	...	...	...
23	Mooltan	304,517	247,447	551,964	...	...	...
24	Jhang	214,382	180,914	395,296	...	...	...
25	Montgomery	232,947	193,582	426,529	...	...	...
26	Muzaffargarh	184,510	154,095	338,605	1	...	1
27	Dera Ismail Khan	238,468	203,181	441,649	...	...	...
28	Dera Gházi Khan	200,667	162,679	363,346	...	...	...
29	Bannu	177,503	155,074	332,577	3	...	3
30	Pesháwar	329,524	263,150	592,674	...	...	...
31	Hazára	218,616	188,459	407,075	...	...	...
32	Kohát	101,369	80,171	181,540	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	29	10	39

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1882.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
186	144	330	6,553	5,710	12,263	369	286	655
340	272	612	6,708	5,612	12,320	369	301	670
368	275	643	6,700	5,723	12,423	358	245	603
16	17	33	3,959	3,439	7,398	202	127	329
231	203	434	5,512	4,578	10,090	127	98	225
14	11	25	1,900	1,528	3,428	124	77	201
711	537	1,248	10,504	9,137	19,641	632	414	1,046
80	53	133	4,654	4,155	8,809	230	177	407
...	...	...	128	115	243	59	43	102
7	8	15	5,649	5,255	10,904	199	175	374
15	6	21	7,399	6,877	14,276	534	401	935
5	1	6	6,304	5,542	11,846	764	681	1,445
183	170	353	7,864	6,714	14,578	409	249	658
32	26	58	7,674	6,512	14,186	447	284	731
10	8	18	7,929	6,831	14,760	485	327	812
334	295	629	9,240	8,203	17,443	356	167	523
10	15	25	5,488	4,814	10,302	232	126	358
53	39	92	4,852	4,077	8,929	250	110	360
46	52	98	9,844	9,473	19,317	740	623	1,363
7	7	14	7,542	7,606	15,148	568	431	999
3	3	6	4,693	4,451	9,144	211	176	387
7	8	15	6,126	6,259	12,385	268	168	436
46	46	92	8,086	6,911	14,997	376	208	584
...	4	4	4,328	4,190	8,518	184	101	285
102	91	193	3,606	3,002	6,608	118	64	182
6	1	7	6,518	6,334	12,852	77	55	132
55	50	105	5,845	5,294	11,139	157	111	268
48	41	89	4,948	3,987	8,935	92	64	156
44	41	85	3,468	3,138	6,606	165	141	306
366	308	674	4,023	3,274	7,297	179	81	260
3	3	6	3,923	3,710	7,633	64	36	100
158	158	316	1,212	1,050	2,262	44	24	68
3,486	2,893	6,379	183,179	163,501	346,680	9,389	6,571	15,960

No. 58.—Deaths registered from Different

1	2	8			9			10			11		
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bites or killed by wild beasts.*		
Number.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	5	13	18	8	5	13	88	92	180	25	12	37
2	Gurgaon	18	49	67	5	...	5	80	108	188	18	24	42
3	Karnál	1	1	2	2	1	3	67	60	127	33	11	44
4	Hissar	2	1	3	4	...	4	49	33	82	22	12	34
5	Rohtak	2	10	12	5	2	7	61	72	133	14	6	20
6	Sirsa	1	...	1	2	1	3	27	13	40	8	9	17
7	Umballa	2	1	3	10	...	10	129	64	193	31	19	50
8	Ludhiána	1	8	9	2	1	3	65	31	96	8	4	12
9	Simla	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	4	15	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	8	10	18	...	...	...	67	35	102	9	1	10
11	Hoshiárpur	4	13	17	5	2	7	94	74	168	29	22	51
12	Kángra	9	27	36	4	1	5	153	75	228	44	18	62
13	Amritsar	14	10	24	7	2	9	130	70	200	28	5	33
14	Gurdáspur	7	7	14	8	2	10	105	48	153	39	10	49
15	Siálkot	5	3	8	2	1	3	99	90	189	37	7	44
16	Lahore	7	8	15	12	1	13	128	68	196	75	29	104
17	Gujránwála	1	4	5	6	2	8	83	46	129	69	12	81
18	Ferozepore	7	4	11	5	2	7	75	43	118	33	9	42
19	Ráwalpindi	1	1	2	19	5	24	164	64	228	33	8	41
20	Jhelum	4	...	4	13	7	20	128	47	175	26	9	35
21	Gujrát	4	...	4	7	2	9	73	35	108	24	2	26
22	Shahpur	1	...	1	7	1	8	53	53	106	25	11	36
23	Mooltan	6	2	8	4	6	10	111	56	167	44	12	56
24	Jhang	1	...	1	3	1	4	52	29	81	40	14	54
25	Montgomery	3	...	3	2	3	5	38	32	70	45	23	68
26	Muzaffargarh	...	2	2	5	2	7	65	34	99	35	16	51
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	1	4	1	2	3	55	23	78	14	11	25
28	Dera Ghází Khan ...	1	2	3	4	...	4	32	15	47	16	7	23
29	Bannu	2	2	4	10	2	12	34	8	42	9	5	14
30	Pesháwar	3	1	4	30	8	38	67	40	107	12	1	13
31	Hazára	...	...	...	8	5	13	71	27	98	7	2	9
32	Kohát	2	...	2	18	4	22	13	9	22	7	2	9
	Total ...	125	181	306	218	71	289	2,467	1,498	3,965	859	333	1,192

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1882—(*concluded*).

12			13			14							
All other causes.			Total Deaths from all causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,652	2,968	6,620	10,889	9,233	20,122	0·01	0·51	19·06	1·02	0·38	32	31	31
1,931	1,476	3,407	9,469	7,842	17,311	...	0·95	19·19	1·04	0·47	28	26	27
3,372	2,539	5,911	10,903	8,856	19,759	0·004	1·03	19·95	0·97	0·28	32	31	32
1,393	993	2,386	5,647	4,622	10,269	...	0·06	14·67	0·65	0·24	21	20	20
1,884	1,404	3,288	7,837	6,374	14,211	0·003	0·78	18·22	0·41	0·31	26	25	26
707	544	1,251	2,783	2,183	4,966	...	0·10	13·53	0·79	0·24	20	19	20
3,390	2,864	6,254	15,414	13,037	28,451	0·005	1·17	18·40	0·98	0·24	26	27	27
2,662	2,368	5,030	7,703	6,798	14,501	0·003	0·21	14·23	0·66	0·19	23	24	23
206	118	324	404	281	685	...	...	5·66	2·37	0·37	15	18	16
2,866	2,550	5,416	8,805	8,034	16,839	...	0·02	13·81	0·47	0·16	20	22	21
3,701	2,943	6,644	11,782	10,338	22,120	0·001	0·02	15·84	1·04	0·27	24	25	24
3,579	2,952	6,531	10,862	9,297	20,159	...	0·01	16·21	1·98	0·45	28	26	27
4,257	3,990	8,247	12,894	11,210	24,104	0·002	0·39	16·32	0·74	0·30	26	28	27
3,739	2,932	6,671	12,053	9,823	21,876	0·004	0·07	17·22	0·89	0·27	27	26	26
4,679	3,756	8,435	13,246	11,023	24,269	...	0·02	14·58	0·80	0·24	24	23	24
3,828	3,295	7,123	13,983	12,066	26,049	0·003	0·68	18·87	0·56	0·35	27	29	28
2,038	1,721	3,759	7,928	6,740	14,668	0·002	0·04	16·70	0·58	0·36	24	24	24
2,493	2,172	4,665	7,769	6,456	14,225	0·001	0·13	13·72	0·55	0·27	22	22	22
2,294	1,926	4,220	13,142	12,152	25,294	0·001	0·12	23·54	1·66	0·36	29	33	31
1,759	1,471	3,230	10,049	9,579	19,628	0·005	0·02	25·70	1·69	0·40	32	35	33
2,834	2,251	5,085	7,849	6,920	14,769	...	0·01	13·27	0·56	0·21	22	21	21
2,243	1,803	4,046	8,730	8,303	17,033	...	0·03	29·38	1·03	0·36	39	41	40
2,255	1,961	4,216	10,928	9,202	20,130	...	0·17	27·17	1·06	0·44	36	37	36
2,137	1,856	3,993	6,745	6,195	12,940	...	0·01	21·55	0·72	0·35	31	34	33
1,399	1,204	2,603	5,313	4,419	9,732	...	0·45	15·49	0·43	0·34	23	23	23
1,151	1,108	2,259	7,858	7,552	15,410	0·003	0·02	37·95	0·39	0·47	42	49	45
1,230	870	2,100	7,360	6,362	13,722	...	0·24	25·22	0·61	0·25	31	31	31
504	403	907	5,645	4,519	10,164	...	0·24	24·59	0·43	0·21	28	28	28
869	614	1,483	4,604	3,951	8,555	0·01	0·25	19·86	0·92	0·22	26	25	26
903	654	1,557	5,583	4,367	9,950	...	1·14	12·31	0·44	0·27	17	16	17
1,014	837	1,851	5,090	4,620	9,710	...	0·01	18·75	0·24	0·29	23	24	24
297	180	477	1,751	1,427	3,178	...	1·74	12·46	0·37	0·30	17	18	17
71,266	58,723	129,989	271,018	233,781	504,799	0·002	0·34	18·40	0·85	0·30	26	27	27

No. 59.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1882.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.														
		In hand on 1st January 1882.			Received during the year.									Total.		
					From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions, and interest on money deposited.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	8	269	0	2	1,200	0	0	12,837	1	1	573	14	3	14,879	15	6
Gurgaon	8	...	...	...	1,645	0	0	11,085	1	6	...	...	...	12,726	1	6
Karnál	6	1,136	4	5	...	...	...	7,548	6	2	747	4	5	9,431	15	0
Hissar	4	621	1	0	2,951	12	0	6,556	11	6	211	0	0	10,340	8	6
Rohtak	4	77	10	9	...	...	...	9,187	10	1	150	8	0	9,415	12	10
Sirsa	2	792	6	4	1,992	1	10	3,927	15	8	669	2	6	7,381	10	4
Umballa	5	3,449	2	2	471	0	0	13,599	9	9	1,057	13	0	18,577	8	11
Ludhiána	3	476	8	7	...	...	...	10,338	14	2	508	12	0	11,324	2	9
Simla	3	6,311	14	8	516	0	0	3,462	10	1	6,618	6	9	16,908	15	6
Jullundur	7	4,275	14	5	3,259	0	0	10,989	1	8	786	14	7	19,310	14	8
Hoshiárpur	6	1,158	2	1	2,169	0	0	6,894	4	9	110	0	0	10,331	6	10
Kángra	7	3,649	8	5	151	13	6	7,579	15	8	866	2	0	12,247	7	7
Amritsar	8	1,147	1	0	171	10	8	17,710	10	11	784	0	0	19,813	6	7
Gurdáspur	13	756	11	3	9,579	11	10	11,708	7	1	399	10	4	22,444	8	6
Siálkot	11	3,025	11	5	424	3	0	9,098	14	1	108	0	0	12,656	12	6
Lahore	5	4,435	9	8	19,323	6	11	9,456	15	2	12,322	10	0	45,538	9	9
Gujránwála	6	251	15	5	...	...	...	6,898	13	1	122	8	0	7,273	4	6
Ferozepore	2	496	5	5	...	...	...	3,306	15	2	199	15	7	4,003	4	2
Ráwalpindi	9	2,076	2	5	518	11	8	17,576	12	3	589	0	0	20,760	10	4
Jhelum	4	1,286	4	3	3,324	15	7	7,134	15	11	342	0	0	12,088	3	9
Gujrát	12	56	6	3	993	0	0	7,836	11	8	...	...	...	8,886	1	11
Shahpur	11	533	15	11	1,260	12	9	9,901	1	8	100	0	0	11,795	14	4
Mooltan	6	734	2	5	1,516	8	1	10,415	2	0	535	6	0	13,201	2	6
Jhang	6	7,760	10	3	...	...	...	12,314	7	10	240	4	0	20,315	6	1
Montgomery ...	5	46	12	0	...	...	...	7,430	4	11	402	12	4	7,879	13	3
Muzaffargarh ...	5	58	5	6	1,279	15	5	6,590	7	5	141	13	7	8,070	9	11
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	1,402	0	11	4,712	5	1	5,413	11	0	644	10	9	12,172	11	9
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4	587	15	2	2,531	8	0	7,311	13	4	303	0	0	10,734	4	6
Bannu	5	946	15	7	1,640	0	0	6,268	11	2	218	14	0	9,074	8	9
Pesháwar	4	3,087	13	7	5,151	3	7	9,404	4	6	264	1	0	17,907	6	8
Hazára	2	1,177	12	7	2,330	11	2	2,505	14	2	479	0	0	6,493	5	11
Kohát	3	219	4	1	4,446	2	6	715	13	0	238	8	0	5,619	11	7
Total ...	189	52,305	8	1	73,556	9	7	2,73,008	4	5	30,735	15	1	4,29,606	5	2

No. 59.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1882—(*continued*).

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out-door Patients treated during the year.			
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Delhi	1,148	55,982	57,130	35,398	10,975	10,757	57,130
Gurgaon	1,618	35,289	36,907	22,343	6,972	7,592	36,907
Karnál	2,016	36,458	38,474	24,844	7,892	5,738	38,474
Hissar	820	22,482	23,302	15,802	3,790	3,710	23,302
Rohtak	962	20,351	21,313	16,010	2,899	2,404	21,313
Sirsa	563	13,599	14,162	9,870	2,198	2,094	14,161
Umballa	1,859	76,967	78,826	55,606	13,245	9,975	78,826
Ludhiána	865	39,349	40,214	22,743	10,641	6,830	40,214
Simla	594	12,911	13,505	10,664	1,790	1,051	13,515
Jullundur	940	71,832	72,772	45,399	15,579	11,794	72,772
Hoshiárpur	1,049	49,510	50,559	34,236	10,310	6,013	50,559
Kángra	418	33,410	33,828	25,525	5,567	2,736	33,828
Amritsar	1,598	87,958	89,556	52,347	21,487	15,722	89,556
Gurdáspur	930	109,329	110,259	69,508	21,756	18,995	110,259
Siálkot	960	74,267	75,227	47,734	15,382	12,111	75,227
Lahore	2,785	59,430	62,215	39,119	11,084	12,012	62,215
Gujránwála	406	38,752	39,158	22,045	9,648	7,465	39,158
Ferozepore	573	12,630	13,203	9,274	1,907	2,022	13,203
Ráwalpindi	2,317	81,660	83,977	49,657	15,973	18,347	83,977
Jhelum	1,277	47,323	48,600	25,732	8,468	14,400	48,600
Gujrát	341	62,648	62,989	37,877	12,990	12,122	62,989
Shahpur	890	86,405	87,295	46,677	18,150	22,468	87,295
Mooltan	1,760	46,358	48,118	28,679	10,654	8,785	48,118
Jhang	1,977	76,854	78,831	44,882	16,727	17,222	78,831
Montgomery	859	24,107	24,966	15,818	4,152	4,996	24,962
Muzaffargarh	701	42,754	43,455	26,842	8,825	7,788	43,455
Dera Ismail Khan	1,332	49,606	50,938	25,540	10,431	14,967	50,938
Dera Gházi Khan	1,285	60,828	62,113	33,293	12,852	15,968	62,113
Bannu	1,960	44,794	46,754	28,518	8,096	10,140	46,754
Peshávar	2,593	45,0[illegible]1	47,634	36,785	6,529	4,320	47,634
Hazára	402	30,290	30,692	17,608	4,421	8,663	30,692
Kohát	821	29,231	30,052	20,190	3,561	6,301	30,052
Total ...	38,619	1,578,405	1,617,024	996,565	314,951	305,508	617,024

No. 59.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1882—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Expenditure.																	
	Expended during the year.															Remaining in hand on 31st December 1882.		
	On Establishment.			On Medicines, Diet and Contingencies.			On Buildings.			Invested from surplus income.			Total.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	7,348	14	10	7,099	1	0	78	3	0	...	...	...	14,526	2	10	353	12	8
Gurgaon ...	5,371	8	0	3,777	4	7	3,577	4	11	...	...	...	12,726	1	6	...	...	...
Karnál ...	4,373	14	4	2,957	8	5	645	4	7	62	3	2	8,038	14	6	1,393	0	6
Hissar ...	6,875	3	6	2,270	8	11	514	0	0	...	...	...	9,659	12	5	680	12	1
Rohtak ...	3,399	13	3	3,954	13	10	1,232	15	0	...	...	...	9,187	10	1	228	2	9
Sirsa ...	4,095	14	6	1,718	15	9	150	7	3	...	...	...	5,965	5	6	1,416	4	10
Umballa ...	8,171	7	8	5,144	5	5	906	15	8	1,535	1	3	15,757	14	0	2,819	10	11
Ludhiána ...	4,316	0	0	6,210	4	10	289	1	3	...	...	...	10,815	6	1	508	12	8
Simla ...	2,216	6	5	3,498	13	1	100	9	10	...	...	...	5,815	13	4	11,093	2	2
Jullundur ...	6,742	8	0	5,759	7	2	791	2	0	1,000	0	0	14,293	1	2	5,017	13	6
Hoshiárpur ...	5,143	0	0	2,600	8	1	950	0	0	...	...	...	8,693	8	1	1,637	14	9
Kángra ...	4,699	4	6	2,840	5	4	376	9	1	16	0	0	7,932	2	11	4,315	4	8
Amritsar ...	10,264	4	1	7,446	5	8	1,513	0	0	...	...	...	19,223	9	9	589	12	10
Gurdáspur ...	13,069	12	5	6,875	2	3	1,887	10	1	...	...	...	21,832	8	9	611	15	9
Siálkot ...	7,141	2	2	2,371	15	10	324	15	3	...	...	...	9,838	1	3	2,818	11	3
Lahore ...	10,394	12	4	18,393	8	3	4,908	1	4	9,124	9	10	42,820	15	9	2,717	10	0
Gujránwála ...	4,344	0	0	2,423	14	2	373	8	0	...	...	...	7,141	6	2	131	14	4
Ferozepore ...	2,078	7	7	1,118	9	11	148	9	0	...	...	...	3,345	10	6	657	9	8
Ráwalpindi ...	8,205	0	5	9,306	1	1	1,111	4	5	...	...	...	18,622	5	11	2,138	4	5
Jhelum ...	7,426	11	10	2,598	7	0	469	0	6	...	...	...	10,494	3	4	1,594	0	5
Gujrát ...	4,868	12	11	2,476	10	9	1,466	3	2	...	...	...	8,811	10	10	74	7	1
Shahpur ...	7,447	10	5	2,906	15	1	851	4	9	16	0	0	11,221	14	3	574	0	1
Mooltan ...	7,356	3	6	5,215	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,571	8	0	629	10	6
Jhang ...	6,842	13	4	4,968	15	4	1,296	9	5	...	...	...	13,108	6	1	7,207	0	0
Montgomery ...	3,425	10	8	1,999	7	8	2,454	10	11	...	...	...	7,879	13	3	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	4,671	6	0	2,853	7	7	494	3	5	...	...	...	8,019	1	0	51	8	11
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7,404	1	10	2,650	6	9	403	10	3	...	...	...	10,458	2	10	1,714	8	11
Dera Gházi Khan ...	4,496	14	2	3,534	11	5	2,304	3	6	...	...	...	10,335	13	1	398	7	5
Bannu ...	5,691	11	0	2,015	0	10	228	6	0	...	...	...	7,935	1	10	1,139	6	11
Peshávar ...	9,047	11	5	5,910	1	5	169	12	4	...	...	...	15,127	9	2	2,779	13	6
Hazára ...	3,134	0	10	1,844	11	3	448	15	2	...	...	...	5,427	11	3	1,065	10	8
Kohát ...	3,145	8	0	1,703	6	4	387	13	0	...	...	...	5,236	11	4	383	0	3
Total ...	1,93,810	9	11	1,36,445	3	6	30,854	5	1	11,753	14	3	3,72,864	0	9	56,742	4	5

No. 60.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1882-83.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator (including Native Superintendents).	Cost of each successful case.	Total Deaths from Small-pox.
				Primary Vaccinations.	Secondary Vaccinations.	Primary Vaccinations.	Secondary Vaccinations.		Rs. A. P.	
Provincial and District Establishments ...	No. 18,842,264	107,010 square miles.	283	464,886	2,331	95·14	45·90	1,650·94	0 2 0	6,379
Dispensary Establishments and others ...			3	2,407	292	95·38	73·97	899·66	0 2 3	
Special Staff of Dy. Sanitary Commrs. ...			25	29,507	274	94·59	43·06	1,191·24	0 2 8	
Total ...			311	496,800	2,897	95·11	48·46	1,606·73	0 2 0	

No. 61.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1882-83.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	12	13	14	15	16	17
Area and Population of the Province.					Colleges, Schools and Scholars.		University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.					Average Number of Square Miles of Cultivated Area to each School.			Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.		
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Population.			Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training College.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.
					Institutions	For males ...	2	25	206	1,559	1	1	1	4	3	1,466	178	23	·0001	·0011	·0082
						„ females ...	...	1	4	321	...	...	...	4	1	36,656	9,164	114	...	...	·0018
32	10	107,010 square miles.	36,656 square miles.	18,842,264		Total ...	2	26	210	1,880	1	1	1	8	4	1,410	174	19	·0001	·0011	·0100
					Scholars	Males ...	113	674	6,088	98,696	57	55	152	197	78	...	...	...	·0035	·0323	·5238
						Females ...	...	1	22	9,803	...	...	...	110	24	...	...	...	...	·0001	·0520
						Total ...	113	675	6,110	108,499	57	55	152	307	102	...	...	...	·0035	·0324	·5758

No. 62.—Return of Colleges, Schools and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Government Institutions.							Aided Insti		
					No. of Scholars on 31st March learning					
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.
University Education.										
Arts Colleges—										
English	1	103	108	90	103	103	...	1	10	9
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—										
Teachers	1	57	56	48	22	35	35	...	...	...
Secondary Education.										
High and Middle Schools—										
For Boys — High Schools — English ...	10	446	451	389	425	446	221	14	206	194
For Boys — High Schools — Vernacular	1	22	22	21	...	22	22	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	54	2,208	2,305	1,938	2,142	2,208	2,208	24	969	984
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	128	2,911	3,061	2,595	...	2,911	2,911	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	20
Primary Education.										
For Boys — English	117	15,725	14,950	12,384	3,710	5,618	15,725	89	8,765	8,438
For Boys — Vernacular	1,317	73,180	69,326	55,834	...	19,780	73,180	36	1,026	1,036
For Girls — English	1	18	14	13	18	...	...	15	703	734
For Girls — Vernacular	141	3,674	3,633	2,747	...	1,150	2,937	164	5,408	5,441
Schools for Special or Technical Training—										
School of Art	1	55	49	40	...	...	25	...	...	...
Medical School	1	152	155	143	74	...	78	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	161	156	140	...	161	161	1	36	35
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110	122
Industrial Schools	2	66	77	68	...	...	...	2	36	39
Total ...	1,778	98,778	94,363	76,450	6,494	32,434	97,503	355	17,292	17,053

SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21a	22b	23c	24d	25e	26f
TUTIONS.						GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED OF THE SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH.					
	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning													
Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
9	10	10	...	2	113	113	113	...	1	3	85	15	9	...
...	...	...	...	1	57	22	35	35	...	...	42	10	5	...
160	206	196	203	24	652	631	642	424	33	7	385	166	60	1
...	...	...	...	1	22	...	22	22	...	...	14	6	2	...
816	969	951	969	78	3,177	3,111	3,159	3,177	45	110	1,973	817	226	6
...	...	...	...	128	2,911	...	2,911	2,911	...	...	1,602	995	314	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	22	12	2	4	22	22	12	2	20	2	...	...	...	...
6,932	4,968	4,123	7,517	206	24,490	8,678	9,741	23,242	272	188	14,712	7,755	1,531	32
744	39	62	1,026	1,353	74,206	39	19,842	74,206	...	142	36,479	30,013	6,642	930
653	629	80	225	16	721	647	80	225	509	200	2	...	...	10
3,999	5	355	5,408	305	9,082	5	1,505	8,345	...	124	3,138	3,793	1,810	217
...	...	...	...	1	55	...	...	25	...	2	15	26	12	...
...	...	...	...	1	152	74	...	78	2	6	84	47	13	...
29	14	36	36	4	197	14	197	197	...	6	105	66	20	...
99	2	25	103	4	110	2	25	103	2	10	36	40	22	...
35	...	...	...	4	102	...	...	...	...	1	1	98	...	2
13,496	6,865	5,851	15,489	2,133	116,070	13,359	38,285	112,992	885	801	58,673	43,847	10,666	1,198

No. 63.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b
	Expen								
	Government Institutions.							Aided	
Class of Institutions.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—									
English	44,685	...	...	1,941	...	...	46,626	6,900	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—									
Teachers	12,413	3,568	...	...	...	...	15,981	...	...
Secondary Education.									
High and Middle Schools—									
For Boys — English ...	1,27,880	6,221	2,824	21,671	9,784	2,401	1,70,781	37,041	30
For Boys — Vernacular...	3,877	33,267	...	4,381	15,707	13	57,245	...	...
For Girls — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	...
For Girls — Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.									
Primary Schools—									
For Boys — English ...	31,814	6,990	2,204	34,488	37,264	1,587	1,14,347	38,319	6
For Boys — Vernacular...	976	2,33,810	...	17,374	24,703	1,460	2,78,323	960	...
For Girls — English ...	480	...	...	...	340	140	960	25,043	...
For Girls — Vernacular...	2,221	7,824	125	1	6,979	536	17,686	16,213	1,237
Schools for Special or Technical Training—									
School of Art ...	12,599	...	...	...	...	...	12,599	...	...
Medical School ...	55,700	...	...	...	2,458	916	59,074	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters	3,132	8,922	...	...	...	...	12,054	2,700	...
Ditto Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,712	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	384	...	...	660	310	1,354	300	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	...
Direction	42,068	...	...	...	...	...	42,068	...	...
Inspection	66,803	56,192	...	...	60	279	1,23,334	...	...
Scholarships — Colleges...	9,976	3,864	423	...	82	4,786	19,131	* 222	...
Scholarships — Schools ...	27,080	42,195	1,908	...	7,328	2,154	80,665	4,244	1,222
Buildings	16,261	47,907	...	...	35,853	...	1,00,021	13,700	...
Miscellaneous	9,152	...	...	...	293	59,308	68,753	5,386	...
Total ...	4,67,117	4,51,144	7,484	79,856	1,41,511	73,890	12,36,416	1,85,390	2,495

* Includes Rs. 114 on account of scholarships

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DITURE.									AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
Institutions.									*Government Institutions.*		*Aided Institutions.*	
Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	193	900	5,346	13,339	51,585	8,380	59,965	3·68	431 11	413 12	1,482 2	766 11
...	...	...	...	...	12,413	3,568	15,981	0·98	285 6	221 10	...	...
2,392	13,647	3,915	30,861	87,886	1,64,921	93,746	2,58,667	15·92	61 15	46 6	75 10	31 7
...	...	...	...	...	3,877	53,368	57,245	3·52	18 9	1 4	...	...
...	2,440	...	2,631	6,721	1,650	5,071	6,721	0·41	...	...	292 3	71 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,572	19,167	2,498	24,359	86,921	70,133	1,31,135	2,01,268	12·38	7 10	2 2	10 5	4 1
348	...	600	5,166	7,074	1,936	2,83,461	2,85,397	17·53	4 0	...	6 13	0 15
...	17,824	590	24,593	68,050	25,523	43,487	69,010	4·24	68 9	34 5	92 11	34 2
576	94	3,452	33,901	55,473	18,434	54,725	73,159	4·49	4 14	0 10	10 3	3 0
...	...	...	...	...	12,599	...	12,599	0·77	257 2	257 2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	55,700	3,374	59,074	3·63	381 2	359 6	...	...
...	90	...	6,307	9,097	5,832	15,319	21,151	1·30	77 4	20 1	259 15	77 2
...	180	150	2,725	14,767	11,712	3,055	14,767	0·98	...	...	121 1	96 0
...	...	...	537	837	300	1,891	2,191	0·13	17 9	...	21 7	7 11
...	...	...	...	21,000	21,000	...	21,000	1·29	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	42,068	...	42,068	2·58	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	66,803	56,531	1,23,334	7·58	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	601	823	10,198	9,756	19,954	1·22	...	...	...	...
10	413	2,677	5,263	13,829	31,324	63,170	94,494	5·81	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13,700	29,961	83,760	1,13,721	6·99	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	5,486	14,538	59,701	74,239	4·57	...	...	...	...
5,898	54,048	14,782	1,42,390	4,05,003	6,52,507	9,73,498	16,26,005	...	...	...	...	...

given in the Oriental College, Lahore.

No. 64.—Return showing the Result of Prescribed Examinations during the Official Year 1882-83.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examiners.			Number of Examinees.				Number Passed.				Percentage of Passed Scholars on Total Number on Rolls at beginning of the Year.	
		Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
Arts Colleges—														
Master of Arts and M. O. L.		1	...	1	2	...	6	8	...	...	6	6	...	...
Bachelor of Arts & B. O. L.		1	...	1	14	...	8	22	5	...	2	7	23·8	...
First Arts & Intermediate		1	1	2	31	6	18	55	14	5	5	24	17·9	71·4
Schools—														
Matriculation ...		11	13	24	212	121	*119	452	109	41	*21	171	29·7	29·3
Middle School Examination	Boys ...	173	24	197	1,264	264	*246	1,774	1,070	198	*163	1,431	23·4	24·4
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination	Boys ...	1,256	41	1,297	5,557	523	...	6,080	3,867	370	...	4,237	26·1	27·1
	Girls† ...	10	12	22	21	63	...	84	11	†47	...	58	7·8	14·6
Lower Primary School Examination	Boys ...	1,396	123	1,519	10,922	901	...	11,823	7,859	704	...	8,563	11·2	8·6
	Girls† ...	77	42	119	171	112	...	283	33	†71	...	104	0·8	1·2

* Including students from Government and Aided Institutions, such as Normal Schools, which do not specially prepare candidates for these examinations, and schools not under regular inspection and situated mostly in Native States.

† Thirty-four out of 47 who passed the Upper Primary School examination, and 45 out of 71 who passed the Lower Primary School examination, were Europeans.

No. 65.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1882-83.

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	*Nil.*
	Akmal-ul-Matábia Press ...	Hakím Raza Khán ...	1	...
	Chasma-i-Faiz Press ...	Mahánarain ...	2	...
	Muir Press ...	Boláki Dás ...	2	...
	Raziwi Press ...	Mír Hassan ...	1	...
	Morári Lál Press ...	Wazír Ali ...	2	...
	Nasrat-ul-Matába ...	Nasrat Ali ...	3	...
	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Abdul Ghafúr ...	1	...
	United Service Press ...	Bishambar Náth ...	1	...
	Imperial Press ...	Rám Chand ...	1	...
	Aína-i-Hind ...	Mehtáb Rái ...	1	...
	Punjab Herald ...	W. A. McIntosh ...	1	...
	Indra Parast Parkash Press	Jainti Parshád and Rudrdat	1	...
Ludhiana ...	American Mission Press ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry ...	1	...
	Dharm Shak Press ...	Madho Sarúp ...	...	4
Simla ...	Courier Press ...	Messrs. Cotton and Morris	1	...
	Station Press ...	Messrs. Craddock, McEwan & Co.	1	...
	Benmore Advertiser Press	Herr Felix Von Goldstein	1	...
	Simla Argus ...	Mrs. C. J. Pyle ...	1	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Barkat Ali ...	1	...
Amritsar ...	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Ishan Chandar Singhi ...	...	10
	Chashma-i-Núr ...	Ralla Rám ...	...	9
	Riáz-i-Hind ...	Núr Ahmad ...	...	38
	Akál Jantri ...	Jhanda Singh ...	...	21
	Safir Hind ...	Revd. Rajab Ali ...	...	3
	Indian Law Report Press...	Báwa Narain Singh ...	...	6
Sialkot ...	Rafa-i-Ám ...	Díwán Chand ...	1	...

No. 65.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1882-83—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Lahore	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, G. W. Allan, J. Walker, D. P. Masson, and Colonel A. Cory.	3	1
Lahore	Punjab Printing Company	Mr. W. Ball ...	...	1
Lahore	Albert Press ...	Pohlo Mal ...	2	...
Lahore	Tribune Press ...	Sardár Diál Singh, Majíthia	1	...
Lahore	Punjabi Press ...	Muhammad Azím ...	1	...
Lahore	Saifi Press ...	Nádir Ali ...	1	1
Lahore	Kadári Kasúr ...	Anjuman-i-Kasúr ...	...	1
Lahore	Mustafai Press ...	Malik Híra ...	...	...
Lahore	Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Díwán Búta Singh ...	1	1
Lahore	Mitra Bilás ...	Pandit Mokand Rám ...	2	...
Lahore	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	2	...
Lahore	Victoria Press ...	Chirágh Dín ...	...	4
Lahore	Delhi Punch ...	Muhammad Fazl-ud-dín ...	2	...
Lahore	Qánún-i-Hind ...	Budha Mal ...	...	2
Lahore	Koh-i-Núr Press ...	Munshi Harsukh Rái ...	1	1
Lahore	Punjab Punch or Kiblat-ul-Matábia.	Firoz Dín ...	1	...
Lahore	Arya Press ...	Lálas Sálig Rám and Rám Dás.	2	1
Lahore	Mufid-i-Ám ...	Goláb Singh ...	1	1
Lahore	Gulzár Muhamdi ...	Gulzár Bakhsh ...	...	6
Gujranwala ...	Gyán Press ...	Brij Lál ...	1	3
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press ...	Narain Dás ...	1	...
Mooltan ...	Albion Press ...	Messrs. Mancherji, Maneckji & Co.	1	...
Peshawar ...	Sherifi ...	Muhammad Sharíf ...	1	...

Appendix A.

Statement showing Number of Schools and of Scholars according to Religion and Occupation in Districts.

	Districts.	Total number of all kinds of indigenous schools in the district.	Total number of scholars attending all kinds of indigenous schools in the district.	Detail of Scholars according to Religion.				Detail of Scholars according to Occupation.	
				Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Umballa Circle.								
1	Delhi	117	2,041	986	1,052	2	1	359	1,682
2	Gurgaon	71	731	526	205	...	...	240	491
3	Karnál	121	1,541	633	900	8	...	339	1,202
4	Hissar	52	923	579	344	...	...	249	674
5	Rohtak	98	1,021	623	398	...	...	447	574
6	Sirsa	105	814	118	654	42	...	622	192
7	Umballa	293	3,401	1,427	1,835	136	3	1,523	1,878
8	Ludhiána	388	4,364	1,307	2,241	805	11	2,443	1,921
9	Simla	10	114	30	82	...	2	...	114
	Total ...	1,255	14,950	6,229	7,711	993	17	6,222	8,728
	Lahore Circle.								
10	Jullundur	378	*4,917	1,536	3,057	312	12	2,150	2,767
11	Hoshiárpur	225	2,559	1,069	1,318	161	11	1,280	1,279
12	Kángra	18	242	196	46	...	...	122	120
13	Amritsar	256	3,719	1,552	1,472	694	1	894	2,825
14	Gurdáspur	256	2,212	428	1,674	109	1	1,099	1,113
15	Siálkot	604	6,831	1,200	5,372	259	...	3,494	3,337
16	Lahore	563	5,671	1,220	4,118	330	3	1,753	3,918
17	Gujránwála	685	6,663	1,628	4,580	447	8	1,779	4,884
18	Ferozepore	287	2,903	363	2,128	412	...	2,028	875
	Total ...	3,272	35,717	9,192	23,765	2,724	36	14,599	21,118
	Ráwalpindi Circle.								
19	Ráwalpindi	873	8,667	1,178	6,721	768	...	6,132	2,535
20	Jhelum	1,159	13,854	1,027	12,357	470	...	9,852	4,002
21	Gujrát	1,098	12,223	1,248	10,294	680	1	8,242	3,981
22	Shahpur	543	6,025	1,280	4,410	335	...	2,221	3,804
23	Peshawar	615	6,531	468	5,715	348	...	4,126	2,405
24	Hazára	1,023	11,546	610	10,918	18	...	8,383	3,163
25	Kohát	251	2,447	43	2,404	...	...	2,104	343
	Total ...	5,562	61,293	5,854	52,819	2,619	1	41,060	20,233
	Mooltan Circle.								
26	Mooltan	569	3,867	1,047	2,815	...	5	822	3,045
27	Jhang	314	2,863	982	1,782	99	...	912	1,951
28	Montgomery ...	173	1,715	576	1,016	123	...	605	1,110
29	Muzaffargarh ...	381	2,189	137	2,052	...	...	1,366	823
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	257	2,472	769	1,663	40	...	1,263	1,209
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	479	2,711	362	2,349	...	...	1,301	1,410
32	Bannu	847	7,607	428	7,161	18	...	6,279	1,328
	Total ...	3,020	23,424	4,301	18,838	280	5	12,548	10,876
	Grand Total ...	13,109	135,884	25,576	103,133	6,616	59	74,429	60,955

* In addition to this, 335 girls receive instruction in purely Qurán schools.

Appen

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF

Number.	Districts.		Persian.	Persian and Qurán.	Purely Qurán.	Arabic, *i. e.*, Literature, Logic, &c.	Gurmukhi.	Hindi (Nágri).	Sanskrit.	Lande or Maháјani.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Persian schools.	Persian and Qurán schools.	Purely Qurán schools.	Arabic schools.	Gurmukhi schools.	Hindi (Nágri) schools.	Sanskrit schools.	Lande or Maháјani schools.	Miscellaneous schools.	Total.
			NUMBER OF SCHOOLS CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 6 BOYS, AND NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING THEM.																			
			Number of Schools.										*Number of Scholars in*									
	Umballa Circle.																					
1	Delhi	...	12	3	7	...	...	6	5	3	1	37	47	10	30	...	...	26	22	8	3	146
2	Gurgaon	...	5	7	13	...	...	4	1	...	...	30	13	32	46	...	...	22	6	...	...	119
3	Karnál	...	4	5	26	...	...	...	6	3	...	44	16	13	98	...	...	...	27	14	...	168
4	Hissar	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	3	...	52	...	...	...	...	6	...	61
5	Rohtak	...	4	1	13	...	...	...	15	1	...	34	17	4	53	...	...	...	67	5	...	146
6	Sirsa	...	2	10	37	...	3	...	5	...	...	57	3	46	140	...	13	...	19	...	...	221
7	Umballa	...	15	13	34	...	6	...	18	5	...	91	67	63	156	...	21	...	74	19	...	400
8	Ludhiána	...	1	15	42	2	54	1	17	5	...	137	2	58	164	10	201	4	75	23	...	537
9	Simla	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Total	...	44	55	185	3	63	11	67	18	1	447	168	232	749	14	235	52	290	75	3	1,818
	Lahore Circle.																					
10	Jullundur	...	...	7	57	2	18	1	8	...	...	93	...	26	245	11	88	6	39	...	...	415
11	Hoshiárpur	...	4	11	53	...	9	1	15	3	3	99	16	54	225	...	41	4	67	10	15	432
12	Kángra	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
13	Amritsar	...	7	14	25	...	18	...	9	2	4	79	33	73	97	...	84	...	35	6	16	344
14	Gurdáspur	...	8	15	64	...	8	...	10	6	4	115	30	64	275	...	28	...	47	28	13	485
15	Siálkot	...	5	32	128	1	12	...	6	6	...	190	20	153	591	3	50	...	27	32	...	876
16	Lahore	...	20	34	144	1	29	...	12	8	3	251	76	159	533	4	112	...	44	37	13	978
17	Gujránwála	...	15	69	163	...	21	...	17	12	...	297	46	311	581	...	95	...	70	53	...	1,156
18	Ferozepore	...	6	8	70	...	25	...	1	...	...	110	26	37	299	...	91	...	6	...	...	459
	Total	...	66	190	704	4	140	2	78	37	14	1,235	251	877	2,846	18	589	10	335	166	57	5,149
	Ráwalpindi Circle.																					
19	Ráwalpindi	...	6	23	289	6	19	...	1	...	...	344	23	117	1,256	27	91	...	6	...	...	1,520
20	Jhelum	...	9	26	341	5	16	...	2	3	...	402	33	114	1,400	22	73	...	10	10	...	1,662
21	Gujrát	...	8	62	201	1	15	1	3	4	...	385	33	296	1,193	6	70	6	8	13	...	1,625
22	Shahpur	...	8	25	142	...	19	...	4	3	...	201	23	111	567	...	92	...	12	12	...	817
23	Peshawar	...	9	42	148	17	14	...	...	...	...	230	26	193	606	77	53	...	...	...	...	955
24	Hazára	...	8	31	208	60	8	...	3	4	...	322	35	144	881	233	33	...	11	20	...	1,357
25	Kohát	...	8	19	94	4	1	...	...	...	...	126	26	73	381	17	5	...	...	...	...	502
	Total	...	56	228	1,513	93	92	1	13	14	...	2,010	199	1,048	6,284	382	417	6	47	55	...	8,438
	Mooltan Circle.																					
26	Mooltan	...	5	68	299	2	2	...	9	4	...	389	18	258	882	12	9	...	41	12	...	1,232
27	Jhang	...	5	23	86	...	17	...	5	1	1	138	16	115	301	...	75	...	24	2	5	538
28	Montgomery	...	2	13	42	1	5	...	1	1	...	65	8	60	177	6	26	...	6	6	...	289
29	Muzaffargarh	...	9	54	174	5	7	...	6	6	...	261	30	222	582	18	27	...	18	19	...	916
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	5	11	70	3	3	...	8	6	...	106	17	52	278	13	16	...	34	26	...	436
31	Dera Ghází Khan	...	28	62	169	1	4	...	9	71	...	344	59	239	519	4	13	...	19	176	...	1,026
32	Bannu	...	27	24	309	13	5	5	5	1	32	421	84	116	1,176	51	24	21	17	3	121	1,613
	Total	...	81	255	1,149	25	43	5	43	90	33	1,724	232	1,062	3,915	101	190	21	159	244	126	6,050
	GRAND TOTAL	...	247	728	3,551	125	338	19	201	159	48	5,416	850	3,219	13,794	515	1,431	80	831	540	186	21,455

dix B.

Schools with their Attendance.

Number of Schools containing more than 6 and not more than 12 boys, and Number of Scholars attending them.																			
Number of Schools.										*Number of Scholars in*									
Persian.	Persian and Qurán.	Purely Qurán.	Arabic, i. e., Literature, Logic, &c.	Gurmukhi.	Hindi (Nágri).	Sanskrit.	Lande or Mahájani.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Persian schools.	Persian and Qurán schools.	Purely Qurán schools.	Arabic schools.	Gurmukhi schools.	Hindi (Nágri) schools.	Sanskrit schools.	Lande or Mahájani schools.	Miscellaneous schools.	Total.
2	4	8	1	...	6	...	1	2	24	20	36	73	7	...	65	...	7	20	228
2	2	4	...	...	8	...	6	...	22	30	10	36	...	...	77	...	58	...	211
1	...	16	1	2	1	7	4	...	32	10	...	145	10	18	10	65	41	...	299
3	1	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	22	12	90	...	...	...	...	20	...	144
5	...	13	...	...	...	17	4	...	30	41	...	122	...	...	...	142	44	...	349
...	9	17	...	4	1	2	...	...	33	...	85	151	...	39	7	16	...	...	208
11	15	38	...	4	...	18	24	...	110	101	136	362	...	40	...	171	227	...	1,037
...	22	56	...	54	...	10	3	...	145	...	206	531	...	517	...	93	30	...	1,377
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
24	53	164	2	64	16	54	44	2	423	224	485	1,530	17	614	159	487	427	20	3,967
5	12	87	1	21	...	17	2	...	145	52	112	813	10	188	...	158	18	...	1,351
...	5	16	...	12	3	11	1	4	52	...	47	172	...	109	31	107	10	37	513
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	20	10	...	...	...	...	19	...	7	56
4	22	18	...	9	...	11	1	11	76	36	213	169	...	82	...	107	10	106	723
10	23	46	...	5	...	9	4	...	97	84	209	414	...	41	...	85	37	...	870
4	88	124	2	9	...	8	12	...	247	34	861	1,116	20	84	...	81	127	...	2,323
5	48	95	...	12	...	6	4	6	176	49	472	862	...	100	...	51	46	62	1,642
3	88	71	...	34	...	10	6	1	213	24	803	655	...	320	...	96	49	8	1,955
2	15	62	...	23	...	1	1	1	105	17	145	562	...	205	...	7	8	10	954
35	302	519	3	125	3	75	31	24	1,117	316	2,872	4,763	30	1,129	31	711	305	230	10,387
2	52	214	7	44	...	2	...	...	321	22	499	1,063	69	419	...	18	...	...	2,090
14	49	304	7	21	...	1	2	...	398	125	461	2,807	62	202	...	12	17	...	3,686
4	105	231	2	39	1	4	2	...	388	36	1,002	2,153	22	383	19	22	19	...	3,656
5	38	110	1	18	...	1	11	...	184	48	374	1,012	8	179	...	8	105	...	1,734
6	54	107	35	12	...	...	...	...	214	60	533	981	324	102	...	...	...	...	2,000
5	96	217	43	15	...	1	11	...	388	41	953	2,044	387	134	...	9	98	...	3,666
2	21	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	19	200	424	10	...	...	...	...	...	653
38	415	1,229	96	149	1	9	26	...	1,963	351	4,022	11,384	882	1,419	19	69	239	...	18,385
...	31	78	6	4	...	4	1	...	124	...	304	665	50	31	...	36	8	...	1,094
1	24	51	...	30	...	3	5	1	115	9	213	450	...	272	...	25	48	8	1,025
1	18	24	2	18	...	...	7	...	70	8	157	212	15	175	...	...	53	...	620
5	43	37	10	1	...	...	2	...	98	46	387	318	106	8	...	...	16	...	881
7	23	44	1	9	...	4	5	...	93	61	213	380	9	79	...	33	48	...	823
1	44	39	...	...	...	4	5	...	93	12	408	332	...	...	...	37	43	...	832
4	26	163	10	6	3	1	...	27	240	38	246	1,507	90	50	21	8	...	234	2,194
19	209	436	29	68	3	16	25	28	833	174	1,928	3,864	270	615	21	139	216	242	7,469
116	979	2,348	130	406	23	154	126	54	4,336	1,065	9,307	21,541	1,199	3,777	230	1,406	1,187	402	40,204

Appen

Statement showing Number

Number.	Districts.	Number of Schools containing more than 12 boys, and Number of Scholars attending them.																			
		Number of Schools.										Number of Scholars in									
		Persian.	Persian and Qurán.	Purely Qurán.	Arabic, *i. e.*, Literature, Logic, &c.	Gurmukhi.	Hindi (Nágri).	Sanskrit.	Lande or Mahájani.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Persian schools.	Persian and Qurán schools.	Purely Qurán schools.	Arabic schools.	Gurmukhi schools.	Hindi (Nágri) schools.	Sanskrit schools.	Lande or Mahájani schools.	Miscellaneous schools.	Total.
	Umballa Circle.																				
1	Delhi ...	11	3	9	4	...	23	...	4	2	56	261	50	206	370	...	608	...	69	103	1,667
2	Gurgaon ...	1	2	1	...	...	6	1	8	...	19	30	31	15	...	...	103	20	202	...	401
3	Karnál ...	5	6	17	2	...	2	2	11	...	45	131	151	325	62	...	50	35	320	...	1,074
4	Hissar ...	2	2	8	...	...	...	3	8	...	23	31	35	157	...	...	...	50	445	...	718
5	Rohtak ...	1	...	8	...	...	1	9	6	...	25	22	...	159	...	...	15	188	142	...	526
6	Sirsa ...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	157	68	...	...	...	...	70	...	295
7	Umballa ...	6	21	25	2	4	...	11	23	...	92	128	406	483	81	60	...	216	590	...	1,964
8	Ludhiána ...	...	18	30	...	30	...	16	12	...	106	...	389	604	...	662	...	281	514	...	2,450
9	Simla ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	42	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	74
	Total ...	26	63	102	8	34	32	43	74	3	385	603	1,261	2,017	513	722	776	803	2,352	122	9,169
	Lahore Circle.																				
10	Jullundur ...	5	28	63	...	12	2	18	12	...	140	158	497	1,250	...	259	35	386	566	...	3,151
11	Hoshiárpur ...	2	16	18	...	11	1	11	6	9	74	30	316	341	...	232	18	255	216	216	1,614
12	Kángra ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	11	49	13	16	...	...	...	83	...	21	182
13	Amritsar ...	3	23	13	...	10	...	9	14	29	101	50	405	213	...	238	...	250	572	924	2,652
14	Gurdáspur ...	...	16	18	1	1	2	...	1	5	44	...	286	348	21	20	55	...	22	105	857
15	Siálkot ...	7	87	47	6	8	...	4	8	...	167	169	1,933	879	124	182	...	62	283	...	3,632
16	Lahore ...	5	36	50	...	7	...	6	16	16	136	93	677	1,072	...	119	...	180	367	543	3,051
17	Gujránwála ...	7	82	38	1	27	...	10	10	...	175	179	1,553	714	24	560	...	210	312	...	3,652
18	Ferozepore ...	...	16	38	...	5	...	5	8	...	72	...	317	769	...	88	...	77	239	...	1,490
	Total ...	32	305	286	8	81	5	68	75	60	920	728	5,997	5,602	169	1,688	108	1,503	2,577	1,809	20,181
	Ráwalpindi Circle.																				
19	Ráwalpindi ...	7	56	80	9	53	...	2	1	...	208	145	1,071	1,461	154	1,240	...	28	58	...	4,157
20	Jhelum ...	10	78	221	7	38	...	1	4	...	359	256	2,050	5,028	161	907	...	20	84	...	8,506
21	Gujrát ...	3	148	120	1	39	1	8	5	...	325	66	3,219	2,428	52	801	43	173	160	...	6,942
22	Shahpur ...	2	40	65	1	34	...	2	14	...	158	33	925	1,304	46	791	...	81	294	...	3,474
23	Peshawar ...	3	48	73	27	20	...	...	...	...	171	45	953	1,468	580	530	...	...	...	...	3,576
24	Hazára ...	...	162	122	12	10	...	1	6	...	313	...	3,710	2,254	232	161	...	14	152	...	6,523
25	Kohát ...	...	19	31	3	2	...	...	...	...	55	...	517	675	69	31	...	...	...	...	1,292
	Total ...	25	551	712	60	196	1	14	30	...	1,589	545	12,445	14,618	1,294	4,461	43	316	748	...	34,470
	Mooltan Circle.																				
26	Mooltan ...	...	22	17	6	1	...	5	5	...	56	...	415	342	106	13	...	80	585	...	1,541
27	Jhang ...	5	15	13	...	17	...	4	5	2	61	110	331	253	...	395	...	67	89	55	1,300
28	Montgomery...	2	10	7	1	14	...	...	4	...	38	32	201	158	20	265	...	...	130	...	806
29	Muzaffargarh	1	8	4	7	1	...	1	...	...	22	...	166	59	131	16	...	20	...	...	392
30	D. I. Khan ...	3	17	19	...	4	...	3	12	...	58	62	326	326	...	107	...	55	337	...	1,213
31	D. G. Khan ...	1	28	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	20	538	235	...	...	...	...	40	...	853
32	Bannu ...	...	41	99	2	5	2	...	1	36	186	...	759	2,006	80	146	41	...	44	724	3,800
	Total ...	12	141	171	16	42	2	13	28	38	463	224	2,756	3,379	337	942	41	222	1,225	779	9,905
	Grand Total	95	1,060	1,271	92	353	40	138	207	101	3,357	2,100	22,459	25,616	2,313	7,813	968	2,844	6,902	2,710	73,725

dix B.

of Schools with their Attendance—(*concluded*).

Total Number of Schools and Scholars.																			
Number of Schools.										*Number of Scholars.*									
Persian.	Persian and Qurán.	Purely Qurán.	Arabic, *i. e.*, Literature, Logic, &c.	Gurmukhi.	Hindi (Nágri).	Sanskrit.	Lande or Mahájani.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Persian schools.	Persian and Qurán schools.	Purely Qurán schools.	Arabic schools.	Gurmukhi schools.	Hindi (Nágri) schools.	Sanskrit schools.	Lande or Mahájani schools.	Miscellaneous schools.	Total.
25	10	24	5	...	35	5	8	5	117	328	96	309	377	...	699	22	84	126	2,041
8	11	18	...	...	18	2	14	...	71	73	73	97	...	...	202	26	260	...	731
10	11	59	3	2	3	15	18	...	121	157	164	568	72	18	60	127	375	...	1,541
6	3	29	...	...	...	3	11	...	52	56	47	299	...	...	...	50	471	...	923
10	1	34	...	...	1	41	11	...	98	80	4	334	...	...	15	397	191	...	1,021
2	28	58	...	7	1	7	2	...	105	3	288	359	...	52	7	35	70	...	814
32	49	97	2	14	...	47	52	...	293	296	605	1,001	81	121	...	461	836	...	3,401
1	55	128	2	138	1	43	20	...	388	2	653	1,299	10	1,380	4	449	567	...	4,364
...	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	48	30	4	...	...	13	...	19	114
94	171	451	13	161	59	164	136	6	1,255	995	1,978	4,296	544	1,571	987	1,580	2,854	145	14,950
10	47	207	3	51	3	43	14	...	378	210	635	2,308	21	535	41	583	584	...	*4,917
6	32	87	...	32	5	37	10	16	225	46	417	738	...	372	53	429	236	268	2,559
6	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	2	18	73	23	16	...	...	...	102	...	28	242
14	59	56	...	37	...	29	17	44	256	119	691	479	...	404	...	392	588	1,046	3,719
18	54	128	1	14	2	19	11	9	256	114	559	1,037	21	89	55	132	87	118	2,212
16	207	299	9	29	...	18	26	...	604	223	2,947	2,586	147	316	...	170	442	...	6,831
30	118	289	1	48	...	24	28	25	563	218	1,308	2,467	4	331	...	275	450	618	5,671
25	239	272	1	82	...	37	28	1	685	249	2,667	1,950	24	975	...	376	414	8	6,663
8	39	170	...	53	...	7	9	1	287	43	499	1,630	...	384	...	90	247	10	2,903
133	797	1,509	15	346	10	221	143	98	3,272	1,295	9,746	13,211	217	3,406	149	2,549	3,048	2,096	35,717
15	131	583	22	116	...	5	1	...	873	190	1,687	4,680	250	1,750	...	52	58	...	8,667
33	153	866	19	75	...	4	9	...	1,159	414	2,625	9,235	245	1,182	...	42	111	...	13,854
15	315	642	4	93	3	15	11	...	1,098	135	4,517	5,774	80	1,254	68	203	192	...	12,223
15	103	317	2	71	...	7	28	...	543	104	1,410	2,883	54	1,062	...	101	411	...	6,025
18	144	328	79	46	...	...	...	...	615	131	6,679	3,055	981	685	...	...	...	...	6,531
13	289	547	115	33	...	5	21	...	1,023	76	4,807	5,179	852	328	...	34	270	...	11,546
10	59	171	8	3	...	...	...	...	251	45	790	1,480	96	36	...	...	...	...	2,447
119	1,194	3,451	249	437	3	36	70	...	5,562	1,095	17,515	32,286	2,558	6,297	68	432	1,042	...	61,293
5	121	394	14	7	...	18	10	...	569	18	977	1,889	168	53	...	157	605	...	3,867
11	62	150	...	64	...	12	11	4	314	135	659	1,004	...	742	...	116	139	68	2,863
5	41	73	4	37	...	1	12	...	173	48	418	547	41	466	...	6	189	...	1,715
15	105	215	22	9	...	7	8	...	381	76	775	959	255	51	...	38	35	...	2,189
15	51	133	4	16	...	15	23	...	257	140	591	984	22	202	...	122	411	...	2,472
30	134	220	1	4	...	13	77	...	479	91	1,205	1,086	1	13	...	56	259	...	2,711
31	91	571	25	16	10	6	2	95	847	122	1,121	4,689	221	220	83	25	47	1,079	7,607
112	605	1,756	70	153	10	72	143	99	3,020	630	5,746	11,158	708	1,747	83	520	1,685	1,147	23,424
458	2,767	7,170	347	1,097	82	493	492	203	13,109	4,015	34,985	60,951	4,027	13,021	1,287	5,081	8,629	3,388	135,384

* In addition to this, 335 girls receive instruction in purely Qurán schools.

Appen

Statement showing Number of Teachers in

Number.	Districts.	Number of Teachers in charge of Indigenous Schools who cannot read a printed book. — Persian schools.	Persian and Qurán schools.	Purely Qurán schools.	Arabic (Literary) schools.	Gurmukhi schools.	Hindi (Nágri) schools.	Sanskrit schools.	Lande or Mahájani schools.	Miscellaneous schools.	Total.	Number of Teachers … Schools who — Persian schools.	Persian and Qurán schools.	Purely Qurán schools.	Arabic (Literary) schools.
	Umballa Circle.														
1	Delhi	...	...	8	...	...	17	...	3	...	28	...	...	10	...
2	Gurgaon	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	15	...
3	Karnál	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	11	...	45	...	...	38	...
4	Hissar	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	5	...	29	...	...	23	...
5	Rohtak	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	3	...	23	...	...	21	...
6	Sirsa	...	1	39	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	...	9	54	...
7	Umballa	...	1	43	...	...	...	2	34	...	80	...	2	53	...
8	Ludhiána	...	4	43	...	2	...	...	13	...	62	...	7	65	...
9	Simla	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...
	Total ...	...	7	223	...	2	17	5	73	...	327	...	18	281	...
	Lahore Circle.														
10	Jullundur	...	2	131	...	...	...	...	3	...	136	...	4	146	...
11	Hoshiárpur ...	...	1	53	...	...	...	1	6	...	61	...	2	53	...
12	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
13	Amritsar	...	6	32	...	...	...	...	14	...	52	1	8	36	...
14	Gurdáspur	...	1	40	...	4	...	1	7	...	53	1	3	53	...
15	Siálkot	...	2	96	4	1	...	...	3	...	106	1	12	133	4
16	Lahore	...	11	166	...	3	...	3	10	...	193	1	30	209	1
17	Gujránwála ...	...	...	126	...	4	1	...	6	...	137	...	3	126	...
18	Ferozepore ...	...	4	50	...	5	...	...	6	...	65	...	5	111	...
	Total ...	...	27	694	4	17	2	5	56	...	805	4	67	867	5
	Ráwalpindi Circle.														
19	Ráwalpindi ...	...	11	490	...	3	...	...	...	3	507	...	16	498	...
20	Jhelum	2	7	648	3	5	...	...	4	1	670	2	11	667	4
21	Gujrát	...	4	400	...	3	...	...	2	1	410	...	7	458	...
22	Shahpur	1	1	177	...	10	...	...	8	...	197	1	3	202	...
23	Peshávar	...	25	219	2	7	...	...	...	2	255	1	34	277	21
24	Hazára	1	70	398	46	11	...	1	5	...	532	5	99	330	51
25	Kohát	...	13	143	2	...	...	...	...	1	159	...	14	143	2
	Total ...	4	131	2,475	53	39	...	1	19	8	2,730	9	184	2,575	78
	Mooltan Circle.														
26	Mooltan	1	20	207	...	4	...	5	4	...	241	1	26	207	...
27	Jhang	...	...	99	...	4	...	...	5	...	108	...	...	98	...
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	5	...	49	...	1	51	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	12	135	...	3	2	...	5	...	157	...	22	146	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	17	98	2	1	...	1	8	...	128	1	20	103	2
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	1	4	134	3	2	...	7	66	1	218	2	4	153	4
32	Bannu	30	36	328	25	6	9	3	1	22	453	30	30	310	25
	Total ...	33	89	1,038	30	20	11	16	94	23	1,354	34	103	1,068	31
	Grand Total ...	37	254	4,430	87	78	30	27	242	31	5,216	47	372	4,791	114

dix C.

Indigenous Schools, classified according to Qualifications.

In charge of Indigenous ... cannot write.						Number of Teachers in charge of Indigenous Schools who are not acquainted with Elementary Arithmetic.										Total Number of Teachers in charge of Indigenous Schools in the district.
Gurmukhi schools.	Hindi (Nágri) schools.	Sanskrit schools.	Lande or Mahájani schools.	Miscellaneous schools.	Total.	Persian schools.	Persian and Qurán schools.	Purely Qurán schools.	Arabic (Literary) schools.	Gurmukhi schools.	Hindi (Nágri) schools.	Sanskrit schools.	Lande or Mahájani schools.	Miscellaneous schools.	Total.	
...	17	...	3	...	30	5	3	21	1	...	18	3	3	12	66	117
...	...	...	3	...	18	3	3	16	...	...	7	...	2	3	34	71
...	...	...	11	...	49	...	3	47	...	1	...	4	...	3	58	121
...	...	1	5	...	29	3	1	25	...	...	...	3	2	...	34	52
...	...	2	3	1	27	3	1	32	...	...	...	23	2	3	64	98
...	...	...	1	2	66	1	15	56	...	6	...	4	1	8	91	105
...	...	2	33	...	90	3	16	78	...	6	...	23	21	...	147	293
9	1	1	13	...	96	...	17	95	...	103	1	19	...	5	240	388
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	9	10
9	18	6	72	3	407	18	60	374	1	116	26	80	31	37	743	1,255
...	2	...	3	...	155	7	29	195	3	35	2	31	9	...	311	378
...	...	1	6	...	62	4	21	68	...	21	...	17	6	4	141	225
...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	18
...	...	3	13	...	61	2	28	48	...	27	...	11	7	13	136	256
6	1	2	7	...	73	3	26	102	...	13	1	8	7	...	160	256
4	...	1	6	...	161	4	127	259	9	12	...	10	11	6	438	604
10	...	3	10	...	264	16	91	253	5	52	...	26	16	...	459	563
4	1	1	5	...	140	5	117	234	...	62	1	13	11	...	443	685
15	...	...	5	...	136	1	21	144	...	46	...	5	1	...	218	287
39	5	11	56	...	1,054	43	461	1,304	17	268	5	122	69	23	2,312	3,272
5	...	...	...	3	522	3	75	549	...	90	1	2	...	21	741	873
5	...	...	4	1	694	13	111	830	10	66	...	3	5	7	1,045	1,159
5	...	...	2	1	473	3	90	601	...	31	...	5	2	29	761	1,098
3	...	...	8	...	217	1	57	290	2	56	...	3	15	6	430	543
9	...	...	...	2	344	6	105	307	55	31	...	...	...	2	506	615
13	...	2	7	...	507	4	178	523	83	11	...	...	1	...	800	1,023
...	...	...	...	1	160	8	50	169	7	2	...	...	...	1	237	251
40	...	2	21	8	2,917	38	666	3,269	157	287	1	13	23	66	4,520	5,562
4	...	3	4	...	245	3	76	254	...	4	...	18	4	...	359	569
5	...	...	4	...	107	4	32	134	...	55	...	9	4	...	238	314
1	...	...	6	...	59	3	27	65	2	36	2	1	11	...	147	173
3	2	1	5	...	179	4	66	193	...	7	2	4	...	...	276	381
2	1	1	8	...	138	9	45	126	2	13	1	8	19	...	223	257
2	...	7	67	1	240	11	70	198	13	4	...	9	68	1	374	479
4	9	3	1	24	436	30	47	282	25	5	8	4	1	1	403	847
21	12	15	95	25	1,404	104	323	1,217	77	124	13	53	107	2	2,020	3,020
109	35	34	244	36	5,782	163	1,550	6,199	217	795	45	268	230	128	9,595	13,109